
Class No...350.....

[illegible]

PREFIX TO STATUTES, 1923

CONTAINING CERTAIN ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN, THE SUPPLEMENTARY EXTRADITION
CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE
UNITED STATES, THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
BRITISH AND JAPANESE GOVERNMENTS RE-
SPECTING THE TONNAGE MEASUREMENT
OF MERCHANT SHIPS, AND CERTAIN
ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF THE GOV-
ERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.



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PREFIX.

IMPERIAL STATUTE

TREATIES OF WASHINGTON ACT, 1922

(12-13 Geo. 5. c. 21)

CHAPTER 21

An Act for enabling effect to be given to two Treaties signed at Washington on behalf of His Majesty and certain other Powers.

[20th July, 1922.]

WHEREAS at Washington on the sixth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, two treaties were signed on behalf of His Majesty, the one (being a Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament) containing among other provisions, the provisions set out in the First Schedule to this Act, and the other (being a treaty to protect neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war and to prevent use in war of noxious gases and chemicals) containing among other provisions the provisions set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act:

And whereas it is expedient to give effect to the provisions so set forth in manner hereafter appearing:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) No person shall, without a licence from the Admiralty—

Restriction on building, &c., vessels of war.

- (a) within any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which this Act applies, build any vessel of war, or alter, arm or equip any ship so as to adapt her for use as a vessel of war; or
- (b) despatch or deliver, or allow to be despatched or delivered, from any place within any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which this Act applies any ship which has been so built, altered, armed, or equipped as aforesaid, either entirely or partly within His Majesty's Dominions:

Provided that a licence for any such purpose shall not be refused by the Admiralty unless it appears to the Admiralty necessary to do so for the purpose of securing the observance of the obligations imposed by the first-mentioned Treaty, and where a licence is granted subject to conditions, the conditions shall be such only as may appear necessary to the Admiralty for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) An application for a licence under this section shall be accompanied by such designs and particulars as the Admiralty may require.

(3) The Admiralty may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard, shipyard, or other place, and to make inquiries respecting any ship being built, altered, armed, or equipped contrary to this Act, and to search any such ship.

(4) If any question arises as to whether a ship is a vessel of war, or whether any alteration, arming, or equipment of a ship is such as to adapt her for use as a vessel of war, the question shall be referred to and determined by the Admiralty whose decision shall be final.

Legal
proceedings.

2.—(1) If any person contravenes the foregoing provisions of this Act, or contravenes or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a licence under this Act is granted, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the ship in respect of which the offence is committed and her equipment shall be liable to forfeiture to His Majesty.

(2) Where the person guilty of such an offence is a company or corporation, every director and manager of the company or corporation shall be guilty of the like offence and liable to the like penalties, unless he proves that the act or omission constituting the offence took place without his knowledge and consent.

(3) Where any such offence has been committed by any person by reason whereof a ship or the equipment thereof has become liable to forfeiture, proceedings may be instituted contemporaneously or not, as may be thought fit, against the offender in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, and against the ship, or ship and equipment, for the forfeiture in a court having jurisdiction in Admiralty; but it shall not be necessary to take proceedings against the offender because proceedings are instituted for the forfeiture, or to take proceedings for the forfeiture because proceedings are taken against the offender.

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 60.

(4) Section seventy-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to the forfeiture of ships) as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to ships which have become subject to forfeiture under this Act in like manner as it applies to ships subject to forfeiture under Part I of that Act.

(5) If the Admiralty are satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that a ship has been or is being built, altered, armed, or equipped contrary to this Act, or about to be despatched or delivered in contravention of this Act, the Admiralty shall have power to issue a warrant ordering any such officer as is mentioned in the said section seventy-six to seize and search the ship, and to detain the ship, and section six hundred and ninety-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, relating to the detention of ships under that Act, shall apply to the detention of ships under this Act.

(6) No proceedings shall be instituted in respect of any such offence as aforesaid without the consent of the Admiralty.

3. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870.

Saving of
33 & 34
Vict. c. 90.

4. Any person in the service of any Power who violates any of the rules contained in Article I set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act, whether or not such person is under a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war, and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy, and if found within His Majesty's Dominions, may be brought to trial before any civil or military tribunal who would have had jurisdiction to deal with the case if the act had been an act of piracy.

Trial and
punishment
for violation of
rules as to
warfare against
commerce.

5.—(1) This Act shall extend to the whole of His Majesty's Dominions, except India and the self-governing Dominions, that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, and, after the constitution of the Irish Free State, the Irish Free State:

Extent of Act.

Provided that, in the application of this Act to any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom, for references to "the Admiralty" there shall be substituted references to "the governor of the possession."

(2) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, extend the provisions of this Act to any British protectorate, subject to such modifications as may be contained in the Order.

6.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922.

Short title
and com-
mencement.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such day as may be fixed by Order of His Majesty in Council.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

ARTICLES OF TREATY FOR THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT Preamble.

ARTICLE V

No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE VI

No capital ship of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 16 inches (406 millimetres).

ARTICLE IX

No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

* * * * *

ARTICLE X

No aircraft carrier of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres). Without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX, if the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres), shall not exceed ten. If alternatively the armament contains no guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres) is not limited.

ARTICLE XI

No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers. Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under Government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purposes of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, shall not be within the limitations of this Article.

ARTICLE XII

No vessel of war of any of the Contracting Powers, hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres).

ARTICLE XIV

No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6-inch (152 millimetres) calibre.

ARTICLE XV

No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers for a non-Contracting Power shall exceed the limitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present Treaty for vessels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the Contracting Powers; provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-Contracting Power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement.

ARTICLE XVI

If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-Contracting Power has undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers, such Power shall promptly inform the other Contracting Powers of the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid; and shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to the ship prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, Section 1 (b), (4) and (5).

ARTICLE XVIII

Each of the Contracting Powers undertakes not to dispose by gift, sale or any mode of transfer of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign Power.

CHAPTER II.—PART 3.—SECTION 1

(b) Each of the Contracting Powers shall communicate promptly to each of the other Contracting Powers the following information:—

* * * * *

- (4) The standard displacement in tons and metric tons of each new ship to be laid down, and the principal dimensions, namely, length at waterline, extreme beam, at or below waterline, mean draught at standard displacement.
- (5) The date of completion of each new ship and its standard displacement in tons and metric tons, and the principal dimensions, namely, length at waterline, extreme beam at or below waterline, mean draught at standard displacement, at time of completion.

PART 4.—DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the present Treaty, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this Part.

Capital Ship

A capital ship, in the case of ships hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 millimetres).

Aircraft Carrier

An aircraft carrier is defined as a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon, and not designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under Article IX, as the case may be.

Standard Displacement

The standard displacement of a ship is the displacement of the ship complete, fully manned, engined, and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

The word "ton" in the present Treaty, except in the expression "metric tons," shall be understood to mean the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilo.).

Vessels now completed shall retain their present ratings of displacement tonnage in accordance with their national system of measurement. However, a Power expressing displacement in metric tons shall be considered for the application of the present Treaty as owning only the equivalent displacement in tons of 2,240 pounds.

A vessel completed hereafter shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition defined herein.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 4.

ARTICLES OF TREATY TO PROTECT NEUTRALS AND NON-COMBATANTS AT SEA IN TIME OF WAR, AND TO PREVENT USE IN WAR OF NOXIOUS GASES AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLE 1

The Signatory Powers declare that among the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:—

1. A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuse to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

2. Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

ARTICLE III

The Signatory Powers, desiring to ensure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any Power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any Power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.

IMPERIAL STATUTE

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS ACT, 1922

(13 Geo. 5, Session 2, c. 5)

CHAPTER 5

An Act to amend the law with respect to the landing of imported animals in Great Britain and matters connected therewith.

[15th December 1922.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, Canadian store cattle may, if the conditions specified in this section are fulfilled, be landed in Great Britain without being required to be dealt with and slaughtered in accordance with provisions of Part I. of the Third Schedule to the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (in this Act referred to as "the principal Act").

Importation
of Canadian
store cattle.

57 & 58
Vict. c. 57.

(2) The conditions to be fulfilled for the purposes of this section are as follows:—

- (a) The cattle must before shipment have been marked indelibly in such manner as the Minister may prescribe, and must have been shipped from a port in the Dominion of Canada:
- (b) The vessel to be used for the voyage must have been inspected by the representative of the Minister in Great Britain, or by the duly authorized representative of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and found to be suitable and properly fitted and equipped for the humane treatment of the cattle during the voyage, and the avoidance of unnecessary suffering by the cattle:
- (c) The Minister must be satisfied—

(i) that the cattle were for a period of three clear days immediately before shipment kept separate from other animals, and were examined from time to time during that period by a duly authorized veterinary officer of the Dominion of Canada, and in particular were thoroughly so examined immediately before shipment, and that on such examination no animal examined was found to be affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease;

(ii) that the cattle were not at the time of shipment affected with mange or any other disease which is declared by the Minister to be a disease within the meaning of this provision;

(iii) that, if at any time within twenty-eight days before the shipment of the cattle the vessel in which the cattle are brought to Great Britain had had on board any animal which had been exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any country other than Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, or had entered or been within any such port or place, the vessel was before the shipment of the cattle effectively cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the duly authorized representative of the Government of the Dominion of Canada;

(iv) that the cattle were during the voyage kept separate from other animals and daily examined by a duly authorized veterinary officer of the Dominion of Canada, and that on such examination no animal examined was found to be affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease;

(v) that the vessel did not during the voyage enter any port or place outside Great Britain:

(d) The cattle must be landed at a port and at a landing place approved by the Minister for the purposes of this section.

(3) Cattle landed under this section shall be detained at the landing place at which they are landed and there isolated from all other animals for such period, commencing from the time at which the landing of the cattle is completed, as may be required for the thorough examination of the cattle by veterinary inspectors and the issue of licences for their movement, and no cattle shall be moved from the landing place unless and until the movement is authorized by a licence granted in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule to this Act.

(4) If, on the examination of any cattle landed under this section, the veterinary inspector suspects any animal of being affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, he shall cause all the cattle then in the landing place to be detained therein until he has satisfied himself as to whether the suspected animal is or is not so affected, and for the purposes of the examination the inspector may cause the suspected animal to be slaughtered.

(5) If it is found on any such examination that any animal is affected with any such disease as aforesaid, the owner or person in charge of any cattle then in the landing place shall cause all those cattle, as having been exposed to the infection of the disease, to be slaughtered within such time as the veterinary inspector may fix, and in any such case none of the cattle shall be moved from the landing place unless in the opinion of the inspector it is necessary so to do for the purpose of slaughter and then only in accordance with such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by the licence authorizing the movement.

(6) If the person whose duty it is under the last preceding subsection to cause any cattle to be slaughtered fails to cause the cattle to be slaughtered within the time fixed in that behalf, the Minister may, but without prejudice to the liability of that person to proceedings for an offence under the principal Act,

cause the cattle to be slaughtered and to be disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit, and any sum received by the Minister in respect of the sale of the carcasses of any cattle so slaughtered shall, after the deduction therefrom of the expenses of slaughter and disposal and the amount of any importation fees, be paid to the owner of the cattle.

(7) The Minister may by order suspend the operation of this section during any period during which he has reason to believe that cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease exists in the Dominion of Canada, and for such further period after any such disease has ceased so to exist as, in his opinion, is necessary for the purpose of avoiding the risk of the introduction of the disease into Great Britain.

(8) In this Act the expression "Canadian" in relation to any animal means "born and reared in the Dominion of Canada," and the expression "store cattle" means castrated male or spayed female bovine animals which are intended for feeding purposes and not for immediate slaughter.

2. The Minister may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, by order authorize any Canadian animals, other than store cattle, to be landed in Great Britain without being subject to the provisions of Part I. of the Third Schedule to the principal Act, if, in the case of any such animals being cattle, there is produced a certificate issued by a duly authorized officer of the Dominion of Canada to the effect that the animals were within one month before shipment effectively tested for tuberculosis and were found to be free therefrom, and if the animals are landed in accordance with such conditions, to be prescribed in the order, as may, in the opinion of the Minister, be necessary or expedient for the prevention of the introduction of disease, other than tuberculosis, into Great Britain.

Power of Minister to authorize conditionally importation of Canadian animals.

3. For the word "foreign" wherever that word is used in relation to an animal or thing in the principal Act, or any Act amending the provisions of that Act relating to foreign animals or foreign things, there shall be substituted the word "imported," and for the purposes of the principal Act as so amended an imported animal or an imported thing shall mean an animal or thing brought to Great Britain from a country out of Great Britain, and the provisions of the principal Act as so amended relating to imported animals and imported things shall have effect as though the expression "Great Britain" were therein substituted for the expression "The United Kingdom," but except to such extent as the Minister may by order direct, the provisions of the Third Schedule to the principal Act shall not apply to animals brought to Great Britain from Ireland or any part thereof:

Meaning of "imported animals" and provision as to landing of animals from Ireland.

Provided that, if the Minister is satisfied that cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease exists or has recently existed in, or that adequate provision is not made for the prevention of the introduction of any such disease into, any part of Ireland, he may by order prohibit the landing in Great Britain of animals or any class of animals brought from Ireland or any part thereof, or may apply the said provisions to

animals or any class of animals so brought with such modifications, if any, as he may think necessary or expedient.

Supervision by
Commissioners
of Customs
and Excise of
landing of
animals.

4. The landing of imported animals in Great Britain shall be effected in such manner, at such times and subject to such supervision as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may direct.

Compensation
not payable
in respect
of slaughter
of imported
animals.

5. Compensation shall not be payable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to 1914, in respect of any imported animal which is, by reason of the animal being diseased, or suspected, or having been exposed to the infection of any disease, slaughtered in a foreign animals' wharf or in an approved landing place.

Fees on
importation.

6. There shall be charged in respect of the landing of imported animals in Great Britain such fees as may, in the opinion of the Treasury, be sufficient to meet the expenses of the examination of imported animals by veterinary inspectors, but not exceeding as respects any one animal the sum of sixpence, and any fees so charged shall, on demand by the Minister and before the animal or the carcase of the animal, as the case may be, is moved from the wharf or landing-place, be paid to him by the person so moving the animal or carcase.

Draft of
orders to be
laid before
Parliament.

7. Before any order is made under the preceding provisions of this Act a draft of the order shall, unless it is either an order suspending the operation of section one of this Act or prohibiting the landing of animals, or an order consequential on the making of any such order of suspension or prohibition, be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than twenty-one days on which that House has sat, and if either House before the expiration of that period presents an Address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, but without prejudice to the making of any new draft order.

Regulation of
movement of
imported
cattle.

8. (1) The provisions contained in the Schedule to this Act shall apply with respect to imported cattle.

(2) The Minister may by order alter or modify any of the said provisions if he considers it necessary or expedient so to do, and the alterations or modifications are such as in his opinion will not diminish or prejudice the protection against the risk of the spread of disease which is afforded by the said provisions as enacted in the said Schedule;

Provided that, no such alteration or modification shall reduce the period of detention prescribed by such provisions.

Extension of
power to make
orders under
s. 30 of prin-
cipal Act.

9. The power of the Minister to make orders under section thirty of the principal Act shall include a power to make orders for the following purposes:—

- (a) For requiring imported animals, whether as a condition of landing or otherwise, to be marked by tagging or in any other manner; and
- (b) For providing for the application to imported animals of any test for disease or of any treatment for disease.

10. (1) This Act may be cited as the Importation of Animals Act, 1922 (Session 2), and the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to 1914, and this Act may be cited together as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to 1922.

Short title interpretation and commencement.

(2) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The expression “the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the expression “the Ministry” shall be construed accordingly.

The expression “veterinary inspector” means a person appointed by the Minister to be a veterinary inspector for the purposes of the principal Act.

(3) This Act shall be deemed to form part of and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

(4) This Act shall come into operation on such date, not later than the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, as His Majesty may by Order in Council appoint.

SCHEDULE

Sections 1, 9.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED CATTLE

1.—(1) No imported cattle shall be moved from the landing place at which they are landed except under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector and in accordance with such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by the licence and with the regulations contained in this Schedule.

Licence for movement from landing place.

(2) A licence granted under this provision shall be a licence authorising the cattle to be moved either to—

(a) a market specially authorised in writing by the local authority of the district for the purposes of this provision (in this Schedule referred to as “an authorised market”); or

(b) premises (including a slaughterhouse) other than an authorised market.

(3) A local authority may, if they think fit, instead of granting an authority for the purposes of this provision in respect of the whole of a market, grant such an authority in respect of some part of a market, and where a part of a market is so authorised the provisions of this Schedule shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have effect as though reference to a part of a market were substituted for references to a market.

(4) A copy of every authority granted by a local authority for the use of a market for the purposes of this provision shall be sent forthwith by the local authority to the Ministry.

2.—(1) Imported cattle which have been moved to an authorised market shall at all times while therein be kept separate from all animals other than imported cattle, and shall not, if part only of a market is authorised for the purposes of this Schedule, be permitted, while any such other animals are in the market, to enter any part of the market other than the authorised part.

Conditions to be complied with in the case of cattle in authorised markets.

(2) No animals other than imported cattle shall be permitted to enter an authorised market.

(3) Imported cattle exposed for sale at an authorised market shall not be moved therefrom otherwise than under a licence

granted by a local inspector and in accordance with such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by the licence or otherwise than to premises, not being an authorised market, to be there detained in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule.

Detention of
imported
cattle on
arrival at
premises other
than market

3. When imported cattle have under a licence in that behalf been moved to premises other than an authorised market, whether from the landing place or from an authorised market, they shall on arriving at those premises be detained therein, unless previously slaughtered therein, for a period of six days from the date of arrival.

During the said period the cattle shall not be moved from the said premises otherwise than under a further licence to be granted by a local inspector, or otherwise than to a slaughterhouse, to be therein detained until they are slaughtered, or to a vessel for export.

Temporary
detention in
special
enclosures
of cattle
awaiting sale
at market.

4—(1) Where a licence has been granted under this Schedule authorising the movement of imported cattle to an authorised market the cattle may by virtue of that licence, subject as hereinafter provided, be temporarily detained in special lairs or other enclosures adjoining or near to the market while awaiting exposure for sale in the market:

Provided that—

- (a) the lairs or enclosures must be lairs or enclosures the use of which has been authorised by the local authority for the purpose of this provision, and the use of the lairs or enclosures for the purpose aforesaid shall be subject to such directions as may be given by or on behalf of the local authority;
- (b) the lairs or enclosures must not be used for any animals other than imported cattle in course of being moved to an authorised market under this Schedule;
- (c) the cattle shall not remain in the lairs or enclosures for a period exceeding seventy-two hours.

(2) If the Minister after making enquiries is satisfied that it is for any reason inexpedient or undesirable that any lairs or other enclosures, the use of which has been authorised for the purpose aforesaid, should be used for that purpose, the Minister may direct that those lairs or enclosures shall cease to be authorised lairs or enclosures for the purpose of this provision.

Provisions as
to licence and
movement.

5.—(1) A licence granted under this Schedule for the movement of imported cattle shall remain in force for a period of five days, inclusive of the day on which it is granted, and no longer.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under this Schedule shall be sent forthwith by the veterinary inspector or local inspector by whom it is granted to the local authority of the district in which the authorised market or other authorised place of destination is situate, and also, where the place of destination is not an authorised market, to the occupier of that place.

(3) Every licence granted under this Schedule shall accompany the cattle to which it relates throughout the time during which they are being moved thereunder, and shall on demand be produced by the person for the time being in charge of the cattle to any veterinary inspector or local inspector or police constable.

(4) A licence authorising the movement of imported cattle to an authorised market shall be delivered up at the entrance to the market by the person for the time being in charge of the cattle to the person appointed by the local authority for the purpose of receiving such licences, and every licence authorising imported cattle to be moved elsewhere than to an authorised market shall forthwith after the arrival of the cattle at the authorised place of destination be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station in the district by the person then in charge of the cattle.

(5) Imported cattle to be moved under a licence granted under this Schedule shall, so far as is practicable, be moved by rail, and shall in all cases be moved without unnecessary delay and direct to the authorised place of destination.

(6) Where imported cattle are being moved by rail they shall not, until they reach the railway station from which they are to be moved to the premises specified in the licence, be removed from their trucks for any purpose other than the purpose of being fed or watered, and then only at some railway station, and if removed for that purpose shall not be taken outside the station premises:

Provided that, nothing in the foregoing provision shall prevent the removal from its truck of any animal on account of any injury sustained by it or for any other necessary purpose.

6. Nothing in this Schedule shall

Savings.

(a) apply to imported cattle intended for exhibition or other exceptional purposes, the landing of which is allowed for the time being by the Minister subject to the provisions of Part II. of the Third Schedule to the principal Act; or

(b) be deemed to authorise the movement of any cattle in contravention of any order of the Minister, or any regulation of a local authority prohibiting or regulating the movement of cattle.

7. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpretation.

The expression “market” includes a fair-ground or saleyard:

The expression “local inspector” means a person appointed by the local authority of the district to be an inspector for the purposes of the principal Act:

The expression “slaughter-house” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered.

IMPERIAL STATUTE

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1921

(11-12 Geo. 5. c. 28)

CHAPTER 28

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1920

[28th July, 1921.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Application of
Parts I and
VIII of the
Merchant
Shipping Act,
1894, to
lighters, &c.
57 & 58 Vict.
c. 60.

1.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in section seven hundred and forty-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Act”), the principal Act shall have effect as though in the provisions of Parts I. and VIII. thereof (which relate respectively to the registry of ships and to the limitation of the liability of the owners of ships), as amended or extended by any subsequent enactment, the expression “ship” included every description of lighter, barge, or like vessel used in navigation in Great Britain, however propelled:

Provided that a lighter, barge, or like vessel used exclusively in non-tidal waters, other than harbours, shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be used in navigation.

(2) In the application of Part VIII. of the principal Act to any such lighter, barge, or like vessel as aforesaid, the expression “owner” shall include any hirer who has contracted to take over the sole charge and management thereof and is responsible for the navigation, manning and equipment thereof.

(3) Where the Board of Trade are satisfied that there are in force in any port, under any Act or order, regulations for the measurement or registration of lighters, barges, or like vessels, which provide for the measurement of their tonnage in substantial agreement with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1920, and for an adequate system of identification of the vessels and their owners, the Board may by order declare that vessels measured or registered in accordance with such regulations shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be measured or registered under Part I. of the principal Act.

Use of unsafe
lighters, &c.

2.—(1) If any person uses or causes or permits to be used in navigation any lighter, barge, or like vessel when, through the defective condition of its hull or equipment or by reason of overloading or improper loading or through undermanning, it is so unsafe that human life is likely to be thereby endangered, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(2) A prosecution under this section shall not, except in Scotland, be instituted otherwise than by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trade.

3. This Act shall not affect the liability of the owners of any lighter, barge, or like vessel in respect of loss of life or personal injury caused to any person carried therein. Saving for workmen.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1921, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts 1894 to 1920, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1921. Short title, construction and commencement.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXTRADITION

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

P.C. 2042—October 7, 1922—The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st September, 1922, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that by Extradition Convention signed at London on 15th May, 1922, by the Honourable George Harvey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of His Britannic Majesty, and the most Honourable the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, it was stipulated that the crime of "wilful desertion or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children" should be added to the list of crimes numbered 1 to 15 in the first Articles of the Convention and Supplementary Conventions of 12th July, 1889, 13th December, 1900, and 12th April, 1905, and it was further stipulated that ratification of the said Supplementary Convention of 15th May, 1922, should be exchanged as soon as possible, and that the said Supplementary Convention should come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the laws of the High Contracting Parties, and should continue and terminate in the same manner as the said Convention of 12th July, 1889.

Ratifications were exchanged on 28th July, 1922, and the Minister states that there has been referred to him copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies of 2nd August, 1922, intimating that the United States Ambassador has inquired with a view to simultaneous publication, as to the date of publication in conformity with last-mentioned stipulation, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies accordingly inquires what date would suit Canada.

The Minister observes that by Order in Council of 17th December, 1921, Your Excellency approved of a recommendation advising that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be informed that the Canadian Government concurred in the signing of the said Supplementary Convention, which was subsequently signed on 15th May, 1922, on behalf of His Majesty's Government by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In the above circumstances the Minister considers that the said Supplementary Convention of 15th May, 1922, may conveniently be published in the *Canada Gazette* of 14th October, 1922, in accordance with the provisions of the Extradition Act, Revised Statutes, Chapter 155, and he recommends that it be published accordingly.

The Committee, concurring, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to inform His Majesty's Government by telegram that the convention will be published in accordance with the laws of Canada on the date last aforesaid.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

SUPPLEMENTARY Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America enlarging the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted, signed at London, 15th May, 1922.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of enlarging the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted under the Conventions concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 12th July, 1889, and the 13th December, 1900, and the 12th April, 1905, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime, have resolved to

conclude a Supplementary Convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States: the Honourable George Harvey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of His Britannic Majesty; and

His Britannic Majesty: the Most Honourable the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and conclude the following Articles:—

Article 1

The following crimes are, subject to the provision contained in Article 2 hereof, added to the list of crimes numbered 1 to 10 in the 1st Article of the said Convention of the 12th July, 1889, and to the list of crimes numbered 11 to 13 in Article 1 of the Supplementary Convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 13th December, 1900, and to the list of crimes numbered 14 to 15 in Article 1 of the Supplementary Convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 12th April, 1905, that is to say:—

16. Wilful desertion or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children.

Article 2

The operation of the present Convention is confined to cases in which the offences mentioned in the preceding Article having been committed in the United States or in the Dominion of Canada, the person charged with the offence is found in the Dominion of Canada or in the United States respectively.

Article 3

The present Convention shall be considered as an integral part of the said Extradition conventions of the 12th July, 1889, and the 13th December, 1900, and the 12th April, 1905, and the 1st Article of the said Convention of the 12th July, 1889, shall be read as if the lists of crimes therein contained had originally comprised the additional crimes specified and numbered 16 in the 1st Article of the present Convention, subject to the provision contained in Article 2.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or London as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the laws of the High Contracting Parties, and it shall continue and terminate in the same manner as the said Convention of the 12th July, 1889.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at London, this 15th day of May, 1922.

(L.S.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON,

(L.S.) GEORGE HARVEY,

Ratifications exchanged at London on the 28th July, 1922.

Vide Canada Gazette, Extra, October 14, 1922.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN

TONNAGE MEASUREMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS

AGREEMENT between the British and Japanese Governments respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships.

Signed at London, November 30, 1922

(1)

HIS Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial Japanese Government have agreed as follows:—

The Japanese Government, in view of the fact that the existing laws and regulations of Great Britain in regard to measurement of tonnage of merchant ships are in substantial agreement with those of Japan, hereby signify their readiness that they will deem the British ships, whose certificates of registry and other national papers duly issued by the competent British authorities are dated on or after the 1st January, 1895, to be of the tonnage denoted in the said documents and exempt such ships from being remeasured in any port or place within the Japanese territory or in localities under the control of Japan, on condition that His Britannic Majesty's Government will engage that similar treatment shall be accorded to ships which have their ports of registry either in the territories of Japan or in other localities under the control of Japan, and which are equipped with certificates of registry or other national papers duly issued by the competent Japanese authorities on or after the 1st October, 1914, or which, not having been remeasured in accordance with the Regulations of 1914, are equipped with certificates of registry or other national papers duly issued by the competent Japanese authorities in accordance with the Regulations of 1884, and that such ships shall be exempted from being remeasured in any place within His Britannic Majesty's Dominions or under His Britannic Majesty's protection or control.

Either of the contracting Governments may, on giving to the other twelve months' notice to that effect, terminate this Agreement either as a whole or separately in respect of any of the following parts of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, viz., the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland and His Majesty's Indian Empire.

In the event of the Agreement being terminated in respect of any such part of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, the Agreement shall cease to apply to British ships registered therein.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, the 30th day of November, 1922.

(L.S.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

(L.S.) I. M. TOKUGAWA.

(2)

The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires.

Foreign Office November 30, 1922.

SIR,—With reference to the Agreement which is being signed this day on behalf of the British and Japanese Governments in regard to the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships, I desire to place on record the fact that this Agreement is made with the consent of the self-governing Dominions and India.

2. It is understood, with regard to the last two clauses of the Agreement, providing for the power of separate termination in respect of the self-governing Dominions and India, that, while this power can equally be exercised by His Majesty's Government in respect of the Irish Free State at any time after its constitution, it shall be otherwise only applicable to those parts of His Majesty's Dominions which are specified in these clauses.

I have, etc.,
CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

(3)

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires to the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.

Japanese Embassy, London,
November 30, 1922.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of to-day, informing me of your desire to place on record the fact that the Agreement which is being signed this day on behalf of the Japanese and British Governments in regard to the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships is made with the consent of the self-governing Dominions and India.

It is understood, with regard to the last two clauses of the Agreement, providing for the power of separate termination in respect of the self-governing Dominions and India, that, while this power can equally be exercised by the British Government in respect of the Irish Free State at any time after its constitution, it shall be otherwise only applicable to those parts of the British Dominions which are specified in these clauses.

I have, etc.,
I. M. TOKUGAWA.

39-1

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4043.

SEED-TESTING STATION AT BELFAST, IRELAND

DESPATCH

HOME OFFICE (Irish Branch),
18th April, 1923.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to request you to inform the Duke of Devonshire that he learns from the Government of Northern Ireland that a Seed-testing Station for the use of traders and farmers in Northern Ireland has now been established by the Minister of Agriculture, Belfast.

2. The primary object of the Station is to provide farmers and traders in Northern Ireland with facilities for obtaining authoritative information regarding seeds proposed to be sold or planted. The Station has a further use, in that it provides exporters of seeds to Great Britain with the necessary information to comply with the Seeds Act, 1920.

3. There is no similar system of control in the case of seeds intended for export to foreign countries but it may be expected that importers abroad would be desirous of having particulars of the official tests of seeds emanating from Northern Ireland, as the volume of export trade, especially in certain kinds of grasses, is very considerable. It is also probable that in certain cases Agricultural Departments in foreign countries may favour seed that is accompanied by authoritative official evidence of quality.

4. It is understood that all the main agricultural and garden seeds will be tested and the form of certificate issued will show *inter alia* particulars of purity and germination and the presence of injurious weed seeds.

5. For the above reasons the Government of Northern Ireland are anxious that the existence in Northern Ireland of an official Seed-testing Station should be made as widely known as possible. I am accordingly to request that should no objection be seen, such action as may be practicable may be taken to give effect to the wishes of the Government of Northern Ireland.

6. Similar letters are being sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and the Department of Overseas Trade.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd.) L. B. FREESTON.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4734.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS

CROWS NEST PASS AGREEMENT

OPERATION EXTENDED FOR ONE YEAR

P.C. 1219—June 30, 1923—Whereas chapter 41 of the Statutes of Canada, 1922, entitled "An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919," provides as follows:

"1. Subsection 5, of section 325, of The Railway Act, 1919, shall, notwithstanding the proviso thereof, remain in effect until the sixth day of July, 1923, and may be continued in force for a further period of one year by Order of the Governor in Council published in *The Canada Gazette*; provided, that notwithstanding anything herein or in said subsection 5 contained, rates on grain and flour shall, on and from the 6th day of July, 1922, be governed by the provisions of the agreement made pursuant to chapter 5 of the Statutes of Canada, 1897."

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and in virtue of the authority vested in him by the said chapter 41 of the Statutes of Canada, 1922, is hereby pleased to order that the said subsection 5, of section 325, of The Railway Act, 1919, shall be and the same is hereby continued in force for a further period of one year, that is, until the 6th day of July, 1924, subject to the proviso contained in the said Act with respect to rates on grain and flour.

Vide Canada Gazette, Extra, July 3, 1923.

SECRETARY OF STATE

INTOXICATING LIQUOR, SASKATCHEWAN

P.C. 2349—November 11, 1922—Whereas on the first of January, 1921, the Governor in Council, in pursuance of the provisions of section 153 added to The Canada Temperance Act by amendment being chapter 8, of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, Second Session, and of the provisions of section 109 of the said Act, was pleased to declare that the importation and bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province of Saskatchewan should be and the same was forbidden from and after thirty days from the date thereof, and that this prohibition is still in force in the Province of Saskatchewan;

And whereas under the provisions of section 157 of the said The Canada Temperance Act as amended by section 2, of Cap. 11, 12-13 George V, upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an Order in Council passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has been prohibited under this Part, and in which such prohibition is still in force, requesting that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in such province for export and the

exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by person other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada, be forbidden, the Governor in Council may by Order in Council declare that such prohibition shall come into force in such province on a day to be named in such order;

And whereas on the 18th October, 1922, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan, in accordance with section 157 aforesaid, passed an Order in Council that a request be made to the Government of Canada that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Saskatchewan for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada be forbidden;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister for the Secretary of State is pleased to declare that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Saskatchewan for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada shall be and the same is hereby forbidden from and after the fifteenth day of December, 1922.

Vide Canada Gazette, Extra, November 18, 1922.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR, ALBERTA

P.C. 385—March 5, 1923—Whereas on the first of January, 1921, the Governor in Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 153 added to The Canada Temperance Act by amendment being chapter 8 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, Second Session, and of the provisions of section 109 of the said Act, was pleased to declare that the importation and bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province of Alberta should be and the same was forbidden from and after thirty days from the date thereof, and that this prohibition is still in force in the Province of Alberta.

And whereas under the provisions of Section 157 of the said The Canada Temperance Act as amended by chapter 11, 12-13 George V, upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an Order in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has been prohibited and in which such prohibition is still in force, requesting that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in such province for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada, be forbidden, the Governor in Council may by Order in Council declare that such prohibition shall come into force in such province on a day to be named in such Order;

And whereas on the 20th February, 1923, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the Province of Alberta, in accordance with Section 157 aforesaid, passed an Order requesting that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Alberta for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada be forbidden.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, is pleased to declare that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Alberta for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada shall be and the same is hereby forbidden from and after the fifteenth day of March, 1923.

Vide Canada Gazette, Extra, March 5, 1923.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR, MANITOBA

P.C. 715—25 April, 1923.—Whereas on the first day of January, 1921, the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 153 added to The Canada Temperance Act by amendment being Chapter 8 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, Second Session, and of the provisions of Section 109 of the said Act, was pleased to declare that the importation and bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province of Manitoba should be and the same was forbidden from and after thirty days from the date thereof, and that this prohibition is still in force in the Province of Manitoba.

And whereas under the provisions of Section 157 added to the said The Canada Temperance Act by Chapter 11, 12-13 George V., upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an Order in Council passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has been prohibited under this Part, and in which such prohibition is still in force, requesting that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in such province for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada, be forbidden, the Governor in Council may by Order in Council declare that such prohibition shall come into force in such province on a day to be named in such Order.

And whereas on the 10th April, 1923, the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the Province of Manitoba, in accordance with Section 157 aforesaid, passed an Order that a request be made to the Government of Canada that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Manitoba for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada be forbidden, and a certified copy of such Order was received by the Secretary of State of Canada on the 17th April, 1923.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State is pleased to declare that the keeping of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Manitoba for export and the exportation of intoxicating liquor therefrom by persons other than brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada shall be and the same is hereby forbidden from and after the first day of June, 1923.

Vide Canada Gazette, Extra, 26 April, 1923.

PROHIBITION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

P.C. 646—20 April, 1923.—Whereas by proclamation issued under Part IV of The Canada Temperance Act under date the 9th day of December, 1922, a vote of the electors of the Province of Prince Edward Island was directed to be taken for and against the prohibition the said proclamation specified, and the said vote was taken accordingly on the 22nd day of January, 1923;

And whereas the Chief Electoral Officer, pursuant to subsection 5, of section 72, of the Dominion Elections Act, as modified pursuant to section 101, of the said Act by notice published in *The Canada Gazette*, on the 16th day of December, 1922, made a statement of the number of votes cast in the affirmative and the negative respectively in each electoral district and of the total number of votes cast in each sense in the said Province, which said statement was published in *The Canada Gazette*, on the 17th day of February, 1923;

And whereas it appears from the said statement that the total number of votes cast in the affirmative was 9,685 and the total number of votes cast in the negative was 3,576.

And whereas it was set out in the proclamation before mentioned that in the event of the vote of the electors of the said Province being in favour of the said prohibition such prohibition would go into force on such day and date

as should by Order in Council under section 109, of The Canada Temperance Act be declared;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct and doth hereby order and direct that the prohibition which, under the provisions of Part IV, of The Canada Temperance Act is by Order in Council to be declared in force, shall, in respect of the Province of Prince Edward Island, go into force by virtue of this Order on the thirty-first day next following the day of the date thereof, and has been pleased to declare and it is hereby declared that the said prohibition be thereafter in force accordingly.

Vide Canada Gazette, Extra, 21 April, 1923.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Government Notice—Dec. 18, 1922—The Stamp Tax on Receipts is effective on and after the 1st January, 1923, under the provisions of an Amendment to The Special War Revenue Act, 1915, assented to 28th June, 1922, as follows:—

14. (1) For the purposes of this section the expression "receipt" includes any note, memorandum or writing whereby any money amounting to ten dollars or upwards, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for money amounting to ten dollars or upwards is acknowledged or expressed to have been received, deposited or repaid, or whereby any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand of the amount of ten dollars or upwards is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied or discharged or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person.

(2) No person shall give a receipt unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the receipt is given before he delivers it out of his hands. Cancellation shall be effected by the person who cancels the stamp writing or impressing his name or initials on or across the stamp together with the true date of such writing or impressing.

(3) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section, or who refuses to give a receipt, duly stamped, or who, upon a payment to the amount of ten dollars or upwards gives a receipt for a sum not amounting to ten dollars or separates or divides the amount paid with intent to evade the duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(4) The stamp duties imposed by this section shall not apply to the following cases:—

- (a) A receipt for any money deposited in any bank as defined in section twelve of this Act to be accounted for to the person to whose credit the money is deposited.
- (b) A receipt or document in the nature of a receipt which is taxable under any other section of this Act.
- (c) An acknowledgment by a bank of the receipt of a bill of exchange or promissory note for the purpose of being presented for acceptance or payment.
- (d) A receipt for or upon the payment of money paid for any purpose to or by His Majesty for or out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada or for or out of the Consolidated or General Revenue Fund of any Province of Canada.
- (e) A receipt endorsed or otherwise written upon or contained in any instrument liable to stamp duty and duly stamped acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed.

The following rulings have been issued by the Department of Customs and Excise in respect of this tax:—

Counter sales slips and cash register tickets are not taxable, provided no words implying or stating acknowledgment of the receipt or the payment of money appear thereon.

Pay-rolls,—signature of employee thereon being receipt for wages,—taxable, in respect of each such signature.

Receipts for payment of legacies are taxable. A receipt for money in a deed or mortgage is taxable.

Receipts for payment of taxes except those given to, or by, the Dominion Government or a Provincial Government, are taxable.

Individual freight bills and periodical statements of same, acknowledging receipt of payment, are taxable.

Customs House Brokers' Receipts are taxable.

Letters forwarded by mail, also post cards, acknowledging the payment of money, are regarded as letters and cards and not subject to this tax.

All insurance policies, whether fire, life, marine, or casualty, wherein the payment of money is acknowledged, are taxable.

All insurance receipts, acknowledging the payment of money, are taxable.

Receipts drawn out of Canada, but not valid until countersigned in Canada, are taxable.

Voucher cheques and cheques with receipts endorsed thereon, when drawn upon or addressed to a bank, are not taxable as receipts.

Remitters counterfoil, being part of a taxable express money order, is not taxable as a receipt.

JACQUES BUREAU,
Minister of Customs and Excise.

NOTE:—Persons or firms, who desire to have receipts stamped by means of a die, may make application for stamping to the Department of Customs and Excise, under Regulations which have now been established.

Vide Canada Gazette, Extra, December 20, 1922.

INTERIOR

MIGRATORY BIRDS PROTECTION

REGULATIONS, 1922

P.C. 1731—August 21, 1922—Whereas it is desirable that certain changes be made in the Regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, approved by the Order in Council (P.C. 3164) of August 31, 1921.

Therefore the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, for the Minister of the Interior, and pursuant to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, is pleased to order that the Regulations for the protection of migratory birds, approved by Order in Council (P.C. 3164) of the 31st August, 1921, be and the same are hereby amended as follows:—

1. Clause (2) of the said Regulations is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

CLOSE SEASONS

2. No person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take, molest, sell or offer for sale any migratory game birds except during the following periods in the various provinces:

DUCKS, GEESE, BRANT OR RAILS

In Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—September 1 to December 14, both dates inclusive.

In Ontario—September 1 to December 15, both dates inclusive.

In Manitoba—September 15 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan—September 15 to December 31, both dates inclusive.

In British Columbia (northern and eastern districts): From the first Saturday next following August 31 in any year to a date three months and fifteen days later, both dates inclusive.

In that portion of the western district to the north of the 53rd parallel of latitude: From the first Saturday next following September 7 in any year to a date three months and fifteen days later, both dates inclusive.

DUCKS AND RAILS

In British Columbia (in that portion of the western district to the south of the 53rd parallel of latitude): From October 15 to January 30, both dates inclusive, but if October 15 falls upon a Sunday in any year the season shall be from October 14 to January 30, both dates inclusive.

In Nova Scotia: September 15 to December 31, both dates inclusive.

GEESE AND BRANT

In British Columbia: (in that portion of the western district to the south of the 53rd parallel of latitude): From the first Saturday next following November 7 in any year to a date three months and fifteen days later, both dates inclusive.

In Nova Scotia, except Shelburne and Queens Counties: September 15 to December 31, both dates inclusive.

In Shelburne and Queens Counties, in the Province of Nova Scotia: October 15 to January 31, both dates inclusive.

Shorebirds or waders, including only the following: Woodcock, Wilson or jack-snipe, black-bellied and golden plover and the greater and lesser yellow-legs.

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick: August 15 to November 30, both dates inclusive; except that on Woodcock and Wilson or jack-snipe the open season shall be from September 15 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

In Quebec, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory: September 1 to December 14, both dates inclusive.

In Ontario: September 1 to December 15, both dates inclusive, except that on Woodcock the open season shall be from September 15 to October 15, both dates inclusive.

In Manitoba: September 15 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

In Saskatchewan: September 15 to December 31, both dates inclusive.

In British Columbia (northern and eastern districts): From the first Saturday next following August 31 in any year to a date three months and fifteen days later, both dates inclusive.

In that portion of the western district to the north of the 53rd parallel of latitude: From the first Saturday next following September 7 in any year to a date three months and fifteen days later, both dates inclusive.

In that portion of the western district to the south of the 53rd parallel of latitude: From October 15 to January 30, both dates inclusive,

but if October 15 falls upon a Sunday in any year the season shall be from October 14 to January 30, both dates inclusive.

Provided, however, that Indians and Eskimos may take scoters or "Siwash ducks" for food at any time of the year, but scoters so taken shall not be sold.

For the purpose of this or any other regulation, the Province of British Columbia shall be divided into three districts, to be known as the northern, eastern and western districts.

Northern district shall mean and include the electoral district of Atlin and all that portion of the province situated and lying to the north of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and to the east of the summit of the Cascade range.

Eastern district shall mean and include all that portion of the province situated and lying to the east of the summit of the Cascade range and south of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Western district shall mean and include all that portion of the province situated and lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade range and south of the electoral district of Atlin.

2. Section (8) of the said Regulations is amended by inserting the following immediately after the word Saskatchewan.

" ALBERTA "

3. In Section (9) of the said Regulations the paragraphs relating to bag limits in Saskatchewan, and in British Columbia, are repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

In Saskatchewan in any day:—

Ducks, geese and brant.—Thirty in the aggregate of all kinds.

Rails, coots and gallinules.—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Black-bellied and golden plover and greater and lesser yellow-legs:

Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds.

Wilson snipe or jack-snipe.—Twenty-five.

And in Saskatchewan in any open season in excess of two hundred birds of the family anatidae, including ducks, geese and brant.

In British Columbia in any day:—

Ducks.—Twenty in the aggregate of all kinds.

Geese.—Ten in the aggregate of all kinds.

Brant.—Ten.

Rails, coots and gallinules.—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Black-bellied and golden plover and greater and lesser yellow-legs.—Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds.

Wilson snipe or jack-snipe.—Twenty-five.

Woodcock.—Ten.

And in British Columbia in any open season in excess of one hundred and fifty ducks.

And in British Columbia in any open season in excess of fifty geese.

And in British Columbia in any open season in excess of fifty brant.

And in British Columbia in any open season in excess of one hundred and fifty Wilson snipe.

And in British Columbia in any open season in excess of one hundred and fifty black-bellied and golden plover in the aggregate.

And in British Columbia in any open season in excess of one hundred and fifty greater and lesser yellow-legs in the aggregate.

4. Subsection (c) of Section (10) is amended by adding thereto—
but in the Province of Ontario no person shall kill, or attempt to kill,
any migratory game birds between sunset and sunrise.

6. Subsection (b) of Section (10) of the said Regulations is repealed.
the following—

The possession of night lights and fire arms by any person during the
night in places frequented by migratory game birds shall be considered
prima facie evidence of night shooting.

6. Subsection (b) of Section (10) of the said Regulations is repealed.
Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 898.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol 56, p. 898.

SHOOTING OF RED BREASTED MERGANSERS IN QUEBEC

P.C. 484—March 20, 1923—Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports
that information has been received from the Department of Colonization, Mines
and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec to the effect that American and Red-
breasted Mergansers are seriously injurious to the fisheries of the Province of
Quebec, that these birds feed largely upon fish which are valuable as human
food, and that adequate means of reducing their numbers upon waters in the
Province of Quebec should be provided;

And whereas a Resolution passed unanimously by the National Conference
of Game Protection Officials, at Ottawa, December 8, 1922, expressed the opinion
that action to meet this situation should be taken as promptly as possible;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recom-
mendation of the Minister of the Interior and pursuant to the provisions of the
Migratory Birds Convention Act, is pleased to order that the Regulations for
the protection of migratory birds as established by Order in Council of the 31st
August, 1921 (*P.C. 3164*), and as amended by Order in Council of the 21st
August, 1922 (*P.C. 1731*), shall be and the same are hereby further amended
by adding the following to Clause (18) of the said Regulations:

18a. Any British subject domiciled in the Province of Quebec may
capture by trapping or kill by shooting American and Red-breasted
Mergansers within the counties of Rimouski, Matane, Matapedia, Bona-
venture, and Gaspé, Province of Quebec, on the south shore of the River
St. Lawrence, and within the county of Saguenay, Province of Quebec,
on the north shore of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence from one hour
before sunrise to one hour after sunset, from April 1, to August 31, both
dates inclusive, provided that the birds so killed shall not be sold or
offered for sale or shipped or transported from one person to another,
except that they may be shipped or transported as a gift to persons
authorized by permits granted by virtue of Clause (11) of these Regula-
tions to take or possess such birds for scientific purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4178.

SHOOTING OF LOONS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

P.C. 485—March 20, 1923—Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports
that information has been received from the Department of Colonization, Mines
and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec to the effect that Loons are seriously
injurious to the fisheries of the Province of Quebec, that these birds feed largely
upon fish which are valuable as human food, and that adequate means of reduc-
ing their numbers upon waters in the Province of Quebec should be provided.

And whereas a Resolution passed unanimously by the National Conference of Game Protection Officials, at Ottawa, December 8, 1922, expressed the opinion that action to meet this situation should be taken as promptly as possible;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and pursuant to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, is pleased to order that the Regulations for the protection of migratory birds as established by Order in Council of the 31st August, 1921 (P.C. 3164), and as amended by Order in Council of the 21st August, 1922 (P.C. 1731), shall be and the same are hereby further amended by adding the following to Clause (18) of the said Regulations:

18b. Any superintendents of Fish Hatcheries situated in the Province of Quebec, any salaried Provincial or Federal Game Officer duly appointed for that Province, or any owner or any lessee of fishing areas in that Province, the bona fide employees of such owners or lessees, and the members of fishing clubs which lease fishing rights, may kill Loons by shooting, within the Province of Quebec from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset, from April 1, to October 31, both dates inclusive, provided that the birds so killed shall not be sold or offered for sale or shipped or transported from one person to another, except that they may be shipped or transported as a gift to persons authorized by permits granted by virtue of Clause (11) of these Regulations to take or possess such birds for scientific purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4178.

SHOOTING GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULLS. SAGUENAY COUNTY

P.C. 486—March 20, 1923—Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports that information has been received from the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec, to the effect that Great Black-backed Gulls are seriously destructive to young of the Eider Duck, a species valuable as food and for its down, in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, and that this information has been corroborated by the observations of Federal Game Officers and other reliable observers in that region, and that adequate means of preventing such destruction should be provided.

And whereas a Resolution passed unanimously by the National Conference of Game Protection Officials, at Ottawa, December 8, 1922, expressed the opinion that action to meet this situation should be taken as promptly as possible;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and pursuant to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, is pleased to order that the Regulations for the protection of migratory birds as established by Order in Council of the 31st August, 1921 (P.C. 3164), and as amended by Order in Council of the 21st August, 1922 (P.C. 1731), shall be and the same are hereby further amended by adding the following to Clause (18) of the said Regulations:

18c. Any British subject domiciled in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, may kill Great Black-backed Gulls by shooting, within the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset, from June 15, to October 31, both dates inclusive, provided that the birds so killed shall not be sold or offered for sale or shipped or transported from one person to another, except that they may be shipped or transported as a gift to persons authorized by permits granted by virtue of Clause (11) of these Regulations to take or possess such birds for scientific purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4179.

MARINE AND FISHERIES**CURING HERRING AND PACKING OF DRY SALTED HERRING AND CONTAINERS**

P.C. 1552—July 24, 1922—

Water to be drained from fish

1. Any water that may have accumulated amongst the fresh fish in a boat or scow shall be allowed to drain away when the fish are being discharged therefrom and before salting takes place.

Method of salting

2. The fresh fish shall be thoroughly salted into tanks or other water-tight receptacles in such a manner as will permit of each fish coming in contact with the salt. All fish shall be sound and they shall be salted within twenty-four hours after being taken from the sea. If the tanks or other receptacles stand in the open when filled, they shall be covered and protected from rain and snow.

Length of time fish to remain in salt

3. Fish taken on the west coast of Vancouver Island from the beginning of the fall season up to the end of the first week in December, shall remain in salt for a period of not less than five days of twenty-four hours each. Fish taken on the west coast of Vancouver Island after the first week in December and all fish taken on the east coast, shall remain in salt for a period of not less than four days of twenty-four hours each before being boxed for shipment. All fish boxed for shipment shall be sound, thoroughly cured, and in good condition.

Size of boxes

4. Boxes for shipment of dry salted herring to the Orient shall be forty-two inches long, twenty-four and one-half inches wide, and fourteen inches deep, outside measurement. The sides, top and bottom shall consist of good sound boards one inch in thickness, and the ends of similar boards one inch and one-quarter in thickness. The boxes shall be strongly made and well nailed.

Packing, filling of boxes and marks

5. The fish, on removal from the tanks, shall be well drained of pickle, firmly packed in the boxes and sprinkled with salt. Each box shall be filled to its utmost capacity with fish at the time of shipment. A mark or number shall be plainly marked on each box to indicate the packer of the fish.

METHOD OF INSPECTION*Time and place of inspection*

6. The fish, at the place of curing and packing, shall be subject to inspection during the process of discharging from the boats or scows, and thereafter until they are boxed for shipment. The boxes also shall be subject to inspection at the same time and place.

Shipments may be detained

7. An inspector may detain for the time necessary to complete his inspection any shipment in respect of which he has reasonable grounds for believing that the boxes or fish are not such as the regulations require.

Certificate of inspection

8. If an inspector is satisfied, after inspection, that the fish and boxes are such as the regulations require, he shall furnish the packer with a formal certificate of inspection, and no shipment shall leave the packer's place without such certificate.

Fish or boxes below standard

9. If an inspector finds, after inspection, that either fish or boxes are not such as the regulations require, he shall state on his certificate wherein the fish or boxes fail to comply with the requirements, and the packer of such fish shall be liable to the penalty provided by subsection 2 of section 11 of the Act (as amended, 1920).

Re inspection on appeal

10. In the event of a packer or owner appealing against the decision of an inspector, and of another inspection being ordered, the inspector who carries out the second inspection shall proceed in such a manner as will thoroughly satisfy him as to whether the fish or boxes comply with the regulations.

These regulations will become effective on October first, 1922.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 520.

FISHING IN LAKE ERIE, SIZES OF FISH TO BE TAKEN

P.C. 1776—September 7, 1922—Whereas by Section 12 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th April, 1922, a minimum size limit is provided for different kinds of fish in that Province;

And whereas this regulation was adopted following a request for it by the Department of Game and Fisheries for the Province of Ontario, which administers the fisheries in that Province;

And whereas the said Department now explains that information it has since gathered shows that this regulation should apply only to the fisheries of Lake Erie, and it consequently requests that the regulation be amended accordingly;

Therefore the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the authority of Section 45 of the Fisheries Act, Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that Section 12 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th April, 1922, be rescinded and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

SECTION 12—RESTRICTION

No one shall retain or take out of the water of Lake Erie without lawful excuse, any species of fish named in this section, below the minimum stated herein:—

Blue Pickerel, less than eleven inches in length.

Yellow Perch, less than nine inches in length.

White Bass, less than nine inches in length.

Sheep-Heads, less than twelve inches in length.

Whitefish, less than two pounds in the round.

Carp, less than three pounds in the round.

Trout, less than two pounds in the round.

For the purpose of measurement, length shall mean the measurement from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail and anyone who catches fish of less weight or length than stated herein, shall immediately liberate them in the water, alive and uninjured.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 1197.

FISH PROPAGATION IN WHEATON LAKE, N.B.

Government Notice—September 13, 1922—Under the provisions of section 59 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries has authorized that Wheaton Lake in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, be set apart from all fishing for a period of three years from September fifteenth, 1922, for the natural propagation of fish.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 1259.

BOAT LICENSES AND TROUT FISHING, B.C.

P.C. 1918—September 30, 1922—The Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the authority of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order as follows:—

1. Section 15 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1922, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

2. No licensee shall have the number of his license on more than one boat at the same time.

2. Section 24 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

In the waters of the mainland west of the 121st Meridian, no one shall fish for, catch or kill any rainbow or cutthroat trout from the first day of December in each year to the last day of February following, both days inclusive. There shall be no close time in these waters for steelhead or char. In the waters of the mainland east of the 121st Meridian no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from the fifteenth of November in each year to the thirtieth of April following, both days inclusive; provided that these close seasons shall not apply to Seton and Anderson Lakes and waters tributary thereto, nor to dolly varden trout nor steelhead caught in tidal waters by rod and line, or in Okanagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, Arrow and Kootenay Lakes, nor in streams tributary thereto nor to landlocked salmon, weighing five pounds, undressed, or over; provided that in the non-tidal waters of Vancouver Island, no one shall fish for, catch or kill steelhead from the twentieth March to the thirtieth November in each year, both days inclusive; provided that in Six Mile and Cottonwood Lakes, no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from the fifteenth day of November in each year, to the thirty-first day of May following, both days inclusive; provided also that the Chief Inspector may at any time prohibit all trout fishing in any stream for such time as he may deem necessary for the proper protection of the trout therein.

3. Subsection (c) of section 29 of the said regulations which authorizes limited net fishing in certain lakes under license from the Provincial Government is hereby amended so as to allow the use of gill-nets and drag-seines for the capture of Kokanees, or little red-fish, in Christina Lake, under the same conditions as in the other lakes named in the said section in which such fishing is authorized.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 1332.

SALMON FISHING CERTAIN AREAS IN N.B.

P.C. 1507—September 14, 1922—Whereas Subsection 9 of Section 17 of the Fishery Regulations for the province of New Brunswick, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th April, 1922, provides a salmon angling season in the waters of New Brunswick from the 24th of May to the 31st of August in each year, both days inclusive, with the exception of the Restigouche River where such season is from the 1st of April to the 15th of August;

And whereas, as the angling privileges in the non-tidal waters of the province are owned and administered by the Provincial Authorities, the question was taken up with the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines before this regulation was adopted, but the Deputy Minister of the said department has since explained that the conditions in certain areas, in which provincial leases of angling privileges have been issued which contemplate fishing from the 1st April, were overlooked;

And whereas salmon taken before the 24th of May are, as a general thing, fish that remained in the rivers over winter and are descending to the sea, and are not in good condition for food;

And whereas the conditions are exceptional in the Cains River, Northumberland County, and to some extent in the Southwest Miramichi, where the salmon taken before the 24th of May are generally in good condition;

And whereas some seasons differ from others, but, while the taking of salmon that are in poor condition should not be permitted, angling in areas where the salmon are in good condition should be allowed, and the situation could be safeguarded from all standpoints by giving authority to the Inspector of Fisheries of the district for the Department of Marine and Fisheries to grant permits authorizing angling at an earlier date;

Therefore the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the authority of Section 45 of the Fisheries Act, Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that Subsection 9 of Section 17 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the province of New Brunswick, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th April, 1922, be rescinded, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

9. Fishing for and catching salmon by angling shall be permissible from the twenty-fourth day of May to the thirty-first day of August in each year, both days inclusive, except in the waters of the Restigouche River and its tributaries, where such fishing shall be permissible from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of August in each year, both days inclusive; provided that the Inspector of Fisheries for a district may grant permission to fish for and catch salmon by angling at any time after the end of March in each year, in any stream or portion of any stream where he finds that the salmon at such time are in good condition for food.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 1333.

SPRING HERRING AS FERTILIZER

Government Notice, November 17, 1922—As herring taken on the Atlantic coast in the spring and early summer, and commonly known as spring herring, are of little use for any purpose other than for bait, and as a considerable quantity of such herring has been used, annually, for many years, on the land as a fertilizer, the undersigned Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, under authority of section 43 of the Fisheries Act, hereby excepts spring herring on the Atlantic coast from the operation of the said section, so that these fish may be converted into oil, fertilizer, fish meal and such like products.

JACQUES BUREAU,

Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 2005.

FISHERY REGULATIONS NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND
MANITOBA

P.C. 2226—Oct. 27, 1922—Whereas during a conference of fishery officers for the Eastern Fisheries Division, which consists of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands, it was determined that there are a number of minor points in connection with the fishery regulations that need modification to enable satisfactory administration of the fisheries there:

And whereas the responsible officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who deal with the administration of the fisheries, advise that the changes referred to above be made;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the authority of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. That subsection 9 of section 18 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Nova Scotia, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1922, be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor:

9. The number of salmon that may be taken in any one week by an angler shall not exceed thirty.

2. That subsection 6 of section 19 of the said regulations be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor:

6. Scallop fishing in the waters of Lunenburg County shall be permissible from the first day of November in each year to the thirtieth day of April following, both days inclusive, and in Digby Basin from December first in each year to the thirty-first of January following, both days inclusive.

3. That subsection 3 of section 27 of the said regulations be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor:

3. No trap-net or drag-seine, other than trap-nets for the capture of salmon, shall be used in the waters of Bras d'Or Lakes.

4. That section 30 of the said regulations be amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

5. Smelt bag-net fishing shall be permissible in the Northport and Tidnish Rivers from the first day of November in each year to the fifteenth day of January following, both days inclusive.

5. That subsection 1 of section 33 of the said regulations be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor:

1. In an established seining district in Halifax County no one shall operate a seine of any kind except under license from the Minister, and whether in an established seining district or not, no one shall operate a set seine except under license from the Minister. The fee on such license in either instance shall be fifty cents.
6. That the following concluding words of subsection 2 of section 35 of the said regulations be rescinded:
 "and no drifting for shad or gaspereau shall be permitted above Salter's Head on the Shubenacadie River."
7. That subsections 2, 4 and 10 of section 17 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick, which regulations were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th April, 1922, be rescinded, and that the following be substituted therefor respectively:
 2. The mesh of salmon gill-nets and traps shall not be less than five inches extension measure when in use; provided that after the fishing season of 1924 the mesh of such gill-nets and the mesh of the leader of such traps shall not be less than six inches, extension measure, when in use.
 4. The fee for a gill-net license shall be one dollar for the first ten fathoms, and three cents for each additional fathom in length of net used, provided that the total fee in any instance shall not exceed ten dollars.
 The fee for a trap license shall be five dollars for the first ten fathoms of leader and ten cents for each additional fathom, provided that the total fee for any one trap shall not exceed fifteen dollars.
 10. The number of salmon that may be taken in any one week by an angler shall not exceed thirty.
8. That paragraph (d) of section 18 of the said Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor:
 (d) Such special permits shall convey to the authorized holder thereof the privilege of limited net fishing for salmon during the first fifteen days of June, July and August, subject to the regular weekly close time.
9. That subsection 3 of section 21 of the said Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor:
 3. Smelt gill-nets and bag-nets shall have a mesh of not less than one and one-quarter inches, extension measure, when in use.
10. That the following section be inserted immediately after section 31 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick:

SEC. 31A.—COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND

Smelt bag-net fishing shall be permissible in the Baie Verte and Port Elgin rivers from the first day of November in each year to the fifteenth day of January following, both days inclusive.

11. That section 4 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Manitoba, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1922, be amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

(b) During the months of June, July and August in each year, the mesh of nets used under such permit for fishing for domestic purposes may not be less than three and one-half inches, extension measure, when in use, and during the remainder of each year the mesh of such nets shall not be less than that required for commercial fishing for the species of fish being caught.

FISHERY REGULATIONS MANITOBA

P.C. 2643, Dec. 22, 1922—Whereas the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that paragraph (c) of section 37 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Manitoba, which were amended and consolidated by Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1922, provides that the area in Lake Winnipeg, west and south of a line drawn from Saskatchewan Point to the southwest point of Reindeer Island and thence direct west to the shore of the lake, shall be reserved for hatchery purposes from commercial fishing;

And whereas this area has been so reserved in connection with whitefish hatching operations for a number of years, but it now develops that the coarser varieties of fish than whitefish are resorting to this area in larger numbers than heretofore, that this is undesirable, and commercial fishing should not longer be prevented therein;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the authority of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order that paragraph (c) of section 37 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Manitoba, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1922, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 2914.

DRAG SEINES IN BRAS D'OR LAKES PROHIBITED

P.C. 142—Jan. 26, 1923—Whereas by subsection 3, of section 27, of the special fishery regulations for the Province of Nova Scotia, it is provided that no trap-net or drag seine other than trap-nets for the capture of salmon shall be used in the waters of Bras D'Or Lakes;

And whereas it has been represented to the Department of Marine and Fisheries that if the use of trap-nets for cod fishing were allowed, such fishing engines would be employed and a largely increased fishing industry would be carried on;

And whereas the object of the prohibition is to protect salmon, but it has also been ascertained that the area in which it is desired to use cod traps is not frequented by salmon, and as trap-nets may not be used except under license, such nets, if allowed, could be restricted to suitable areas;

And whereas the responsible officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries have recommended that the above regulation be amended so as not to prevent the use of cod traps in Bras D'Or Lakes;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8, of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that subsection 3 of section 27 of the special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Nova Scotia, as amended by Order in Council of the 27th October, 1922, be rescinded and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:

3. The use of drag-seines is prohibited in the waters of Bras D'Or Lakes.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 3457.

SALMON FISHING, BERSIMIS RIVER, QUEBEC

P.C. 358—February 26, 1923—Whereas by subsection 5 of section 18 of the special fishery regulations for the Province of Quebec, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 22nd of October, 1921, it is provided that the net fishing season for salmon in the Province of Quebec, excepting on the portion of the coast east of Netashquan, shall be from the 1st of May to the last day of July, both days inclusive;

And whereas the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, which is administering the fisheries there, has explained that the conditions in the Bersimis River, on the North Shore, are exceptional, as the salmon do not begin to run into that river until towards the end of June, and as the fishing is carried on by the resident Indians who remain there until the middle of August, that Department recommends that the fishing season for that particular river be changed so as to allow net fishing therein until the fifteenth day of August inclusive;

And whereas the responsible officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who deal with the administration of the fisheries, see no serious objection to compliance with this request;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the provisions of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order that subsection 5 of section 18 of the special fishery regulations for the Province of Quebec, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 22nd of October, 1921, shall be and the same are hereby so amended as to allow net fishing for salmon in the Bersimis River from the first of May to the fifteenth of August in each year, both days inclusive.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, a p. 3835.

FISHING IN RED RIVER, MANITOBA

P.C. 454—March 13, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that while section 4 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Manitoba, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1922, authorizes the granting of permits without the payment of any fee to resident settlers, including Indians, to fish for domestic purposes, but not for sale or barter, fishing under such permits must be restricted to the open fishing seasons;

And whereas in certain parts of the Province the settlers find it difficult to procure food (other than fish) for themselves or their dogs, particularly during the close season for pickerel fishing, which extends from April 15th to May 31st, both days inclusive, and as the amount of fishing that would be involved would not be a serious detriment to the fishery, it is desirable that such settlers and Indians should be allowed to fish for domestic purposes during such close time.

And whereas section 36 of the said regulations prohibits fishing by any means in the portion of the Red River in the immediate vicinity of St. Andrews' Locks, and several of those interested in angling there maintain that the distance below the locks in which fishing is prohibited is so great that it makes reasonable successful angling impossible;

And whereas it is further urged that section 36 of The Fisheries Act, which prohibits all fishing within twenty-five yards of any fishway or canal, obstacle or leap is sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements of fisheries protection there;

And whereas the responsible officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who deal with the administration of the fisheries, have reported that both suggested changes could be made without any serious detriment to the fisheries, and they, therefore, recommend that such be done;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the provisions of section 45 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order as follows:

1. (a) The first paragraph of section 4 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Manitoba, which paragraph was adopted by Order in Council of the 26th April, 1922, is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof;

4. Any resident settler, including Indian, shall be eligible for an annual fishing permit to fish with not more than one hundred yards of gill-net or with a dip-net, or with not more than fifty baited hooks, for domestic use, but not for sale or barter. Such permit shall be issued free.

Fishing under such permit shall be permissible at all times of the year, (b) Section 31 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof.

31. Except as herein otherwise provided no one shall fish for, catch, kill or sell any pickerel (dore), goldeyes, pike or jackfish from the fifteenth day of April to the last day of May, both days inclusive in each year (possession in close season without lawful excuse prohibited.—See Fisheries Act, section 29).

2. Section 36 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

36. No fishing of any kind is permissible in the portion of the Red River between the protection boom and the locks, on the upper or south side of the locks, and no fishing of any kind, other than angling, is permitted within a distance of five hundred yards from the entrance piers at the lower end of the lock and the upper end of the lock canal, St. Andrews' Rapids.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4107.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERY REGULATIONS

P.C. 645—April 14, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports with reference to the Minute of Council of the 10th July, 1922, appointing a Special Commission to investigate the conditions and requirements of the fisheries of British Columbia, following a recommendation to that end by the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Marine and Fisheries, which recommendation was approved by the House, that the Commissioners have submitted to him their final report;

And whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries recommends that the Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia be amended in accordance with the advice of the Commissioners as contained in the said report:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Subsection 11 of section 19 of the special fishery regulations for the Province of British Columbia, which were adopted by Order in Council of April 26, 1922, is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor,—

11. No one shall use a motor boat or a boat propelled otherwise than by oars or sails in salmon gill-net or drift-net fishing operations in District No. 2 during the year 1923, but thereafter such boats may be used in the said fishing operations.

2. The following fishery license fees are hereby established and the aforesaid regulations are hereby amended accordingly:—

Abalone fishery license..	\$ 1 00
Crab fishery license..	1 00
Cod (so-called)	1 00
Herring or pilchard drag-seine or purse-seine license.. . . .	5 00
Sturgeon gill-net license..	1 00
Smelt or sardine gill-net, drag or purse-seine license.. . . .	1 00
Salmon trolling license..	1 00
Salmon drift-net or gill-net license..	1 00
Salmon drag or purse-seine license..	20 00
Salmon trap-net license..	50 00
Salmon gill-net boat puller, engineer or assistant license.. . . .	1 00

3. Subsection 19 of section 19 of the said regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the words "nor Nimpkish River."

4. Section 19 of the said regulations is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

23. No one shall fish or attempt to fish with a drag-seine or purse-seine nearer than four hundred yards to the mouth of any creek or stream; provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may in any instance require such greater distance as he may deem necessary. Where the mouth of such creek or stream is shall be determined by a Fishery Officer or Officers, and the Fishing Boundaries shall be fixed by marks placed there each season by a Fishery Officer or Officers.

5. Paragraph (b) of subsection 12 of section 19 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

(b) No one shall fish with nets in Cowichan Bay or River inside of a straight line drawn from Cherry Creek to Separation Point; provided that the Chief Inspector may grant free permits to Indians resident in the Indian Reserve adjacent to Cowichan River, which will authorize them to use salmon gill-nets or drift-nets in this bay during the time that chum salmon are therein, for the capture of chum salmon for food for themselves and their families, but not for trade or barter.

Also, no one shall fish with nets or live bait in that portion of Sansum narrows, including Maple bay and Burgoyne Bay, from a straight line drawn from Graves point to Erskine point, to one drawn from Separation point to Musgrave point.

6. Subsection 8 of section 22 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON

8. No one shall fish for or take sockeye salmon from the first of October in each year to the thirtieth of June following, both days inclusive, except in that portion of British Columbia north of 48°30' parallel of north latitude on the west coast of Vancouver Island and north 49°30' parallel in the Strait of Georgia, and in the waters north thereof, where the close season for sockeye salmon shall be from the first of October in each year to the nineteenth of June following, both days inclusive, and during such close time no salmon purse-seine or draw-seine or trap-net shall be used, or no salmon gill-nets or drift-nets having meshes of less than six and one-half inches, extension measure, shall be used; provided that the Chief Inspector may prohibit the use in any area of salmon gill-nets or drift-nets having meshes of less than six and one-half inches extension measure. at an earlier date than October first should he find that any of the species of salmon being caught in such nets in such area have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.

7. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of subsection 1 of section 27 of the said regulations are hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

1. (a) No one shall fish for salmon with drift-nets or gill-nets, purse-seines, drag-seines or trap-nets from Saturday at six a.m. in each week to Monday at six a.m. following, except in that portion of the Fraser River above New Westminster Bridge, where no one shall fish for salmon by any means from Saturday at six p.m. each week to Monday at six p.m. following.

8. Subsection 3 of section 27 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded.

9. Section 19 of the said regulations is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

24. No one shall use a drag-seine or purse-seine in herring fishing or fishing of any kind in Nanaimo harbour or Departure Bay.

10. Paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of section 20 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded.

11. Section 12 of the said regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

4 No one shall fish for herring or pilchard by any means from Saturday at 12 p.m. of each week to Sunday midnight following.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4439.

SPECIAL FISHERY REGULATIONS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

P.C. 733—April 25, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that at the time the British Columbia Fisheries Commission was appointed, certain minor changes in the Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia were under consideration, but action thereon was deferred, until the report of the Commission would be submitted;

And whereas the said report has been submitted, and action has been taken thereon;

And whereas the report did not cover the points above referred to, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries submits that it is desirable that these changes should now be made and, on the advice of the responsible officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who deal with the administration of the fisheries, recommends that the following amendments be made to the said Regulations;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the authority of Section 45 of the Fisheries Act, Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The special fishery regulations for the Province of British Columbia, which were adopted by Order in Council of April 26, 1922, are hereby amended by adding thereto the following definition:—

“Jigging” shall mean attempting to catch a fish by impaling it on a hook through some part of the body, instead of inducing the fish to take the hook into its mouth, as in “angling”.

2. Section 1 of the said regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

(f) No one shall fish for, catch or kill in one day by angling in the Vedder River or its tributaries more than six steelhead.

(g) In angling no one shall use more than one rod and one line.

3. Section 4 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

SEC. 4—CLAMS

(a) No one shall retain, buy or sell any clam that measures less than one and one-half inches across the shortest diameter of the shell.

(b) No one shall dig for or take clams for any purpose during the months of June and July in each year.

4. Section 5 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:—

SEC. 5—COD

(a) No one shall fish for, catch or kill any so-called cod, embraced in the genus *sebastodes*, or *sultus* or *ling* cod (*ophiodon elongatus*) in the waters of District No. 1, or in the portion of the waters of District No. 3 that is on the east side of Vancouver Island during January and February of each year.

(b) No one shall with hook and line fish for or catch in any part of the Province any of the so-called cod named in this section, except under license from the Minister, and the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

5. Subsection (a) of section 6 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor,—

(a) No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy or sell any crab that measures less than six and one-half inches across the diameter or greatest breadth of the shell.

The said section 6 is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following subsection,—

(g) In Districts Nos. 2 and 3, no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy or sell any crab from June fifteenth to August thirty-first, in each year, both days inclusive.

6. Subsection 1 of section 13 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof,—

1. Fishing with nets or other apparatus, and the taking of abalone or crabs, except under license from the Minister, is prohibited, and in salmon fishing no one shall act as a boat puller or be otherwise employed in a boat used in salmon drifting, or as a helper, or in any other capacity in operating a purse-seine or drag-seine that is being used in salmon fishing, except under license from the Minister.

7. Paragraph (a) of subsection 3 of section 13 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded.

8. The second, third, eighth and ninth paragraphs of (b) of subsection 3 of section 13 of the said regulations are hereby rescinded and the following are substituted in lieu thereof,—

Naas River—The estuary of the Naas river, as well as Observatory Inlet, to a straight line drawn across it at a point five miles up said Inlet from North point, at the mouth of the Naas river, as well as Portland Inlet, from a straight line drawn across it from Tree point, on Pearse island, to Dogfish bay, on the opposite shore, down to a straight line drawn from the northern side of the entrance to Big bay on the mainland, to the most northerly point on Middle Dundas island, and thence northwardly to Whitby point, on Dundas island.

Skeena River—The estuary of the Skeena river and adjacent waters, inside of a straight line drawn from Ryan point on the main land to the most southerly point on Melville island; thence in a straight line to Reil point on Stephens island; thence along the eastern shore of Stephens and Prescott islands to the western side of Refuge bay, on Porcher island; thence around the eastern shore of said island to Peninsular point; thence in a straight line to Hill point on Pitt island; thence easterly to Fishing Boundary marks on the shore of the main land, that will be placed there each season by a Fishery Officer.

Rivers Inlet—Rivers Inlet and adjacent waters between a straight line drawn due west from Canoe Rocks, and one drawn eastwardly from Trueman point, on Calvert Island, through Hanbury point on Addenbrooke island, to Fishing Boundary marks on the mainland shore that will be placed there each season by a Fishery Officer.

Smith Inlet—Smith Inlet and Sound, and adjacent waters, between straight lines drawn due west from Canoe Rocks and Cape Caution

9. Subsection 2 of section 14 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded.

10. Subsection 1 of section 15 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof.

SEC. 15.—MARKING OF BOATS AND NETS

1. All nets and fishing boats shall bear numbers corresponding with those of the licenses under which they are operated, and each boat shall have the initials of the licensee and the number of his license painted on both sides of the bow (on the boat itself not on anything affixed thereto, so as to permit it being removed from the boat) in black on a white ground, the figures and letters to be not less than six inches in height, and each net shall have its number and the initials of its licensee legibly marked on buoys of wood or metal, painted white, and floating in the water attached to each end of the net, and such numbers and initials shall be permanently kept on such boats and nets throughout the fishing season, and shall be so placed as to be visible without taking up the nets, and any boat or net used without such marks shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Also on each net buoy shall be placed a flag the top of which shall be at least three feet above the surface of the water. The dimensions of such flag shall not be less than eighteen inches broad by twenty-two inches long

11. Subsection 15 of section 19 of the said regulations is hereby amended by substituting for the word "humpback" therein the word "pink" and for the word "dog" therein the word "chum."

12. The first paragraph of subsection 1 of section 23 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof,—

1. No one shall fish for, catch or kill sturgeon otherwise than by angling or with gill-nets or drift-nets.

13. Section 24 of the said regulations, as amended by Order in Council of September 14, 1922, is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof,—

SEC. 24.—TROUT

1. In the waters of the mainland west of the 121st meridian, no one shall fish for, catch or kill any rainbow or cutthroat trout from the first day of December in each year to the last day of February following, both days inclusive. There shall be no close time in these waters for steelhead or char. In the waters of the mainland east of the 121st meridian no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from the fifteenth of November in each year to the fourteenth day of May following, both days inclusive; provided that these close seasons shall not apply to Seton and Anderson lakes and waters tributary thereto, nor to dolly varden trout nor steelhead caught in tidal waters by rod and line, or in Okanagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, Arrow and Kootenay lakes, nor in streams tributary thereto, nor to land-locked salmon, weighing five pounds, undressed, or over; provided that in non-tidal waters of Vancouver Island, no one shall fish for, catch or kill steelhead, from the twentieth March to the thirtieth November in each year, both days inclusive; provided also that in Six Mile and Cottonwood lakes, no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from the fifteenth day of November, in each year, to the thirty-first day of May following, both days inclusive; that in Big Sheep and Little Sheep Creeks and Violin Lake no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from September fifteenth to November fourteenth

in each year, both days inclusive; and that in Goat River and Goat River Canyon to McConnelly a distance of about seven miles, no one shall fish for, catch or kill trout of any kind from April first, 1923, to March thirty-first, 1925, both days inclusive; provided further that the Chief Inspector may at any time prohibit all trout fishing in any stream or other water area for such time as he may deem necessary for the proper protection of the trout therein.

2. (a) No trout of any kind under eight inches in length shall be taken from the waters of British Columbia, and if taken shall be immediately returned to the water alive and uninjured.

(b) No trout under three pounds in weight shall be bought, sold or exposed for sale in the Province of British Columbia, nor shall any trout be bought, sold or exposed for sale during the close season provided therefor.

3. Fishing for trout through the ice is prohibited.

4. In fishing for or catching trout in the waters and tributaries thereto of Cowichan lake, Cowichan river, Chemainus river, use of fish roe of any kind, or of any compound of fish roe and oil or other substance is prohibited.

14. Paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section 25 of the said regulations are hereby rescinded.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4613.

TROUT FISHING NOVA SCOTIA

P.C. 673—April 20, 1923—Whereas the trout angling season in Nova Scotia is closed from the 1st of October in each year to the 30th of April following;

And whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Marine and Fisheries, who have had the matter under consideration, have recommended that this close season be changed so as to end on the 31st of March instead of the 30th of April in each year, and the responsible officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries who deal with the administration of the fisheries see no serious objection to this being done;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under and by virtue of the provisions of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order that subsection 1 of section 23 of the special fishery regulations for the Province of Nova Scotia, which regulations were adopted by Order in Council of April 26, 1922, be and the same is hereby rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

1. No one shall fish for, catch, or kill trout of any kind from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of March following, in each year, both days inclusive.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4538.

FISHING LICENSES NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

P.C. 755—May 1, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that the fees payable on fishery licenses in British Columbia, as prescribed by the Order in Council of the 14th April, 1923 (*P.C. 645*), are lower than a number of those prevailing in the Maritime Provinces, though, as a

general thing, the concessions in the Maritime Provinces covered by the licenses are not as valuable as those on the Pacific Coast;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under and by virtue of the provisions of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to amend the Special Fishery Regulations for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the same are hereby so amended as to provide that in any instance where a fishery license fee is more than one dollar, the fee on such license shall be one dollar.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4615.

ONTARIO SPECIAL FISHERY REGULATIONS

P.C. 814—May 9, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that the Department of Game and Fisheries for the Province of Ontario, which is administering the fisheries in that province recommends that spearing for coarse fish during the months of April and May be permitted in the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham; and also that the use of nets more than thirty-six meshes deep, which the regulations provide should not be allowed after the present year, should be permitted until the end of next year.

And whereas the Minister states that the responsible officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who deal with the administration of the fisheries, see no serious objection to either of these amendments.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to order as follows:

1. Section 3 of the special fishery regulations for the Province of Ontario, which were adopted by Order in Council of April 26, 1922, is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

Section 3. Licenses and Permits

No one shall fish by means other than by angling or trolling excepting under license or permit from a duly authorized officer of the Department of Game and Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, but this shall not apply to the taking of coarse fish by residents during the months of April and May, between sunrise and sunset, by means of dip-net or spear, in any part of the Province with the exception of the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham, and those waters of the river Trent in any other County within the Province, provided that fish so taken shall not be for sale or barter.

2. Paragraph (e) of section 16 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

(e) In fishing no one shall use a gill-net of greater depth or vertical width than thirty-six meshes after the thirty-first day of December, 1923.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4784.

PICKLED FISH PACKING REGULATIONS

P.C. 845—May 12, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that the experience of the last two years in administering the Fish Inspection Act (as amended 1920) makes it clear that some minor points in the Regulations made thereunder require modification in order that the Act may be administered more smoothly and effectively;

And whereas the Minister, with the advice of the responsible officers of the Department who deal with the administration of the fisheries, and after consultation with those engaged in the branch of the fishing industry affected, recommends that the following changes in the Regulations be made:—

Therefor His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter 48, 10-11 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Fish Inspection Act," is pleased to order as follows:

Section 24 of the Regulations established by Order in Council of the 18th August, 1920 (P.C. 1941), is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

The maker of every barrel, half barrel, pail, kit or other container intended for marketing pickled fish in, shall clearly mark such container with his name and address, and the words "pickled fish" thereunder, and any such container filled with fish for sale, and which does not show such marks, may be seized by an Inspector, Police Officer or Constable, and held until the name and address of the maker has been ascertained, and the maker shall be liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty provided by subsection 2 of section 11 of the Act as amended 1920.

Section 25 of the said Regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

Any barrel, half barrel, pail, kit or other container made for the purpose of marketing pickled fish in, and which is not made in accordance with and is not of the capacity prescribed by these Regulations, shall be marked by an Inspector with the words "container below standard."

Section 29 of the said Regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

Every barrel of pickled herring shall contain not less than two hundred pounds and every half barrel not less than one hundred pounds, and every pail or kit not less than twenty pounds, and every half pail or half kit not less than ten pounds of fish, apart from salt, provided that kegs containing nine pounds of herring cured in the "Scotch Style" may be used. The packer or repacker shall put sufficient weight of fish in the container when packing to ensure the aforesaid weight of fish being in the container at the time of sale.

The packer or repacker shall take care to see that the container is free from leaks and full of pickle at all times while it is in his possession.

Section 40 of the said Regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

Mackerel when packed shall lie flat back down, except the top tier, which shall be back up. They shall be thoroughly cured and evenly salted, properly split and washed, and shall have all the blood scraped from the main bone, provided that if the owner of any container of spring mackerel furnishes an Inspector with a statutory declaration that such mackerel are for shipment to the West Indies or any such tropical region or to the United States, they may be exempted from the last requirement.

Section 41 of the said Regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the following after the word "possession" at the end of the last line thereof:

Standard herring barrels and half barrels may be used for packing and marketing spring mackerel in.

Section 51 of the said Regulations is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

An Inspector may at any time or place, after containers of fish have been packed, examine any containers and the fish they contain in order to satisfy himself that the containers are of the construction and capacity required by the Regulations, and that the fish are such as they are represented to be by the

marks on the containers, and each container immediately after being filled shall be marked to denote the grade of fish in accordance with the requirements for the kind of fish contained therein.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4888.

PACKING OF SMOKED HERRING

P.C. 888—May 21, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that representations have been made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries that owing to the practice in years past of gradually reducing the size of the boxes in which smoked round herring are packed for export, the trade in such has become endangered, and that the size of the boxes and the weight of their contents should be established by law;

And whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with the advice of the responsible officers of the Department who deal with the administration of the fisheries, and after consultation with those engaged in this branch of the industry, recommends that the provisions of the Fish Inspection Act be extended and applied to smoked round herring and the boxes in which such are packed for export;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that, under the authority of section 3 of the Fish Inspection Act, the provisions of the said Act shall extend and apply to smoked round herring and the boxes in which such are packed for export.

His Excellency, on the same recommendation, and under the authority of section 6 of The Fish Inspection Act, is further pleased to make the following regulations to govern the size of the said boxes and the weight and quality of their contents, and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—
REGULATIONS governing the packing of smoked round herring commonly known as (1) Hard Cured Bloaters and (2) Medium Smoked Herring, and the size of the boxes in which such are marketed.

Condition and Packing of Fish

1. The fish when boxed shall be sound and thoroughly cured and smoked and the fish shall be packed neatly in tiers in the boxes.

Size of Boxes and Weight of Contents

2. (a) Each box for the marketing of hard cured bloaters shall be not less than 19½ inches long, 10¼ inches wide and 5 inches deep, inside measurements, and each such box before shipment shall contain not less than 18 pounds of fish.
- (b) Each box for the marketing of medium smoked herring shall be not less than 10¼ inches long, 6 inches wide and 2 inches deep, inside measurements, and each such box shall contain not less than 2 pounds of fish.

Marking of Boxes

3. Each box when filled shall be marked with the name and address of the packer and with the minimum weight defined in section 2 for that particular size of box.

Penalties

4. The packer or owner of boxes packed with such fish as are covered by the foregoing regulations which are found to be not in accordance with the
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requirements of such regulations shall be liable to the penalty provided by subsection 2 of section 11 of the Fish Inspection Act as amended in 1921.

These regulations shall be effective during the season of 1923.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 4989.

LOBSTER AND GASPHEREAU FISHING

P.C. 930—May 23, 1923—Whereas the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports:—

That the lobster fishing season along the coast of St. John County, N.B., extends from the 15th November, in each year, to May 23rd following, both days inclusive, though fishing during the winter months is not carried on in any important way;

That by Order in Council of the 21st April, 1923, the lobster fishing season on the portion of the coast of Nova Scotia, which extends from St. Mary's Bay, Digby County, inclusive, to Cole Harbour, Halifax County, inclusive, was extended so as to allow fishing up to the 15th of June, inclusive, for this year only, the regular season on that portion of the coast being from the first of March to the end of May;

That the lobster fishing season on the portion of the coast of Nova Scotia from but not including Cole Harbour, Halifax County, to Red Point, Richmond County, including adjacent waters and the Strait of Canso, is from April 20th to June 20th, both days inclusive;

That the lobster fishing season for the Gulf of St. Lawrence portion of the Maritime Provinces, as well as the portion of Quebec south of the River St. Lawrence, except at the Magdalen Islands, is from the 26th April to the 25th June, both days inclusive;

And whereas it is represented that the conditions this year are abnormal on all the above portions of the coast, and the fishermen are faced with the likelihood of not making expenses, unless an extension of the season is granted; that the conditions affecting the fishing industry generally are unusually unsatisfactory this year, and that the extension of fifteen days that has been granted in the western Nova Scotia District will not likely, in the light of experience since it was authorized, enable the fishermen to make a remunerative season;

Therefore, in the above circumstances, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the authority of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1914, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize in each of the above described districts an extension of the lobster fishing season, for the present year only, of fifteen days, including an additional fifteen days to that authorized by the Order in Council of the 21st April, 1923 (P.C. 709), in the district which extends from St. Mary's Bay, Digby County, to Cole Harbour, Halifax County, both inclusive.

And whereas the gaspereau fishing season in the tidal waters of Nova Scotia is during the month of May;

And whereas it is represented that these fish this year are unusually late in entering the streams that are tributary to Minas Basin, Cobequid Bay and Chignecto Bay, and the Strait of Northumberland, so that if fishing is restricted to the month of May, as unduly small portion of the fish will be taken, and that this condition prevails in these rivers practically every year;

Therefore, in the circumstances, His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation and under the above cited authority, is further pleased to

order that subsection 1 of section 10 of the special fishery regulations for Nova Scotia, which were adopted by Order in Council of the 26th April, 1922 (P.C. 895), shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

“Provided that in the tidal waters of streams that are tributary to Minas Basin, Chignecto Bay and the Strait of Northumberland, gaspereau gill-nets may be used from the sixteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of June in each year, both days inclusive.”

And whereas by Order in Council of the 1st May, 1923, it was provided that in any instance where the fee on a fishery license in the Maritime Provinces exceeds one dollar, it shall be one dollar;

And whereas it has been represented that even this nominal fee on salmon net licenses is regarded by the Nova Scotia fishermen as a hardship, and as the total number of salmon nets in the Maritime Provinces is about one thousand, the revenue involved is not a matter of much importance, the main object of the license being to enable adequate control of the fishery to be exercised; moreover as the Magdalen Islands now form a part of the fisheries district of the Inspector of Fisheries for Prince Edward Island, the same fees should be charged as in the Maritime Provinces;

Therefore, in these circumstances, His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the above cited authority, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 1st May, 1923 (P.C. 755), shall be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the Special Fishery Regulations for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, so far as the Magdalen Islands are concerned, be and the same are hereby amended so as to provide that in any instance where the fee on a commercial fishery license is more than one dollar, the fee on such license shall be one dollar, provided that there shall be no fee on a salmon fishery license, and that this amendment shall apply to all licenses issued for the calendar year 1923 or the fiscal year 1923-24, and thereafter.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. 56, p. 5059.

PROCLAMATIONS OF CANADA, 1922 (JULY) - 1923 (JUNE)

	DATE	CANADA GAZETTE
Acts Proclaimed—		
Agricultural Fertilizers Act, 1922, c. 5	24 July, 1922.	Vol. 56, p. 561
Department National Defence, 1922, c. 34	24 Nov., 1922.	Vol. 56, p. 2405
Patent Act, 1923, c. 23	30 June, 1923.	Vol. 57, p. 65
Areas in N.W.T. Dominion Parks	31 May, 1922.	Vol. 56, p. 2
Bovine Tuberculosis, Manitoba	15 Jan., 1923	Vol. 56, p. 3286
Buffalo Park a Dominion Park	18 Dec., 1922	Vol. 56, p. 3730
Canada Temperance Act, to revoke—		
Mississquoi	31 Oct., 1922	Vol. 56, p. 1922
Stanstead	23 June, 1923.	Vol. 56, p. 5297
Canada Temperance Act, prohibition, P. E. Island	9 Dec., 1922	Vol. 56, p. 2566
Fire Prevention Day	22 July, 1922	Vol. 56, p. 610
Gold coin export prohibited	20 June, 1922.	Vol. 56, p. 2
Gold coin export prohibited	16 June, 1923.	Vol. 56, p. 5296
Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908, c. 40, brought into force in—		
Dundas, Glengarry, Stormont	7 Mar., 1923	Vol. 56, p. 4060
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King's Birthday	6 April, 1923	Vol. 56, p. 4312
Kingston Penitentiary, lands added to	7 Oct., 1922.	Vol. 56, p. 2824
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Prisons and Reformatories Act, R.S. 143—		
City Prison, Halifax, brought under	8 Aug., 1922	Vol. 56, p. 662
Public Harbour—		
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deLute	16 Oct., 1922.	Vol. 56, p. 1710
Powell River	7 April, 1923	Vol. 56, p. 4537
Save the Forest Week	14 April, 1923.	Vol. 56, p. 4477
Thanksgiving Day	21 Sept., 1922	Vol. 56, p. 1376

ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY

KING GEORGE V

BEING THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT

Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Thirty-first day of January 1923, and closed
by Prorogation on the Thirtieth day of June 1923



HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
JULIAN HEDWORTH GEORGE, BARON BYNG OF VIMY
GOVERNOR GENERAL

VOL. I
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY F. A. ACLAND
LAW PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1923

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 1.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1924.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by message from His Excellency the Right Honourable Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said message, that the sums hereinafter mentioned are required to defray certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1923.* Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole forty-four million, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand, fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, not otherwise provided for, and being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted, set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, as laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, excepting therefrom the second item of

\$44,725,058 25
granted for
1923-24.

Resolution No. 141, "Ottawa, New Departmental Building, \$500,000".

Account to
be rendered
in detail.

3. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

OTTAWA Printed by F. A. Acland, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 2.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1924.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by messages from His Excellency the Right Honourable Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said messages, that the sums hereinafter mentioned are required to defray certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act*, No. 2, 1923. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole forty-four million, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand, fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, to the thirty-first day March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, not otherwise provided for, and being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted, set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, as laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, excepting therefrom the second item of

\$44,725,058.25
granted for
1923-24.

Resolution No. 141, "Ottawa, New Departmental Building, \$500,000".

\$1,833,333.33
granted for
1923-24.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole one million, eight hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, not otherwise provided for, and being one-third of the amount of the item for a provisional bonus allowance for the inside and outside services of the Civil Service set forth in the Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, as laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament.

Account to
be rendered
in detail.

4. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

OTTAWA Printed by F. A. ARLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 3.

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 75;
1909, c. 3;
1913, c. 6;
1920, c. 3;
1922, c. 7.

1. Section one of chapter seven of the statutes of 1922, *An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, is amended by striking out the words "two hundred dollars for each head of cattle," in the eighteenth line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "one hundred and fifty dollars for each head of cattle."

Compensation reduced for pure bred cattle.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three,

Commencement of Act.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in chapter seven of the statutes of 1922, *An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, the Minister may order compensation to be paid to the owners of animals which were slaughtered on or after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, but which had been valued and ordered to be slaughtered, under the *Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, previous to that date, at the rates which were authorized by statute immediately before the said chapter seven came into force,

Proviso as to animals slaughtered after 1st July, 1922.

Provided also that, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Minister may order compensation to be paid to the owners of animals which may be slaughtered on or after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, but which shall have been valued and ordered to be slaughtered, under the provisions of the *Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, during the period from the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, both dates inclusive, at the rates authorized under chapter seven of the statutes of 1922.

Proviso as to animals slaughtered on or after 1st July, 1923.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 4.

An Act to extend the period of The Canada Highways Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the 1919 c. 54.
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The time within which the various provinces of Canada may earn and be paid the sums allotted to the said provinces under the provisions of *The Canada Highways Act*, chapter fifty-four of the statutes of Canada, 1919, is hereby extended for a further period of two years.

Time extended for payment of grant allotted.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 5.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

[Assented to June 13th, 1923.]

R.S. c. 113;
1908, c. 65,
1916, c. 13,
1919, c. 41,
1919 (2nd
Sess.), c. 7.
1920, c. 23,
1922, c. 9.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four hundred and eighty-seven of the *Canada Shipping Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and thirteen, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“487. A master or mate of any ship registered in Canada may, upon giving due notice and consenting to pay the usual expenses, apply to any pilotage authority other than the pilotage authority of either of the pilotage districts of Quebec, Montreal, Halifax or St. John to be examined as to his capacity to pilot the ship of which he is master or mate within any part of the district over which such pilotage authority has jurisdiction; and such master or mate may, if his application be approved by the pilotage authority, thereupon be examined, and if found competent, a pilotage certificate may be granted to him, containing his name, a specification of the ship or ships in respect of which he has been examined, and a description of the limits within such jurisdiction within which he is to pilot the same.”

Master or
mate, if
application
approved,
may be
examined,
and, if
passed, may
receive
pilotage
certificate.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. AGLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 6.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Railways.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.] 1919, c. 13;
1920, c. 13.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Governor in Council may from time to time cause an agreement or agreements to be executed by or on behalf of His Majesty the King undertaking or guaranteeing that any company designated in the schedule hereto will restore or make good all loss or damage to the mortgaged premises comprised in any mortgage or deed of trust (hereinafter called "such mortgage") at any time executed by any such company occasioned by fire or other casualty against which such company covenanted in such mortgage to insure, and indemnifying the trustee or trustees of any such mortgage against any consequences arising from any failure,—(a) on the part of such company to comply with such covenant to insure, and (b) on the part of such trustee or trustees to take any action in respect thereof.

Agreements to restore or make good loss or damage by fire or other casualty to mortgaged premises, and indemnify trustees

2. The times and manner of the giving of any such agreement or agreements, and the form and terms thereof, and the person who may sign the same on behalf of His Majesty, shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time approve or direct.

Details subject to approval.

SCHEDULE

Any company mentioned or referred to in the following statutes:—

Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919.

Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1920.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 7.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Railways.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of 1919, c. 13.
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The Canadian National Railway Company may carry on all business which is customarily carried on by express companies, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the handling of express money orders or other methods of transmitting or handling money, securities, or other articles of value. All express traffic handled by the Company shall move or be dealt with by the Company on the same terms and conditions as to the liability of the Company or otherwise as are from time to time approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada with respect to similar traffic when handled by express companies, subject to such variations therein as may be necessary in view of the handling of the traffic by a railway company instead of an express company.

Canadian National Ry. Co. authorized to carry on express company business.

2. Section twenty-one of *The Canadian National Railways Act, 1919*, is hereby amended by inserting the words “or municipality” immediately after the word “company” in the ninth line thereof.

Agreements with other companies or municipalities.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 8.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows.—

1. Section twelve of the *Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act*, chapter seventeen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is repealed.

Provision for adding ten years to service repealed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 9.

An Act to provide for the investigation of Combines,
Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The Combines Investigation Act, 1923.* Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.
(a) The expression "Combine" in this Act shall be "Combine."
deemed to have reference to such combines immediately
hereinafter defined as have operated or are likely
to operate to the detriment of or against the
interest of the public, whether consumers, producers
or others; and limited as aforesaid, the expression as
used in this Act shall be deemed to include (1) Mergers,
Trusts and Monopolies so called, and (2) the relation
resulting from the purchase, lease, or other acquisition
by any person of any control over or interest in the
whole or part of the business of any other person,
and (3) any actual or tacit contract, agreement,
arrangement, or combination which has or is designed
to have the effect of (i) limiting facilities for trans-
porting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing
or dealing; or (ii) preventing, limiting or lessening
manufacture or production; or (iii) fixing a common
price or a resale price, or a common rental, or a common
cost of storage or transportation; or (iv) enhancing
the price, rental or cost of article, rental storage or
transportation; or (v) preventing or lessening com-
petition in, or substantially controlling within any
particular area or district or generally, production,
manufacture,

manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, storage, transportation, insurance or supply; or (vi) otherwise restraining or injuring trade or commerce.

"Commissioner."

(b) "Commissioner" means a commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council as hereinafter provided.

"Corporation."

(c) "Corporation" includes company.

"Minister."

(d) "Minister" means the Minister charged for the time being by order of the Governor in Council with the administration of this Act.

"Registrar."

(e) "Registrar" means the registrar appointed by the Governor in Council as hereinafter provided.

ADMINISTRATION AND JURISDICTION.

Administration.

3. The Governor in Council may by order in council name a Minister of the Crown to be charged with the general administration of this Act, and the Minister so named shall be so charged accordingly.

Registrar.

4. (1) The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar to be known as the "Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act."

(2) The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed not by name but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who, for the time being, holds such office or performs its duties shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

Duties of Registrar.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Registrar (a) to receive and register, and subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with applications for investigation of alleged combines; (b) to bring at once to the Minister's attention every such application; (c) to conduct such correspondence with the applicant and all other persons as may be necessary; (d) to call for such returns and to make such inquiries as the Registrar may consider to be necessary in order that he may thoroughly examine into the matter brought to his attention by any application for an investigation; (e) to make reports from time to time to the Minister; (f) to conduct such correspondence with Commissioners as may be necessary, and to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Commissioners; (g) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, inquiries, reports and recommendations, and safely to keep all applications, records of inquiries, correspondence, returns, reports, recommendations, evidence and documents relating to applications and proceedings conducted by the Registrar or any Commissioner, and when so required transmit all or any of such to the Minister; (h) to supply to any parties on request information as to

this Act or any regulations thereunder; (i) generally to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties under this Act or under any regulations made thereunder.

COMPLAINT AND INVESTIGATION.

5. Any six persons, British subjects, resident in Canada, of the full age of twenty-one years, who are of the opinion that a combine exists, or is being formed, may apply in writing to the Registrar for an investigation of such alleged combine, and shall place before the Registrar the evidence on which such opinion is based. The application shall be accompanied by a statement in the form of a solemn or statutory declaration showing (a) the names and addresses of the applicants, and at their election the name and address of any one of their number or of any attorney, solicitor or counsel whom they may for the purpose of receiving any communication to be made pursuant to this Act, have authorized to represent them; (b) the nature of the alleged combine and the names of the persons believed to be concerned therein and privy thereto; (c) the manner in which, and where possible the extent to which, the alleged combine is believed to operate or to be about to operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public whether consumers, producers or others.

Application for investigation of alleged combine.

6. Whenever such application shall be made to the Registrar, or whenever the Registrar shall have reason to believe that a combine exists or is being formed, or whenever so directed by the Minister, the Registrar shall cause an inquiry to be made into all such matters whether of fact or of law with respect to the said alleged combine as he shall consider necessary to enquire into with the view of determining whether a combine exists or is being formed which operates or is likely to operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others.

Registrar shall cause enquiry to be made.

7. If, after such inquiry as he deems the circumstances warrant, the Registrar is of the opinion that the application is frivolous or vexatious, or does not justify further inquiry, he shall make a report in writing to the Minister setting out the application, the statement or statements, the inquiry made and the information obtained, and his conclusions. The Minister shall thereupon decide whether further inquiry shall or shall not be made, and shall give instructions accordingly. In case the Minister decides that further inquiry shall not be made, he shall notify the applicant of his decision, giving the grounds thereof. The

Registrar to report to Minister on inquiry; Minister to decide whether further enquiry shall be made.

decision of the Minister shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be subject to appeal or review.

Registrar
may require
written
returns;
and full
disclosure of
agreements.

8. The Registrar may at any time as part of such inquiry by notice in writing, require any person, and in the case of a corporation any officer of such corporation, to make and render unto the Registrar, within a time stated in such notice, or from time to time, a written return under oath or affirmation showing in detail such information with respect to the business of the person named in the notice as is therein specified, and such person or officer shall make and render unto the Registrar, precisely as required a written return under oath or affirmation showing in detail the information required; and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Registrar may require a full disclosure of all contracts or agreements which the person, named in the notice, may have at any time entered into with any other person, touching or concerning the business of the said person so named in the notice.

Power of
Registrar to
investigate
and to
enter and
examine
premises,
books, etc.

9. If, after the receipt by the Registrar of any return made in purported compliance with this Act, the Registrar or the Minister shall consider that circumstances so justify, or if after a return under this Act has been required, none is made, or none is made within a time set in the notice requiring such return, or within such further time as the Registrar or the Minister may upon special application allow, the Registrar shall have power (a) to investigate the business, and (b) to enter and examine the premises, books, papers and records of and in the possession of the person making or failing to make such return.

Governor in
Council may
appoint
Commission-
ers to hold
investiga-
tions.

10. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint one or more persons to be Commissioners under this Act. Every Commissioner shall have authority to investigate the business, or any part thereof, of any person who is or is believed to be a member of any combine or a party or privy thereto, and who is named in the order in council appointing the Commissioner; every Commissioner shall have authority to enter and examine the premises, books, papers and records of such person. The exercise of any of the powers herein conferred on Commissioners shall not be held to limit or qualify the powers by this Act conferred upon the Registrar.

Access to
premises and
records.

11. Every person who is in possession or control of any such business, premises, books, papers, or records, as are referred to in the two immediately preceding sections shall give and afford to the Registrar and to every Commissioner admission and access thereto whenever and as often as demanded.

12. All provisions of the *Inquiries Act* not repugnant to the provisions of this Act shall apply to any inquiry or investigation under this Act, and the Registrar and every Commissioner shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the *Inquiries Act*, including the powers mentioned in section eleven thereof, whether thereunto authorized by the commission issued in the case or not, except in so far as any such powers may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Provisions of
Inquiries Act
applicable.

13. No person shall in any manner impede or prevent or attempt to impede or prevent any investigation, examination, or inquiry under this Act.

No one to
impede
investigation.

14. All books, papers, records or things produced before the Registrar or a Commissioner, whether voluntarily or in pursuance of an order, may be inspected by the Registrar or the Commissioner, and also by such parties as the Minister or Commissioner allows, and copies thereof may be made by or at the instance of the Registrar or Commissioner.

Registrar or
Commissioner
may
inspect and
copy books,
etc.

15. The Minister may employ competent persons to examine books, papers or records, and to advise the Registrar or any Commissioner, upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Minister deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or records as in the opinion of the Registrar are not material to the investigation may be sealed up.

Employment
of experts.

16. (a) The Registrar and every Commissioner may order that any person resident or present in Canada be examined upon oath before, or make production of books, papers, records or articles to, the Registrar or Commissioner as the case may be, or before or to any other person named for the purpose by the order of the Registrar or Commissioner, and may make such orders as seem to the Registrar or Commissioner to be proper for securing the attendance of such witness and his examination, and the production by him of books, papers, records or articles, and the use of the evidence so obtained, and otherwise exercise, for the enforcement of such orders or punishment for disobedience thereof, all powers that are exercised by any superior court in Canada for the enforcement of subpoenas to witnesses or punishment of disobedience thereof.

Powers of
Registrar
and
Commissioner
as to
witnesses,
evidence on
oath and
production of
papers.

(b) Any person summoned before the Registrar or a Commissioner shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Persons
competent to
give evidence
as witnesses.

(c) Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for attendance and

Expenses of
witnesses.

and travelling expenses according to the scale in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts of the province in which the inquiry is being conducted.

Persons
served with
order
required to
attend.

(d) If any person, who has been duly served with an order, and to whom at the time of service payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to attend and give evidence, or to produce any book, paper, record, or thing as required by the said order, he shall, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure, be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Commis-
sioners to
take
evidence in
foreign
country.

(e) The Minister may issue commissions to take evidence in a foreign country, and may make all proper orders for the purpose and for the return and use of the evidence so obtained.

Orders to
witnesses,
etc., shall be
signed by
Registrar
or Commis-
sioner.

(f) Orders to witnesses and all other orders, process or proceedings shall be signed by the Registrar or a Commissioner.

Evidence
upon
affidavit or
written
affirmation.

17. (a) The Registrar and every Commissioner may accept or require evidence upon affidavit or written affirmation, in every case in which it seems to him proper to do so.

Administra-
tion of oaths
in each
province.

(b) The Registrar and every Commissioner and all persons authorized to administer oaths to be used in any of the superior courts of any province may administer oaths in such province to be used in applications, matters or proceedings before the Registrar or Commissioner.

Administra-
tion of oaths
in proceedings
in Supreme
or Exchequer
Courts of
Canada.

(c) All persons authorized to administer oaths within or out of Canada, in or concerning any proceeding had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada or in the Exchequer Court of Canada, may administer oaths in or concerning any application, matter or proceeding before the Registrar or Commissioner.

No person
excused from
attending or
giving
evidence on
ground that
evidence may
incriminate
him.

18. No person shall be excused from attending and giving evidence and producing books, papers, or records, in obedience to the order of the Registrar or Commissioner, on the ground that the oral evidence or documents required of him may tend to criminate him or subject him to any proceeding or penalty, but no such evidence so given shall be used or receivable against such person in any criminal proceedings thereafter instituted against him, other than a prosecution for perjury in giving evidence upon such investigation, inquiry, cause or proceeding.

Proceedings
in private.

19. The proceedings of the Registrar and every Commissioner shall be conducted in private, but the Minister
may

may order that any portion of the proceedings before the Registrar or any Commissioner shall be conducted in public.

20. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister, the public interest so requires, the Minister may apply to the Minister of Justice to instruct counsel to conduct the investigation before the Registrar or any Commissioner and upon such application the Minister of Justice may instruct counsel accordingly.

Counsel may be instructed to conduct investigation.

21. At the conclusion of every investigation the Registrar and every Commissioner shall make a report in writing, which report shall be signed by the Registrar or Commissioner, as the case may be. If the report is made by a Commissioner it shall be transmitted to the Registrar, together with the evidence taken at such investigation, certified by the Commissioner and any documents and papers remaining in the custody of the Commissioner. The Registrar shall without delay transmit to the Minister his report and the report of every Commissioner. The Minister may call for an interim report at any time; and when so called for it shall be the duty of the Registrar and of every Commissioner to render an interim report setting out fully the action taken, evidence obtained and conclusions reached at the date of the interim report.

Registrar and Commissioner to report in writing on investigations.

ACTION.

22. Within fifteen days after its receipt by the Minister the report (other than an interim report) of any Commissioner shall be made public, unless the Commissioner is of the opinion that the public interest would be best served by withholding publication and so states in the report itself, in which case the Minister may exercise his discretion as to the publicity to be given to the report in whole or in part. The Minister may publish and supply copies of any report in such manner and on such terms as to him seems most desirable.

Distribution of report.

23. Whenever, from or as a result, of an investigation under the provisions of this Act, or from or as a result of a judgment of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada or of any superior court, or circuit, district or county court of Canada, it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that with regard to any article of commerce, there exists any combine to promote unduly the advantage of manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the public and if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the public is facilitated by the duties of custom imposed on the article, or on any like article, the Governor in Council may direct either that such article be admitted into Canada free of duty or that the duty thereon be reduced to such amount or rate as will, in the opinion of the Governor in

Governor in Council may admit article free of duty or reduce duty if satisfied as a result of investigation under this Act that combine exists at expense of public.

Council, give the public the benefit of reasonable competition.

If owner or holder of Patent makes use of exclusive rights to unduly limit production or restrict or injure trade Patent shall be liable to revocation

24. In case the owner or holder of any Patent issued under the Patent Act has made use of the exclusive rights and privileges which, as such owner or holder he controls, so as unduly to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article which may be subject of trade or commerce, or so as to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or unduly to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any article or unreasonably to enhance the price thereof, or unduly to prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, storage or supply of any article such patent shall be liable to be revoked. And, if the Minister reports that a patent has been so made use of, the Minister of Justice may exhibit an information in the Exchequer Court of Canada praying for a judgment revoking such patent, and the court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter and to give judgment revoking the patent or otherwise as the evidence before the court may require.

Procedure when in opinion of Minister an offence has been committed.

25. Whenever, in the opinion of the Minister an offence has been committed against any of the provisions of this Act, the Minister may remit to the Attorney General of any province within which such alleged offence shall have been committed, for such action as such Attorney General may be pleased to institute because of the conditions appearing, (1) any return or returns which may have been made or rendered pursuant to this Act and are in the possession of the Minister and relevant to such alleged offence; and (2) the evidence taken on any investigation by the Registrar or a Commissioner, and the report of the Registrar or Commissioner. If within three months after remission aforesaid, or within such shorter period as the Governor in Council shall decide, no action shall have been taken by or at the instance of the Attorney General of the Province as to the Governor in Council the case seems in the public interest to warrant, the Solicitor General may on the relation of any person who is resident in Canada and of the full age of twenty-one years permit an information to be laid against such person or persons as in the opinion of the Solicitor General shall have been guilty of an offence against any of the provisions of this Act; and the Solicitor General may apply to the Minister of Justice to instruct counsel to attend on behalf of the Minister at all proceedings consequent on the information so laid, and upon such application the Minister of Justice may instruct counsel accordingly.

OFFENCES.

26. (a) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not less exceeding ten thousand dollars or to two years imprisonment, or if a corporation to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in this Act.

Penalty for violation of Act.

(b) No prosecution for any offence under this section shall be commenced, otherwise than at the instance of the Solicitor General of Canada or of the Attorney General of a province.

No prosecution except at instance of Solicitor General or Provincial Attorney General. Contempt of Registrar or Commissioner.

27. If in any proceedings before the Registrar or any Commissioner any person wilfully insults the Registrar or any Commissioner or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Registrar or Commissioner, the Registrar or Commissioner may direct any constable to take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts and presence of the Registrar or Commissioner, to be detained in custody until the conclusion of that day's sitting and the person so offending shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

28. For the purpose of the trial of any indictment for any offence against this Act, section five hundred and eighty-one of the *Criminal Code*, authorizing speedy trials without juries, shall apply.

Procedure for enforcing penalties.

29. Any person who contravenes or fails to observe the provisions of sections eight, ten, eleven, thirteen or sixteen of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or upon summary conviction under Part XV of the *Criminal Code* to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, as specified, and any director or officer of any corporation who assents to or acquiesces in the contravention or non-observance by such corporation of any of the said provisions shall be guilty of such offence personally and cumulatively with his corporation and with his co-directors or associate officers.

Penalties for contravention of sections 8, 10, 11, 13, or 16 of Act.

GENERAL.

30. The Minister may establish at any place or places in Canada such office or offices as are required for the discharge

Establishment of offices and equipment.

discharge of the duties of the Registrar and of any Commissioner under this Act, and may provide therefor the necessary accommodation, stationery and equipment.

Appointment of Registrar and Commissioner and employment of requisite technical and special temporary assistance.

31. (1) All persons permanently employed under this Act shall be subject to the provisions of *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, and amendments thereto, and other similar Acts bearing on the Civil Service of Canada, provided, however, that notwithstanding anything in the said Acts or amendments thereto (a) the Governor in Council may appoint any British subject to be Registrar under this Act, and may appoint any British subject to be a Commissioner thereunder; and (b) the Minister may employ such temporary technical and special assistance as may be required to meet the special conditions that may arise in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Expenses paid out of Parliamentary appropriation.

(2) The remuneration and expenses of the Registrar and Commissioner or Commissioners so appointed, and of the temporary technical and special assistance so employed, and the fees and expenses allowed to any counsel instructed by the Minister of Justice under this Act, shall be paid out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament to provide the cost of administering this Act.

Remuneration of technical or special temporary assistance.

(3) Whenever the Minister by virtue of any power vested in him by this Act, employs any such temporary technical or special assistance, such person shall be paid for his service and expenses such sum as the Governor in Council may determine.

Technicality not to invalidate proceedings.

32. No proceedings under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

Governor in Council may make necessary regulations.

33. (1) The Governor in Council may make such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as to him seems necessary, for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for the efficient administration thereof.

Publication of regulations in *Canada Gazette*.

(2) Such regulations shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and upon being so published they shall have the same force as if they formed part of this Act.

Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

(3) The regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament is not then sitting then within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

Trade Unions not affected.

34. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.

35.

35. The Minister shall lay before Parliament, within the first fifteen days of the then next session, an annual report of the proceedings under this Act.

Report to
Parliament
of proceed-
ings under
this Act.

36. *The Board of Commerce Act*, chapter thirty-seven of the Acts of 1919, and *The Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919*, chapter forty-five of the Acts of 1919, are repealed.

Repeal.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 10.

An Act to amend The Copyright Act, 1921.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 70;
1903, c. 17,
1915, c. 12;
1921, c. 24.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Copyright Amendment Act, 1923*. Short title.

2. Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and twenty-seven of *The Copyright Act, 1921*, shall not apply to any work the author of which is a British Subject, other than a Canadian citizen, or the subject or citizen of a country which has adhered to the Convention and the additional Protocol thereto set out in the second Schedule to the said Act. Application of provisions regarding licenses and importation.

3. Section twenty-six of the said Act is amended by inserting after the word "Customs" in the fourth line thereof the words "and Excise". "Customs and Excise."

4. Section forty-two of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "Department" in the third line thereof and substituting therefor the words "Copyright Office". "Copyright office."

5. Section fifty of the said Act is amended by striking out in the first and second lines the words "a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council" and substituting therefor the words "the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, unless sooner proclaimed by proclamation of the Governor in Council." Commencement of Act.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 11.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code with respect to publication of Evidence in Marriage or Divorce Proceedings.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 322 of the *Criminal Code*, chapter 146 of the *Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto as subsection (2) the following:—

“(2) Nothing in this section shall make it lawful to publish a report of any evidence taken or offered in any proceeding had before the Senate or the House of Commons, or any committee of the Senate or the House of Commons, upon any petition or bill relating to any matter of marriage or divorce, if the report is published without authority from or leave of the House in which the proceeding was had, or contrary to any rule, order or practice of that House.”

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 12.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act respecting the sale or other disposal of coal lands and coal mining rights.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section thirty-seven of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

“(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Dominion Lands Act*, or in any Act amending the same, lands containing coal, and the coal mining rights therein, situate or being within townships 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, in ranges 7, 8 and 9 west of the Sixth Initial Meridian in the province of Alberta, shall not be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of in whole or in part, or as to any right, title or interest therein, except by the special authority of the Parliament of Canada to be hereafter enacted.”

Certain coal mining rights and coal lands in Alberta not to be disposed of without special statutory authority.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 13.

An Act to amend The Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1911, c 10,
1913, c 18,
1914, c 32,
1916, c 15;
1918, c. 4,
1919, cc. 17,
49.

1. The Schedule to *The Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act*, chapter ten of the statutes of 1911, as amended by chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1913, chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1914 and chapter forty-nine of the statutes of 1919, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

SCHEDULE.

1. *Sandilands Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Manitoba and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 4, range 9: sections 35 and 36; the north half section 25, the north-east quarter section 26 and the east half section 34; the following sections in township 4, range 10: sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, and the north halves of sections 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; all the sections in the east half of township 5, range 9, except section 34 and the west halves of sections 3, 10, 15, 22 and 27; all of sections in township 5, range 10, except sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 and 36; the following sections in township 6, range 9: section 1, the southeast quarter section 2, and the southeast quarter of section 12; all of the sections in township 6, range 10, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25, and the west halves of sections 18, 19, 30 and 31; the following sections in township 6, range 11: sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; all of the sections in township 7, range 10; all of the sections in township 7, range 11, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, and the east halves of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35; all of the sections in the south half of township 8, ranges 10 and 11, all being east

east of the principal meridian and containing by admeasurement 187.75 square miles, more or less.

2. *Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Manitoba and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all the sections in township 1, range 19, except sections 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the east half of section 27; all of the sections in township 1, ranges 20 and 21; the following sections in township 1, range 22: sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25 and 36, the east half of section 23, and the southeast quarter of section 26; all being west of the principal meridian and containing by admeasurement 109.25 square miles, more or less.

3. *The Spruce Woods Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Manitoba and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 8, range 12: sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; the following sections in township 8, range 13: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24; the following sections in township 8, range 14: sections 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and the north half and southwest quarter of section 35; all the sections in township 8, range 15, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, the south half and northwest quarter of section 16, and the south halves of sections 19 and 20; the following sections in township 8, range 16: sections 25, 35, 36, the north half of section 24, the northeast quarter of section 26, and the east half of section 34; the following sections in township 9, range 12: sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, the southwest quarter of section 28, and the south halves of sections 29 and 30; the following sections in township 9, range 13: sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, the north half and southeast quarter of section 3, the south halves of sections 21, 22, 23, 25, and the west half of section 29; the following sections in township 9, range 14: sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, the east halves of sections 4 and 9, the north half of section 12; and legal subdivisions 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of section 18, all of the sections in township 9, range 15; all of the sections in township 9, range 16, except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 30, and the west half of section 20; the following sections in township 10, range 15: sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21; all of the sections in township 10, range 16, except sections 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all being west of the Principal Meridian, and containing by admeasurement 223.50 square miles, more or less.

4. *Riding Mountain Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Manitoba and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting

Consisting of all of the sections in township 18, range 16; the following sections in township 18, range 17: sections 1, 13, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36 and the east half of section 12; all of the sections in township 19, range 16 and 17; the following sections in township 19, range 18: sections 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the northeast quarter of section 3, the north half and southwest quarter of section 30, legal subdivisions 13 and 14 of section 28, and legal subdivisions 13, 14, 15 and 16 of section 29; the following sections in township 19, range 19: sections 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36, the east half of section 33 and legal subdivisions 13, 14, 15 and 16 of section 27; all of the sections in township 20, range 16, except the east half of section 25 and the north half and the southeast quarter section 36; all of the sections in township 20, ranges 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 20, range 19, except sections 5, 6, 7, the west halves of sections 4 and 8; all of the sections in township 20, range 20, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in township 20, range 21, except sections 6, 7 and 18; the following sections in township 20, range 22: sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 21, range 16, except sections 1, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; the south half and northeast quarter of section 14 and the northeast quarter of sections 11, 28 and 31; all of the sections in township 21, ranges 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; the following sections in township 22, range 17: sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 18, the west halves of sections 1 and 12, the south halves of sections 14 and 15, and the southwest quarter of section 13; all of the sections in township 22, ranges 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; all of the sections in township 22, range 26, except the west halves of sections 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 23, range 18, except sections 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the north half and southeast quarter of section 12, and the northeast quarter of section 1; all of the sections in township 23, range 19, except sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections and fractional sections in township 23, range 20, lying east and south of the Vermilion River except the west half of section 25 and sections 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 23, range 21, except sections 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the north halves of sections 1 and 22; all of the sections in township 23, range 22, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 23, range 23, except sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in the south half of township 23, range 24, and legal subdivisions 15 and 16 in section 31, and legal subdivisions 13 and 14 in section 32; all of the sections in the south half of township 23, range 25; the

following sections in township 23, range 26: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; all being west of the first meridian and containing by admeasurement 1,148.79 square miles, more or less.

5. *Duck Mountain Forest Reserve No. 1* situate in the province of Manitoba and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 26, range 24: sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in the north halves of township 26, ranges 25 and 26; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 27, ranges 24, 25 and 26; the following sections in fractional township 27, range 27, sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, fractional sections 11 and 12, the south half and north-east quarter of section 25, and the east half of section 36; all of the sections in the west half of township 28, range 23; all of the sections in township 28, ranges 24, 25 and 26; the following sections in township 28, range 27: sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36, and the south half and northeast quarter of section 34; all of the sections in township 29, range 23, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; all of the sections in township 29 ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27; the following sections in township 29, range 28: sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24 and 25, the west half of section 2, and those parts of sections 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 20, 26, 35 and 36, and of the northeast quarter of section 5, the east half of sections 18 and 19 lying east of the east bank of Shell River and those parts of sections 21 and 22, the south half of sections 27 and 29 and the south-west quarter of section 28 lying south of the south bank of Shell River; all of the sections in township 30, range 23, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; all of the sections in township 30, ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27; those parts of section 1 and of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 30, range 28, lying east of the east bank of the Shell River: the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 30, range 29A: sections 13, 24, 25, and fractional sections 14, 23, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 30, range 29, all of the sections in township 31, ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 31, range 28, all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 31, range 29; all of the sections in the west half of township 32, range 23; all of the sections in township 32, ranges 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28; the following sections in township 32, range 29, sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in the west half of township 33, range 23; all of the sections in township 33, ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27; the following sections in township 33, range 28: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in township 34, ranges 24, 25 and 26; all of the sections in township 35, range

range 24; all of the sections in the east half of township 35, range 25; all being west of the Principal Meridian and containing by admeasurement 1,462.25 square miles, more or less.

6. *Porcupine Forest Reserve No. 1* situate in the province of Manitoba and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 37, range 29, sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34: the following sections in township 38, range 27: section 31 and the north half of section 32; the following sections in township 38, range 28: sections 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 and the north halves of sections 16, 17, 18, and 25; all of the sections in township 38, range 29, except sections 1, 2, 11 and 12; the following sections in township 39, range 26: sections 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; all of the sections in township 39, ranges 27, 28 and 29; all of the sections in township 40, range 26, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 36; all of the sections in township 40, ranges 27, 28 and 29; all of the sections in township 41, range 26, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, and the northeast quarter of section 14; all of the sections in township 41, ranges 27, 28 and 29; all of the sections in township 42, range 26, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 42, ranges 27, 28 and 29; all of the sections in township 43, range 26, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the north halves of sections 22 and 28; all of the sections in township 43, ranges 27, 28 and 29; section 6 of township 44, range 26; all of the sections in township 44, range 27, except sections 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the north halves of sections 12 and 30; all of the sections in township 44, range 28, except sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the west half of section 18, and the north halves of sections 25 and 26; the following sections in township 44, range 29, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 18; all being west of the Principal Meridian and containing by admeasurement 774.75 square miles, more or less.

7. *Porcupine Forest Reserve No. 2* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 36, range 30: sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 36, range 31, all of the sections in township 37, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 37, range 32; all of the sections in township 38, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 38, range 32; all of the sections in township 39, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 39, range 32; all of the sections in

township 40, ranges 30 and 31, all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 40, range 32; all of the sections in township 41, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 41, range 32; all of the sections in township 42, ranges 30 and 31, all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 42, range 32; all of the sections in township 43, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 43, range 32; all of the sections in township 44, ranges 30 and 31, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 44, range 32: sections 1, 12, 13 and 24 and all of fractional sections 2, 11, 14 and 23; all being west of the principal meridian. Also all of sections in the north half of township 37, ranges 1 and 2; all of the sections in township 37, range 3, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections in township 37, range 4: sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 38, ranges 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 38, range 4, except sections 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 38, range 5, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in township 38, range 9, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 39, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all of the sections in township 39, range 9, except sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; the following sections in township 39, range 10: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 24; all of the sections in township 40, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 41, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; the following sections in township 41, range 9: sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, the northwest quarter of section 7, the south halves of sections 13 and 14 and the west half of section 21; all of the sections in township 41, range 10, except sections 1, 2, 35 and 36 and the north halves of sections 25 and 26; all of the sections in township 41, range 11; all of the sections in township 42, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; all of the sections in township 43, range 1; all of the sections in the east half of township 43, range 2; the following sections in township 43, range 3: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30, the north half and southwest quarter of section 4, the northwest of section 10, the southwest quarter of section 15, the southwest quarter of section 29, the south half and northwest quarter of section 31 and those portions of the west half of section 3, the southeast quarter of section 4, of section 10, of the east half and northwest quarter of section 15, the south half and northwest quarter of 21, the southwest quarter of section 22, the southwest quarter of section 28, the east half and northwest quarter of section 29, the north-east quarter of section 31 and of section 32 lying west of the

the west bank of the Etomami River; all of the sections in township 43, ranges 4 and 5; the following sections in township 43, range 6: sections 29, 30, 31 and 32; the following sections in township 43, range 7: sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the north halves of sections 26, 27 and 30 and the northwest quarter of section 29; the following sections in township 43, range 8: sections 34, 35 and 36 and the north halves of sections 25, 26, 27, 31, 32 and 33; the following sections in township 43, range 9: the north halves of sections 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 43, range 10; the following sections in township 43, range 11: sections 25, 35 and 36 and those portions of sections 13, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 34 lying north of the north shore of Bjork Lake; all of the sections in township 44, range 1; all of the sections in township 44, range 2, except sections 4, 5 and 6; all of the sections in township 44, range 3, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 and that part of section 6 lying east of the east bank of the Etomami River; all of the sections in township 44, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11; all being west of the 2nd meridian. Both parts containing by admeasurement 2869.75 square miles, more or less.

8. *Duck Mountain Forest Reserve No. 2* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all of the sections in township 30, range 30; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 31, range 30; all of the sections in township 32, range 30, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all being west of the Principal Meridian and containing by admeasurement 81 square miles, more or less.

9. *Elbow Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan, and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections of township 23, range 2: sections 1, 11, 29, 31 and 32, the northeast quarter of section 2, the west half of section 12, the south half and the northwest quarter of section 14, the northeast quarter of section 15, the northeast quarter of section 21, the north half and the southeast quarter of section 22, the southwest quarter of section 27, the southeast and northwest quarters of section 28, and the north half and the southeast quarter of section 30; the following sections of township 23, range 3: sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the north half and southwest quarter of section 21, the north halves of sections 22, 23 and 25; the following sections of township 23, range 4: sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and the west half of section 25; the following sections of township 24, range 2: sections 7, 8, 17, 18, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 6, the northwest quarter of section 9, the west half of section 19,

and the southwest quarter of section 20; the following sections of township 24, range 3: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, the east half of section 20, the south half of section 25, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 27, and the south half of section 28; the following sections of township 24, range 4: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, the northeast quarter of section 6, the east halves of sections 7 and 18, the southeast quarter of section 21, and the southeast quarter of section 30; the following sections in township 24, range 5: section 31, the north half and southeast quarter of section 24, the southeast quarter of section 25, the northwest quarters of sections 30 and 32 and those parts of the northwest quarters of sections 19, 29 and 33 and of the south halves and northeast quarters of sections 30 and 32 lying north of the north bank of the South Saskatchewan river; the following sections in township 24, range 6: sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the east half of sections 30 and 31, and those parts of sections 15, 16, 17 and 24 and of the northwest quarter of section 13, and of the north half of section 14 lying north of the north bank of the South Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 25, range 5: sections 5 and 6 and those parts of sections 4 and 7 and of the south halves of sections 8 and 9 lying south of the south bank of the South Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 25, range 6: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, the east half of section 6, the south half and northeast quarter of section 16, the southeast quarter of section 17 and those parts of sections 12, 14, 15 and 22 and of the southwest quarter of section 13, and of the east half of section 21 lying south of the south bank of the South Saskatchewan River; all being west of the 3rd meridian and containing by admeasurement 119.0 square miles, more or less.

10. *Beaver Hills Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

All of the sections in township 26, range 9, except sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, the west half of section 8, and the southwest quarter of section 18; the following sections in township 26, range 10: sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the east half of section 32; all of the sections in township 27, range 10, except sections 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, the west half of section 5, and the southwest quarter of section 18; all being west of the second meridian and containing by admeasurement 68 square miles, more or less.

11. *Moose Mountain Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 9, range 3: sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and those portions of sections 22, 27 and 34 not included in the White Bear Indian Reserve No. 70; the following sections in township 9, range 4: sections 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the north half and southwest quarter of section 25; the following sections in township 9, range 5: sections 24, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36, the north half and southeast quarter of sections 23 and 27 and those portions of the northeast quarter of section 28 and the east half of section 33 not included in what was formerly Indian Reserve No. 69; the following sections in township 10, range 2: sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, the north halves of sections 7, 9, 10 and 11, and that portion of section 8, not included in White Bear Indian Reserve No. 70; all of the sections in township 10, range 3, except sections 1 and 2, the south halves of sections 11 and 12, and those portions of section 3 and the south half of section 10 included in the White Bear Indian Reserve No. 70; all of the sections in township 10, range 4; the following sections in township 10, range 5: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25 and 36, those portions of the east halves of sections 4 and 9 not included in what was formerly Indian Reserve No. 69, and a strip 66 feet wide in fractional section 21, the south boundary of said strip coinciding with the south boundary of fractional section 21 and extending along said boundary from the southeast corner of the fractional section of the intersection of the said boundary with the eastern boundary of former Indian Reserve No. 68; the following sections in township 11, range 3: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and the east half of section 8; the following sections in township 11, range 4: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and the west half of section 12; all being west of the 2nd meridian and containing by admeasurement 153.35 square miles, more or less.

12. *Pasquia Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of that part of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 50, range 30, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; the following sections in township 50, range 31: sections 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and those parts of sections 7, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 35 and 36, lying north of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; the following fractional sections in fractional township 50, range 32: fractional sections 13, 24, 25 and 36, and those parts of fractional sections 1 and 12, lying north of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 51, range 30, except sections 1, 2, and 12, and those portions of sections 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 24, lying south of the

north boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of sections and fractional sections in fractional township 51, range 31, all of the sections in township 52, range 30; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 52, range 31; all of the sections in township 53, range 30; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 53, range 31, that part of township 54, range 30, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 54, range 31: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, fractional section 6, sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 24, and those parts of sections 8, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 36 and of fractional sections 7 and 18 lying south or east of the south or east bank of the Carrot River; the following sections in township 55, range 30: sections 1 and 12 and those portions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13 and 14, lying south of the south bank of the Carrot River; all being west of the Principal meridian. Also consisting of the following sections in township 45, range 3: sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in township 45, range 4, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; the southwest quarter of section 16 and the southeast quarter of section 17; all of the sections in township 45, range 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; all of the sections in township 45, range 11, except section 6; the following sections in township 46, range 3: sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, those parts of section 15 and the north half of section 10, lying west of the west shore of Ruby Lake, and those parts of sections 22, 23, 26, 35 and 36, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 46, ranges, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; the following sections in township 46, range 11: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 24; the following sections in township 47, range 2: sections 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 and those portions of sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 34 and 35, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 47, range 3, except those parts of sections 1 and 12, lying east of the west boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 47, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; all of the sections in township 47, range 10, except sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; the following sections in township 48, range 1: section 31 and those parts of sections 18, 19, 29, 30 and 32, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 48, range 2, except those parts of sections 1, 2, 12 and 13, lying east of the west boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 48, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the following sections in township 48, range 10: sections 25, 35 and 36, and those

parts of sections 23, 24, 26, 27, 33 and 34 lying east of the east bank of Connell creek; the following sections in township 49, range 1: sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and those parts of sections 4, 5, 9, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27, 35 and 36, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 49, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, the following sections in township 49, range 10: sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, those parts of sections 4, 5, 8, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28 and 34, lying east of the east bank of Connell creek, that part of section 35, lying east of the east bank of Connell creek and south of the south bank of Carrot river, and that part of section 36, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; all of the sections in township 50, range 1, except that portion of section 1, lying east of the west boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 50, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 50, range 9, except sections 19, 30, 31, 32 and those parts of sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 20, 28, 29 and 33, lying west of the east bank of Carrot river; that part of section 1, township 50, range 10, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; all of the sections in township 51, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 51, range 8, except sections 30, 31, 32 and 33, and those parts of sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35 and 36, lying north of the south bank of Carrot river; the following sections of township 51, range 9: sections 1 and 12, and those portions of sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 24, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; all of the sections in township 52, ranges 1, 2 and 3; all of the sections in township 52, range 4, except those portions of sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, lying north of the south bank of Carrot river; the following sections in township 52, range 5: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 30, and those portions of sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24 not included in Shoal Lake Indian Reserve No. 28A and those portions of sections 15, 22 and 26, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river and not included in Shoal Lake Indian Reserve No. 28A, those portions of sections 19, 20 and 29, lying west of the west bank of Carrot river, and those portions of sections 16, 17, 25, 31 and 32, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; the following sections in township 52, range 6: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; that part of section 17, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river and not included in Carrot River Indian Reserve No. 29A; that part of section 18 not included in Carrot River Indian Reserve No. 29A; those parts of sections 16, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, lying south or east of the south or east bank of Carrot river; the following sections in township 52, range 7:

sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12, those parts of sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23 and 24, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river, and that part of section 13, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river, and not included in Carrot River Indian Reserve No. 29A; that part of section 1, township 52, range 8, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; all of the sections in township 53, range 1, except those portions of sections 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, lying north of the south bank of Carrot river; all of the sections in township 53, range 2, except section 31, and those portions of sections 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 35, lying north of the south bank of Carrot river; the following sections in township 53, range 3, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and those portions of sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28 and 29, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; the following sections in township 53, range 4: sections 1 and 12, and those portions of sections 2, 3, 11, 13, 14 and 24, lying east of the east bank of Carrot river; those parts of sections 4 and 5, township 53, range 6, lying within the bend of the Carrot river; in township 54, range 1, those portions of 12 and 13, and of the east half of section 1, lying east of the east bank of Carrot river, and those portions of the southwest quarter of section 1, the southeast quarter of section 2, the southwest quarter of section 3, south half of section 4 and the southwest quarter of section 6, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; those parts of the south halves of sections 1 and 2, in township 54, range 2, lying south of the south bank of Carrot river; all being west of the second meridian, and containing by admeasurement 2,614.50 square miles more or less.

13. *Seward Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

“Consisting of the following sections of township 14, range 15: northeast quarter of section 2, the northwest quarter of section 3, the northeast quarter of section 4, the south half and northeast quarter of section 5, the northeast quarter of section 6, the south half and northwest quarter of section 9, the southwest quarter of section 10, and the southwest quarter of section 16; the following sections of township 14, range 16: the southwest quarter of section 1, sections 27, 28, 35, the south half of section 33, the southeast quarter of section 36; the following sections of township 15, range 15: the southeast quarter of section 5, the northwest quarter of section 6, and the southwest quarter of section 31; the following sections of township 15, range 16: sections 18, 19, 27, the south half of section 1, the northwest quarter of section 6, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 16, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 17, the south half and the northwest quarter of section 20, the north half of section 22, the south half

half and the northeast quarter of section 23, the southwest and northeast quarter of section 25, and the south half of section 28; the following sections of township 14, range 17: sections 30, 32, the east half of section 31 and the west half of section 33; the following sections of township 15, range 17: sections 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, the north half of section 1, the south half of section 5, the southeast quarter of section 9, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 22, the south half and the northwest quarter of section 23, the south half of section 24, and the south half of section 27; all being west of the third meridian, and containing by admeasurement 30.75 square miles, more or less.

14. *Dundurn Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan, and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 31, range 6: section 36, north halves of sections 25, 26, the northwest quarter of section 27, and the south half of section 35; all of the sections in township 32, range 5, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 17, 19, 31, 36, northeast quarter of section 5, south half of section 13, the north half of section 18, the north half and southwest quarter of section 20, and the northeast quarter of section 25; the following sections in township 32, range 6: section 1, the northwest quarter of section 24, and the east half of section 25; all of the sections in township 33, range 5, except sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, the east half of section 17, the west half of section 20, the west half of section 4, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 12, the east halves of sections 13 and 25, the north half and the southeast quarter of section 36; the following sections in township 34, range 5: sections 5, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, the south halves of sections 2, 3 and 4, the northeast quarter of section 6, the northwest quarter of section 9, the southwest quarter of section 16, and the south half of section 19, all being west of the third meridian, and containing by admeasurement 62.75 square miles, more or less.

15. *Keppel Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

“Consisting of the following sections of township 36, range 12: sections 7, 8, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 and the west half of section 18; the following sections of township 36, range 13, sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, the southeast quarter of section 15, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 24, the southeast quarter of section 25; the following sections of township 37, range 12: sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and the south half and the northwest quarter of section 5; the following sections of township 39, range 17: sections 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the northwest quarter of section 14, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 15, the northwest quarter

quarter of section 18, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 19, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 23, the north half of section 24, the north half of section 25, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 30; the following sections of township 40, range 17: sections 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, the south half and the northwest quarter of section 1, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 9, the southeast quarter of section 13, the south half of section 15, the southeast quarter of section 16, the southeast quarter of section 23, and the southwest quarter of section 24; the following sections in township 40, range 14: sections 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23 and 26, the west half of section 2, the northeast quarter of section 4 and the east halves of sections 17 and 20; all being west of the third meridian and containing by admeasurement 66.75 square miles, more or less.

16. *Fort a la Corne Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 48, range 17: section 18 and the northwest quarter of section 7; all of the sections in township 48, range 18, except sections 1, 2, 3, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36, the south halves of sections 4, 5 and 6, the east half of section 22 and the south half of section 34; the following sections in township 48, range 19: sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the north halves of sections 1 and 10, those parts of sections 17 and 20 not included in Cumberland Indian Reserve No. 100A, that part of section 19 not included in Cumberland Indian Reserve No. 100A or the Hudson's Bay Company's Reserve, that part of section 30 not included in the Hudson's Bay Company's Reserve and that part of section 31 lying east of the east bank of Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 48, range 20: sections 31, 32, 33 and 34, the west half of section 35, those parts of section 30 and the northwest quarter of section 26 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, those parts of sections 27 and 29 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River and north of the north boundary of the James Smith Indian Reserve No. 100 and that part of section 28 not included in the James Smith Indian Reserve No. 100; the following sections in township 48, range 21: sections 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the northeast quarter of section 26; east half of section 36, township 48, range 22; all of the sections in township 49, range 18, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 and 26; all of the sections in township 49, range 19, all of the sections in township 49, range 20 except section 1 and the east half of section 2; all of the sections in township 49, range

21, except section 18, the north half of section 7, the north west quarter of section 8, the north half of section 16, the north half and southwest quarter of section 17 and those parts of sections 19, 20, 21, 22 and 30 lying south of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River and that part of the north half of section 15 lying west of the east bank of the Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 49, range 22: sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, the southeast quarter of section 1, and those parts of sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, and of the northwest quarter of section 21 and the north half of section 22 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 50, range 16, except sections 1, 2 and 6 and those parts of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 50, range 17, except those parts of sections 1, 2, 3 and 12, lying south of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 50, ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21; all of the sections in township 50, range 22, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; the following sections of township 51, range 16: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections of township 51, range 17: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections of township 51, range 18: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections of township 51, range 19: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17, the south half and the northeast of section 18 and the east half of section 19; the following sections of township 51, range 20, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, the south halves of sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; the following sections of township 51, range 21: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11 and 12; the following sections of township 51, range 22: sections 1, 2, and 3; all lying west of the 2nd meridian and containing by admeasurement 508.0 square miles, more or less.

17. *Nisbet Forest Reserve* situated in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections of township 49, range 23: sections 5, 7, 8, the west half of section 4, the north half and the southeast quarter of section 6, the southwest quarter of section 9, the southwest quarter of section 17, and the southwest quarter of section 18; section 32 of township 48, range 23; the following sections in township 49, range 24: section 31, the east half of section 12; the south half of section 13, and those portions of section 30 and of the north half of section 19, lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 49, range 25: sections 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the north half and that portion of the southwest quarter of section 20 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, that portion

of section 21 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, the north half of section 22 and those portions of sections 23 and 24 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 49, range 26: sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, the north half and southwest quarter of section 16; the following sections in township 49, range 27: sections 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, the northwest quarter of section 5, the north halves and southwest quarters of sections 6 and 8, the north half and southeast quarter and that portion of the southwest quarter of section 10, lying east of the east bank of the Shell River, and the southwest quarters of sections 27 and 31; the following sections in fractional township 49, range 28: sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, fractional sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34, and the south half and northwest quarter of section 36; the following sections in township 50, range 24: section 6 and the south half of section 7; the following sections in township 50, range 25: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the east half of section 6, the southeast quarter of section 7 and the south halves of sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections in township 50, range 27: sections 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, the north half and southeast quarter of section 5, the northwest quarter of section 9, the west half of section 14, the northwest quarter of section 24, the southwest quarter of section 25, the south halves of sections 26, 27, 29 and the southeast quarters of sections 28 and 30; the following sections in fractional township 50, range 28: sections 2, 23 and 24, the southwest quarter of section 1, the northeast quarter of section 12, the north half and southeast quarter of section 13, the north half of section 14, the south half of section 26 and fractional section 3, fractional north half of fractional section 15, fractional section 22 and fractional south half of fractional section 27, all being west of the 2nd meridian.

Also the following sections in township 47, range 2: those portions of sections 30 and 31 lying west of the west bank of the Saskatchewan River; the north half of section 36 in township 47, range 3; that portion of section 31, township 48, range 1, lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 48, range 2: sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 29, 32, 33, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 30, the east half of section 31, and those parts of sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 21, 27, 28, 34, 35 and 36 lying west of the west bank of the Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 48, range 3: sections 1, 12, 13 and those portions of section 24 and of the south half of section 25 lying east of the west shore of the lake; all of the sections in township 49, range 1, except sections 3, 19, 30, 31, 32, and 33; those parts of sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the

north bank of the Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 49, range 2: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, the east half of section 6, the southeast quarter of section 7 and the south half of section 8; the south half of section 3, township 50, range 1; all being west of the 3rd meridian; both parts containing by admeasurement 155.59 square miles, more or less.

18. *Pines Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections in township 44, range 1, those parts of sections 34 and 35 lying west of the west bank of the South Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 45, range 1, except section 1, the northwest quarter of section 34 and those parts of sections 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east or south of the west or north bank of the South Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 45, range 2: sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 46, range 1: sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, the north half and south west quarter of section 5, the northwest quarter of section 16 and the west half of section 22; all of the sections in township 46, range 2, except sections 5 and 6, the south half and northwest quarter of section 7 and the southwest quarter of section 18; the following sections in township 47, range 1: sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, the northwest quarter of section 15, the north half of section 16 and the north half and southwest quarter of section 22; all of the sections in township 47, range 2, except those parts of sections 30, 31 and 32 lying west of the east bank of the North Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 47, range 3: sections 12 and 13, the west half of section 2; that portion of section 11 lying east of the creek which flows northward through the section, that portion of the northeast quarter of section 14 lying east of the said creek, those parts of sections 24 and 25 lying south of the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River, and that portion of section 23 lying south of the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River and east of the creek which flows northward through the section; the following sections in township 48, range 2: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, the south halves of sections 22 and 23, and those portions of sections 5, 8, 9, 16 and the south half of section 21, lying east of the east bank of the North Saskatchewan River; all being west of the third meridian, and containing by admeasurement 161.05 square miles, more or less.

19. *Sturgeon Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all of the sections in township 53, range 1, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; the following sections

in township 53, range 2: sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36; all of the sections in township 53, range 3, except sections 1, 2 and 3; all of the sections in township 53, range 4, except sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30, the southwest quarter of section 2, the southwest quarter of section 10, the south half and northwest quarter of section 9, the west half of section 29, the southwest quarter of section 31, and those portions of the southwest quarter of section 1, the east half and northwest quarter of section 2, the northeast quarter of section 9, the north half and southeast quarter of section 10, the southwest quarter of section 11, the south half and northwest quarter of section 16, the west half of section 21, the southwest quarter of section 28, the east half of section 29, east half and northwest quarter of section 31 and the southwest quarter of section 32 lying west of the east bank of the Sturgeon River; all of the sections in township 54, ranges 1, 2, and 3; that part of township 54, range 4, lying east of the east bank of Sturgeon River; the following sections in township 54, range 5: sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 and those parts of sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 20, 21, 29, 30 and 31, lying east of the east bank of Sturgeon River; all of the sections in township 55, ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4; all of the sections in township 55, range 5, except those parts of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19, lying west of the east bank of Sturgeon River; those parts of sections 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, township 55, range 6, lying east of the east bank of Sturgeon River; all of the sections in township 56, ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4; the following sections in township 56, range 5: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and those parts of sections 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 23 and 24, lying south of the south bank of Sturgeon River; those parts of sections 1 and 12, township 56, range 6, lying east of the east bank of Sturgeon River; all of the sections in township 57, ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, all being west of the third meridian, and containing by admeasurement 729 square miles, more or less.

20. *Big River Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of that part of section 31, township 52, range 8, lying west of the west bank of Big River; all of the sections in township 52, range 9, except the southeast quarter of section 25 and those parts of section 36, the northeast quarter of section 24 and the northeast quarter of section 25 lying east of the west bank of Big River; all of the sections in township 52, range 10, except sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, the southwest quarter of section 10, that part of the northwest quarter of section 10, lying west of the lake, the southwest quarter of section 15 and that part of the northwest quarter of section 15

lying west of the lake; all of the sections in township 52, range 12, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 36, those parts of sections 3 and 10 lying in the lake and those parts of sections 26, 27 and 35 lying east of the west shore of Twin Lake; all of the sections in township 52, range 13, except sections 26, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35; all of the sections in township 52, range 14, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and the west half of section 4; the following sections in township 53, range 9: sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17 and those parts of sections 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 29, lying south of the south bank of Big River; the following sections in township 53, range 10: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17 and those parts of sections 7, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 lying south of the south bank of Big River; all of the sections in township 53, range 12, except sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24 and 31 and those parts of sections 15, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 36 lying east of the east bank of Big River; the following sections in township 53, range 13: sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12, the west half of section 9, the southwest quarter of section 16 and the south halves of sections 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 53, range 15; all of the sections in township 54, range 10; all of the sections in township 54, range 12, except sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 and those parts of sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 20 lying west of the west shore of Edward Lake; the following sections in township 54, range 13: sections 31 and 32 and the west halves of sections 18, 19 and 30; all of the sections in township 54, range 14; all of the sections in township 55, ranges 9, 10 and 11; all of the sections in township 55, range 12 except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; all of the sections in township 55, ranges 13 and 14; those parts of sections 5, 6, 7, and 18, township 56, range 7 lying west of the west bank of Big River and west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; that part of township 56, range 8 lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 56, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; the following sections in township 57, range 8, sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and those parts of sections 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18 and 19, lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 57, range 9, except those parts of sections 24, 25, 35, and 36, lying east of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 57, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13; that part of township 58, range 9, lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13; those parts of sections 5, 6, 7 and 18, township 59, range 9 lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 59, range 10, except sections 24, 25, 35 and 36 and those parts of sections 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 33, lying east of the west shore of Cowan Lake;

Lake; all of the sections in township 59, ranges 11 and 12; that part of the west half of township 60, range 10 lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake and west of the west bank of Cowan River; all of the sections in township 60, range 11, except the west halves of sections 19, 30, and 31; the following sections in township 60, range 12, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and that part of the remaining two-thirds of the township lying west of the east shore of Green Lake; all being west of the third meridian and containing by admeasurement 1,342 square miles, more or less.

21. *Cypress Hills Forest Reserve No. 2* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 7, range 29: sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36; the following sections in township 7, range 30, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, and fractional sections 28 and 33; the following sections in township 8, range 26: sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29 and 30; the following sections in township 8, range 27: sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 and 26; all of the sections in township 8, range 29 except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 8, range 30: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 24, and fractional sections 4, 9, 16 and 21; the following sections in township 9, range 24: sections 12, 19, 20, 25, 33 and 35, the south half and northwest quarter of section 1, the south half of section 2, the east half of section 3, the south half and northeast quarter of section 9, the south half and northeast quarter of section 13, the south half of section 16, the north half of section 17, the northeast quarter of section 18, the northeast quarter of section 22, the east half of section 23, the northeast quarter of section 24, the northeast quarter of section 26, the southeast quarter of section 27, the south half of section 30, the north half of section 31, the southeast quarter of section 32, the northwest and southeast quarters of section 34 and the east half of section 36; the following sections in township 9, range 25: sections 6, 17, 20, 22, 30 and 31, the east half of section 7, the north half of section 16, the south half and northeast quarter of section 18, the northwest quarter and legal subdivision 10 of section 19, the south half and northeast quarter of section 21, the north half and southeast quarter of section 27, the northeast quarter of section 33, the southeast quarter of section 34, and the west half of section 35; all being west of the third meridian and containing by admeasurement 96.06 square miles more or less.

22. *Manito Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting

Consisting of all the sections in township 41, range 24, except sections 4, 5, 6, 12, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, northeast quarter of section 1, southeast quarter of section 2, the south half and that portion of the northwest quarter of section 3 lying south of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south half of section 7, south half and northwest quarter of section 9, southwest quarter of section 13, north half of section 14, north half of section 16, east half of section 17, north half and southeast quarter of section 23, northeast quarter of section 27, and the east half of section 33; the following sections of township 41, range 25: sections 25, 35, 36, north half of section 24, the east half of section 26 and the northeast quarter of section 34; the following sections of township 41, range 26: sections 35 and the northeast quarter of section 34; the following sections and fractional sections of fractional township 41, range 28: sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34, fractional sections 20, 29, and 32, north half of section 15, west halves of sections 23, 26, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section 35; the following sections of township 42, range 24: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, west half of section 4, north half and southwest quarter of section 9, the following sections of township 42, range 25: sections 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, 31, south half and northeast quarter of section 3, west half of section 6, north half and southwest quarter of section 7, north half of section 13, east half of section 14, west half of section 15, south half of section 20, north half and southwest quarter of section 21 and the southwest quarter of section 24; all of the sections of township 42, range 26, except sections 4, 22, 27, south half and northeast quarter of section 1, west half of section 3, southeast quarter of section 5, south halves of sections 9 and 10, that part of the west half of section 13 lying west of the west shore of Manito Lake, the southeast quarter of section 14, those portions of the west half of section 23 and the southwest quarter of section 26, lying west of Manito Lake, the southeast quarter of section 25, that portion of the east half of section 28, that lies north of the narrow inlet formed by Manito Lake, that portion of the northwest quarter of section 28 included in Manito Lake, and those portions of sections 32, 33, 34 and 35 included in Manito Lake; all of the sections in township 42, range 27, except sections 1, 2, 3, 6, southeast quarter of section 4 and the south half of section 5; all of the sections in fractional township 42, range 28, except the south half of section 1, the southeast quarter of section 2, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 28, section 33, fractional sections 29 and 32, that portion of the fractional northwest quarter of section 8 that lies west of Freshwater Lake, those portions of fractional sections 17 and 20 lying west of Freshwater Lake, and that portion of section 16 that lies west of Freshwater Lake;

Lake; the following sections of township 43, range 26: sections 5, 6, south half and the northeast quarter of section 7, those portions of sections 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34 and 35 not lying in Manito Lake, and that portion of the east half of section 18, not lying in Manito Lake; all of the sections of township 43, range 27, except sections 13, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, north half of section 12, the southeast quarter of section 14, and those portions of the north half and southwest quarter of said section lying in Manito Lake, the northwest quarter of section 19, the northwest quarter of section 28 and the north half of section 29; the following sections of fractional township 43, range 28: sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and the east half of section 14; the following portions of township 44, range 26: those portions of sections 2, 3, and 4 not included in Manito Lake, all being west of the third meridian and containing by admeasurement 180.23 square miles, more or less.

23. *Cypress Hills Forest Reserve No. 1* situate in the province of Alberta and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 7, range 1: sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 8, range 1, except sections 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 8, range 2, except sections 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 8, range 3: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, the south half, the northeast quarter and legal subdivisions 11, 12 and 14 of section 6, and a strip 66 feet in width extending for the entire length of the north boundary of legal subdivision 13 of the said section 6, the north boundary of said strip coinciding with the said north boundary of the said legal subdivision 13, the south half and northeast quarter of section 7, and those parts of sections 23 and 24, lying south of the south shore of Elkwater Lake; all being west of the fourth meridian and containing by admeasurement 80.69 square miles, more or less.

24. *The Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Alberta and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of that portion of fractional section 31, in fractional township 2, range 30, not included in the Waterton Lakes Park; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 3, range 30: section 16, fractional sections 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, that portion of fractional section 5 not included in the Waterton Lakes Park, and those portions of sections 4 and 9 not included in the Waterton Lakes Park; the following sections in township 9, range 29: section 33, the northeast quarter of section 31 and the north half and southeast quarter of section 32;

the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 9, range 30: sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, fractional sections 28 and 33, and the west halves of sections 25 and 36; the following sections in township 10, range 29: sections 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 19, the north half and southeast quarter of section 6, the south half and northwest quarter of section 16 and the west half of section 30; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 10, range 30: sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35, fractional sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33, the west half of section 1, the north half and southwest quarter of section 12 and the west half of section 36; the following sections in township 11, range 29: sections 6, 7 and 18; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 11, range 30: sections 1, 12 and 13, fractional sections 2, 11 and 14, the fractional south half of fractional section 23, and the southwest quarter of section 24; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 12, range 30: section 25, fractional sections 26 and 35 and the north half and southwest quarter of section 36; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 13, range 30: section 1, fractional sections 2, 11, 14 and 23, and the southwest quarter of section 12; all being west of the 4th meridian.

Also consisting of that portion of township 2, range 1, not included in Waterton Lakes Park; that portion of township 2, range 2, lying in the province of Alberta and not included in Waterton Lakes Park; that portion of township 3, range 1, not included in Waterton Lakes Park; those portions of township 3, ranges 2, 3 and 4, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 4, range 1, except sections 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 4, ranges 2 and 3; that portion of township 4, range 4, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 5, range 2: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 5, range 3; those portions of township 5, ranges 4 and 5, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 6, range 3: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, the south half and northwest quarter of section 9 and the west half of section 16; all of the sections in township 6, range 4; that portion of township 6, range 5, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 7, range 3: sections 4, 5, 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 7, range 4, except sections 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36; those portions of township 7, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 8, range 3: sections 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34, and the north half and southwest quarter of section 10; the following sections in township 8, range 4, sections 5, 6, 19, 20, 21,

22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35; all of the sections and fractional sections in township 8, range 5, lying in the province of Alberta except sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 and the north halves of sections 1 and 2 and 3; all of the sections and fractional sections of township 8, range 6, lying in the province of Alberta except section 12; all of the sections in township 9, range 3, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 9, range 4; those portions of township 9, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 10, range 1: sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36, the northeast quarter of section 12, the east half of section 13, the north half and southeast quarter of section 24 and the east half of section 34; the following sections in township 10, range 3, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 10, range 4; that portion of township 10, range 5, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 11, range 1, except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30, the west halves of sections 8, 17 and 20, the north half of section 24, the south half and northwest quarter of section 31 and the north half of section 36; all of the sections in township 11, range 2, except sections 1, 2, 6, 12, 13, 24 and 25, the southwest quarter of section 4, the south half and northwest quarter section of section 5, and the east halves of sections 11, 14 and 36; all of the sections in township 11, range 3, except the east half of section 1 and the northeast quarter of section 2; all of the sections in township 11, range 4; those portions of township 11, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 12, range 1, except sections 1, 12, 13 and 24, the west half of section 6, the east half of section 14 and the east half of section 23; all of the sections in township 12, range 2, except sections 35 and the east halves of sections 1 and 12; all of the sections in township 12, ranges 3 and 4; that portion of township 12, range 5, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 13, range 1, except sections 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 and the north half of section 27; the following sections in township 13, range 2, sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25, and the west halves of sections 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 13, range 3, except sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36 and the northeast quarter of section 13; all of the sections in township 13, range 4; those portions of township 13, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 14, range 3, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; all of the sections in township 14, ranges 4 and 5; that portion of township 14, range 6, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 15, range 3, except sections 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township

15, ranges 4 and 5; that portion of township 15, range 6, lying in the province of Alberta; section 6, township 16, range 3; all of the sections in township 16, range 4, except sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 16, range 5; those portions of township 16, ranges 6 and 7, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 17, range 4; sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30 and 31; all of the sections in township 17, ranges 5 and 6; that portion of township 17, range 7, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 18, range 4; sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 18, ranges 5 and 6; that portion of township 18, range 7, lying in the province of Alberta; all that portion of township 18, range 8, lying in the province of Alberta, except that portion which is included in the Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 19, range 4, except sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 19, ranges 5, 6 and 7; all that portion of township 19, range 8, lying in the province of Alberta except that portion which is included in the Rocky Mountains Park; the following sections in township 20, range 4, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30 and 31; all of the sections in township 20, ranges 5, 6 and 7; that portion of township 20, range 8, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; the following sections in township 21, range 4, sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30; all of the sections in township 21, ranges 5, 6 and 7; that portion of township 21, range 8, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 22, range 5, except sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 22, ranges 6 and 7; that portion of township 22, range 8, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; the following sections in township 23, range 5, sections 5, 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 23, ranges 6 and 7; that portion of township 23, range 8, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 24, range 6, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; that portion of township 24, range 7, not included in the Stony Indian Reserve; that portion of township 24, range 8, not included in Rocky Mountains Park or in the Stony Indian Reserve; section 6, township 25, range 6; those portions of sections 1, 2 and 3, township 25, range 7, not included in the Stony Indian Reserve; that portion of township 25, range 8, not included in the Rocky Mountains Park or in the Stony Indian Reserve; that portion of township 26, range 8, not included in Rocky Mountains Park or in the Stony Indian Reserve; that portion of township 26, range 9, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 27, range 7, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in town-

ship 27, range 8; those portions of township 27, ranges 9 and 10, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 28, ranges 7, 8 and 9; those portions of township 28, ranges 10 and 11, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 29, ranges 7, 8 and 9; those portions of township 29, ranges 10 and 11, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 30, range 7, except sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 30, ranges 8, 9 and 10; that portion of township 30, range 11, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; the following sections in township 31, range 7, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; all of the sections in township 31, ranges 8 and 9; those portions of township 31, ranges 10, 11, 16 and 17, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; those portions of township 31, ranges 18 and 19, lying in the province of Alberta and not included in Rocky Mountains Park; those portions of township 31, ranges 20 and 21, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 32, range 7, except sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 32, ranges 8, 9, 10 and 17; those portions of township 32, ranges 11, 16 and 18 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; those portions of township 32, ranges 19, 20 and 21, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 33, ranges 8, 9, 10, 16, 17 and 18; those portions of township 33, ranges 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; those portions of township 33, ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 34, ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11; those portions of township 34, ranges 12 and 13 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 34, ranges 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21; those portions of township 34, ranges 22 and 23, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in the south half of township 35, range 8; all of the sections in township 35, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21; those portions of township 35, ranges 22 and 23, lying in the province of Alberta; that portion of township 35, range 24, lying in the province of Alberta and not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 36, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22; that portion of township 36, range 23, not included in Jasper Park; that portion of township 36, range 24, lying in the province of Alberta and not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 37, range 9; sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 18; all of the sections in township 37, ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22; that portion of township 37 range 23, not included in Jasper Park; that portion of township 37, range 24, lying in the province of Alberta and not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 38, ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21;

those portions of township 38, ranges 22 and 23 not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 39, range 11, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 39, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; those portions of township 39, ranges 21 and 22, not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 40, range 11; sections 3, 4, 5 and 6; the following sections in township 40, range 12; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in township 40, ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; those portions of township 40, ranges 21 and 22, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 41, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; that portion of township 41, range 21, not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 42, range 11; sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 42, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; those portions of township 42, ranges 20 and 21, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in the West half of township 43, range 11; all of the sections in township 43, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; those portions of township 43, ranges 20, 21, 22 and 23, not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 44, range 11; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 44, range 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22; those portions of township 44, ranges 23 and 24, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 45, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; that portion of township 45, range 24, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 46, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in township 47, ranges 16 and 17, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 47, ranges 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in the south half of township 48, range 18; all of the sections in township 48, ranges 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in the south half of township 49, range 20; all of the sections in township 49, ranges 21, 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in township 50, range 21 except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; all of the sections in township 50, ranges 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in township 50, range 25, except sections 30, 31 and 32; the following sections in township 50, range 26; sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, and that portion of section 27 lying southwest of a line connecting a point situated on the east boundary of section 28 and 18.24 chains south of the post at the northeast corner of section 28 with a point on the north boundary of section 22, and 27.0 chains west of the post at the northeast corner of section 22; the following sections in township 51, range 20; sections 18, 19, 30 and 31; all of the sections in township 51, ranges 21, 22 and 23; all of the sections in township

51, range 24, except sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35; the following sections in township 51, range 25; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; all of the sections in township 51, range 26, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 13; the following sections in township 52, range 22; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29 and 30; the following sections in township 52, range 23; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24; the following sections in township 52, range 24; sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 52, range 25, except section 1; all of the sections in township 52, ranges 26 and 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 52, range 28; the following sections in township 53, range 23; sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; all of the sections in township 53, ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 53, range 28; all of the sections in township 54, ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 54, range 28; sections 6 and 7 in township 55, range 23; the following sections in township 55, range 24; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in township 55, range 25, except sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 55, range 26; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 55, range 27; all of the sections in the west half of township 56, range 25; all of the sections in township 56, range 26; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 56, range 27, all being west of the 5th meridian.

Also consisting of all of the sections in townships 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; those portions of township 52, ranges 10, 11 and 12, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 53, range 10; those portions of township 53, range 11 and 12, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 54, range 10; those portions of township 54, ranges 11 and 12, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 55, range 10; those portions of township 55, ranges 11 and 12, lying in the province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 56, range 10; those portions of township 56, ranges 11, 12 and 13, lying in the province of Alberta; sections 5 and 6, township 57, range 8; all of the sections in township 57, range 9, except sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 57, ranges 10 and 11; those portions of township 57, ranges 12 and 13, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 58, range 9; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 58, ranges 10, 11 and 12; those portions of township 58, ranges 13 and 14, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in town-

ship 59, range 10; sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19 and 20; all of the sections in township 59, range 11, except sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 59, ranges 12 and 13; that part of township 59, range 14, lying in the province of Alberta; the following sections in township 60, range 11; sections 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 60, range 12, except sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 60, range 13; that portion of township 60, range 14, lying in the province of Alberta; sections 5 and 6, township 61, range 12; the following sections in township 61, range 13; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; that portion of the south half of township 61, range 14 lying in the province of Alberta, all being west of the 6th Meridian. The three parts containing by admeasurement 13,454 square miles, more or less.

25. *Cooking Lake Forest Reserve* situate in the province of Alberta and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all of the sections in the west half of township 52, range 19; all of the sections in township 52, range 20 except 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the south half of section 3; the following sections in township 53, range 20, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12 and those portions of sections 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 lying south of the provincial surveyed road as said road is shown on a plan which is recorded under No. 31880 in the Department of the Interior; all being west of the fourth meridian and containing by admeasurement 60·50 square miles, more or less.

26. *Lesser Slave Forest Reserves* situate in the province of Alberta and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections of township 76, range 25, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; all of the sections and fractional sections in the south half of fractional township 76, range 26; all of the sections in township 75, range 25; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 75, range 26; all of the sections in township 74, range 25, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 74, range 26; the following sections in township 73, range 25, sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; the following sections in township 73, range 26, sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all lying west of the fourth meridian. Also consisting of the following sections in township 77, ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; the following sections of township 77, range 6:—sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16; the following sections of township 76, range 1, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 76, ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5; all of the sections in

township 76, range 6, excepting sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in township 75, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; the following sections in township 75, range 6: sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 74, range 1; all of the sections in township 74, range 2, excepting sections 4, 5, and 6; all of the sections in township 74, range 3, excepting sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; all of the sections in township 74, range 4, excepting sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18; the following sections of township 74, range 5: sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections of township 73, range 1: sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections of township 73, range 2: sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; the following sections of township 73, range 7: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21; the following sections of township 73, range 8, sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; the following sections of township 72, ranges 4, 5 and 6: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 72, range 7; all of the sections in township 72, range 8: except sections 31, 32 and 33; the following sections of township 72, range 9: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25 and 26; the following sections of township 71, range 1: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30; all of the sections in township 71, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12; all of the sections in township 71, range 9, except sections 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 71, range 10, except sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 71, range 11, except section 36; the following sections of township 70, range 1: sections 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in township 70, range 2, except sections 1 and 12; all of the sections in township 70, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; the following sections in township 70, range 18: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 69, range 2: excepting sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 36; all of the sections in township 69, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; the following sections in township 69, range 18: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 68, range 2, sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 68, range 3, except sections 1 and 2; all of the sections in township 68, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; the following sections of township 68, range 18: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections of township 67,

range 3: sections 19, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 67, range 4, excepting sections 1, 2 and 12; all of the sections in township 67, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; the following sections of township 67, range 18: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections of township 66, range 5: sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 66, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 65, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 64, ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16; all of the sections in township 63, ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16; all lying west of the fifth meridian. Both parts containing by admeasurement 5,023 square miles, more or less.

27. *Yoho Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections in township 23, range 17: sections 28, 32, 33 and 34 and those portions of sections 20, 29, 30 and 31 lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and the Kootenay rivers; those portions of sections 25 and 36, township 23, range 18, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Kootenay rivers; the following sections in township 24, range 16: sections 18 and 19, and those portions of sections 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 not included in Kootenay Park; all of the sections in township 24, range 17, except section 1 and that part included in Kootenay Park; that portion of township 24, range 18, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Beaverfoot rivers and not included in Yoho Park; those portions of sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township 24, range 19, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Beaverfoot rivers; that portion of township 25, range 16, lying within the railway belt and not included in Kootenay Park; that portion of township 25, range 17, not included in Kootenay Park or Yoho Park; that portion of township 25, range 18, not included in Yoho Park; that portion of township 25, range 19, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Beaverfoot rivers and west of the west bank of Beaverfoot river, except legal subdivisions 2, 3, 6 and 7 of section 23; that portion of township 26, range 17, not included in Kootenay Park or Yoho Park; all being west of the fifth meridian and containing by admeasurement 127.35 square miles, more or less.

28. *Glacier Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of all of the sections in township 24, range 24, except sections 1 and 2; all of the sections in township 24, ranges 25 and 26; all being west of the fifth meridian, and containing

containing by admeasurement 106 square miles, more or less.

29. *Larch Hills Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections in township 21, range 8: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 22, the north half and southwest quarter of section 9, those portions of sections 14, 15 and 25, lying west of the west shore of Mara Lake, the northwest quarter and that portion of the south half of section 23, not included in Mara Lake, that portion of section 24 lying west of the west shore of Mara Lake except legal subdivisions 12 and 13 and that part of legal subdivision 14 lying west of the west boundary of the right of way of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway; the north half and southwest quarter of section 26, that portion of section 36 lying west of the west shore of Mara Lake and Sicamous Narrows, those portions of sections 17, 18, 20, 21, 27, 28, 34 and 35, lying south of the south shore of Salmon Arm of Shuswap Lake; the following sections in township 21, range 9: sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, the east half of section 4 and those portions of the east half of section 9 and of sections 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24, lying south of the south shore of Salmon Arm of Shuswap Lake; all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 22.37 square miles, more or less.

30. *Mount Ida Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections in township 18, range 10: sections 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and the north halves of sections 13, 14 and 15; the following sections in township 19, range 9: section 30, the northwest quarter of section 18, the west half of section 19, and the south half, the northwest quarter, the legal subdivisions 9, 10 and 15 of section 31; all of the sections in township 19, range 10, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32 and the south half and northwest quarter of section 17, the west halves of sections 20 and 29 and the north half and southwest quarter of section 33; the following sections in township 20, range 10, the south half, the northwest quarter and legal subdivision 10 of section 1, the south half and northeast quarter of section 2, and the southeast quarter of section 3, all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 43.50 square miles, more or less.

31. *Fly Hill Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections in township 17, range 11: sections 33, 34, 35, 36; all of the sections in township

ship 18, range 11, except sections 5, 6, 13, 14, 24, 25, 36, the south halves of sections 7 and 8 and the east half of section 23; the following sections in township 18, range 12: sections 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, the northeast quarter of section 11, the north half of section 12, the north half and southeast quarter of section 14, the northeast quarter of section 15, the east half of sections 22 and 28, and the north half of section 32; all of the sections in township 19, range 11, except the east halves of sections 1, 12, 13, 24, and the southeast quarter and legal subdivisions 9 and 16 of section 25 and legal subdivisions 1 and 8, section 36; all of the sections in township 19, range 12, except sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, legal subdivisions 12, 13, 14, 15, of section 29, the north half and southwest quarter of section 33, and the north half of section 34; the following sections in township 19, range 13, sections 26, 34, 35, the west half of section 25, the northeast quarter of section 27, the north half and southwest quarter of section 36; the following sections in township 20, range 10: section 31, the northwest quarter of section 6, the west halves of sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 32; all of the sections in township 20, range 11, except the north halves and southwest quarters of sections 7 and 18; all of the sections in township 20, range 12, except sections 30 and 31, the north half of section 1, the south half and northeast quarter of section 2, the south halves of sections 3 and 4, the south half and northwest quarter of section 5, the southeast quarter of section 11, the south half of section 12, the east halves of sections 6, 7, 18, 19, and the west halves of sections 8, 17, and 20; the following sections in township 20, range 13: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, and the south half of section 26; the following sections in township 21, range 10: sections 6 and 7, the west halves of sections 5 and 8, legal subdivisions 3 and 4 of section 17, legal subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 18; the following sections in township 21, range 11, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and all of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, except legal subdivisions 13, 14, 15 and 16 in each section; the following sections in township 21, range 12: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 23, the east half of section 9, the southwest quarter of section 13, the south half and northeast quarter of section 22; the following sections in township 21, range 13, sections 12, 13, the north half and southeast quarter of section 1, the east half of section 11, except that portion included in Niskonlith Halout Indian Reserve No. 2 and the east half of section 14, all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 219.50 square miles, more or less.

32. *Martin Mountain Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 18, range 13: sections 30, 31, 32, the northwest quarters of sections 29 and 33; the following sections in township 18, range 14: sections 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, the north halves of sections 23 and 24, legal subdivisions 9 and 16 of section 22 and the north half and legal subdivisions 1 and 8 of section 27; all of the sections in township 19, range 13, except sections 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the north half and southeast quarter of section 14, the northwest quarter of section 18, and the northeast quarter of section 22; the following sections in township 19, range 14: sections 1, 2, 3, and 12, the south half and northwest quarter and legal subdivisions 9 and 10 of section 10, and the south half and northeast quarter and legal subdivisions 11 and 12 of section 11, all being west of the 6th meridian, and containing by admeasurement 33.75 square miles.

33. *Monte Hills Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 16 range 13: sections 30, 31, 32 and west half of section 29; the following sections in township 16, range 14: sections 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, the south half and legal subdivisions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 in section 21, the south half of section 26, the north half and legal subdivisions 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in section 28, and the east half of section 36; all of the sections in the north half of township 16, range 15, the following sections in township 16, range 16: sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 17, range 12: sections 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, the south half of section 18, the north half and southeast quarter of section 19, the south halves of sections 29 and 34 and the southwest quarter of section 35; the following sections in township 17, range 13, sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, the south halves and northeast quarters of sections 17 and 24; all of the sections in township 17, range 14, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, the east halves of sections 2, 11, 14, 23 and the northeast quarter of section 34; all of the sections in township 17, range 15; all of the sections in the east half of township 17, range 16; the following sections in township 18, range 14: sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 30 and 31, the west half of section 3, the southwest quarter of section 10, the south halves and northwest quarters of sections 16 and 20 and the west half of section 19; the following sections in township 18, range 15: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, the east halves of sections 5, 8 and 17, the southeast quarter of section 23, and the south half and northeast quarter of section 24, all being west of the 6th meridian and containing

containing by admeasurement 182.25 square miles, more or less.

34. *Niskonlith Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 20, range 14: sections 25, 33, 34, 35, 36, the north half and southwest quarter of section 26, the east half of legal subdivisions 11 and 14 of section 27, all of section 28, except legal subdivisions 9 and 16, the south half and northeast quarter of section 29, and the south half of section 32; the following fractional sections in township 20, range 15: all of section 19, except legal subdivisions 1, 8, 9 and 16, the south half and northwest quarter of section 30 and that part of the west half of section 31 lying south of the south bank of Paul Creek; the following sections in township 20, range 16: sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, the northwest quarter of section 14, legal subdivisions 15 and 16 of section 15, the northeast quarter of section 21, the east half and legal subdivisions 11 and 14 of section 28, the east half and legal subdivisions 3 and 6 of section 33, and all those portions of sections 35 and 36 lying south of Kamloops Indian Reserve No. 1; the following sections in township 21, range 13: sections 18, 19, 30, 31, the northwest quarters of sections 7 and 20 and the west halves of sections 29 and 32; all of the sections in township 21, range 14, except legal subdivisions 13 and 14 of section 30; all of the sections in township 21, range 15 except the south halves of sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and the southeast quarter of section 36; the following sections in township 21, range 16: sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, all of section 1 except that part included in Kamloops Indian Reserve No. 1, those parts of sections 2 and 3, and the northeast quarter of section 4 lying north of the north boundary of Kamloops Indian Reserve No. 1, the east halves of sections 9, 16, 21, the south half of section 34, and the south half and northeast quarter of section 35; all of the sections in township 22, range 14; all of the sections in township 22, range 15, except sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 34, the south half and northeast quarter of section 1, the east half of section 11, the southwest quarter of section 12, the south half, the northwest quarter and legal subdivisions 10 and 15 of section 14, the northeast quarter of section 15, the east half of section 22, the west half of section 23, the southwest quarter of section 26, the north half, the southeast quarter and legal subdivisions 3 and 6 of section 27; the following sections in township 22, range 16: sections 13, 24, 25, 36, that part of the south half of section 1 lying south of the south shore of Heffley Lake, the southeast quarter and that part of the northwest quarter of section 2, lying south of the south bank of Heffley Creek, legal subdivisions 4 and 5 and that part of the north half

half of section 3 lying south of the south bank of Heffley Creek, that part of section 10 lying south of the south bank of Heffley Creek, the northeast of section 11, the north half of section 12, and east halves of sections 14, 23, 26 and 35; all of the sections in township 23, range 13, except sections 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, the northeast quarter of section 14, the southeast quarter of 27 and that part of the northeast quarter of section 27, lying in Adams Lake and that part of section 34 lying in Adams Lake; all of the sections in township 23, range 14, except sections 31, 32 and 33; the following sections in township 23, range 15, sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18, 24, 25, and the west halves of sections 9 and 20; the following sections in township 24, range 13: sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 33, the south half and northwest quarter of section 30, the north half and southeast quarter of section 32, and those parts of sections 3, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 34 and 35, lying west of the west shore of Adams Lake; all of the sections in township 24, range 14, except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and the north half of section 36; the following sections in township 25, range 13: sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24 and the north half and southeast quarter of section 6, and those parts of sections 2, 11, 12, and 13 lying west of the west shore of Adams Lake; all being west of the 6th meridian and containing by admeasure-ment 311.68 square miles, more or less.

35. *Tranquille Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 21, range 18, the northwest quarter of section 19, the west half section 30, and the north half and southwest quarter of section 31; all of the sections in township 21, range 19, except sections 1, 5, 6, 12, legal subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 3, the south half of section 4, legal subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4 of section 7, legal subdivision 4 of section 8, the northeast quarter and legal subdivisions 1, 8, 11 and 14 of section 11, the south half and legal subdivisions 9, 10, 11 and 12 of section 13, the south half, the northwest quarter, and legal subdivisions 9 and 10 of section 14, the northeast quarter of section 15, the east half, the northwest quarter, and legal subdivisions 3 and 6 of section 22, legal subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 23, the southwest quarter and legal subdivisions 2 and 7 of section 27; the following sections in township 22, range 17: sections 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, the west half of section 34 and that portion of section 28 not included in lots 833 and 2125; all of the sections in township 22, range 18; all of the sections in township 22, range 19, except the north half of section 1 and the southwest quarter of section 6; all of the sections in township 22, range 20, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 30, 31, the south half and northwest quarter of section 12, the south half of section 14, the southeast quarter of section 15, the west half of section 18, the north halves of sections 19 and 29 and the south half of section 32; the following sections in township 22, range 21: the northeast quarter of section 33, the north half of section 34, and the south half and northwest quarter of section 35; the following sections in township 23, range 17: sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, and legal subdivisions 12 and 13 of section 13; all of the sections in township 23, range 18, except sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 23, range 19; all of the sections in township 23, range 20 except sections 5, 30, 31, 32, the east half of section 6 and the southeast quarter of legal subdivision 3 of section 6 and the northwest quarter of section 33; all of the sections in township 23, range 21, except sections 1, 11, 13, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the north half of section 2, the northeast quarter of section 3, the east half of section 10, the west halves of sections 12 and 19, the south half and northeast quarter of section 14, the south half of section 15, the southeast quarters of sections 23 and 26, the south half and northwest quarter of section 25; the following sections in township 24, range 19: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17 and 18; the following sections in township 24, range 20: sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13 and the southeast quarter of section 14, all being west of the 6th meridian and containing by admeasurement 277·83 square miles, more or less.

36. *Long Lake Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all the sections in township 17, range 18, except sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 36 and east halves of sections 26 and 35; all of the sections in township 17, range 19 except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and that portion of section 21, included in lot 649 G.I., the following sections in township 17, range 20: sections 25, 34, 35, 36, the northeast quarter of section 32 and the north half of section 33; all of the sections in township 18, range 18, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, the east halves of sections 2, 11, 14 and the north halves of sections 26 and 27; all of the sections in township 18, ranges 19 and 20; all of the sections in township 18, range 21, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, legal subdivisions 1 and 2 of section 1, that portion of section 4 lying west of the east boundary of lot 1021 and lot 780 G.I., that portion of section 9 included in lot 1021 and the west halves of sections 17, 20 and 29; the following sections in township 19, range 18: sections 5, 6, 7, and the southwest quarter of section 8; all of the sections in township 19, range 19, except sections 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the northeast quarter of section 23.

and the north half of section 27; all of the sections in township 19, range 20, except the west halves of sections 19, 30 and 31; the following sections in township 19, range 21: sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14; the following sections in township 20, range 20: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, the south halves of sections 11, 12 and 20, the east halves of sections 6, 7, 18 and the southeast quarter of section 19, all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 262 34 square miles, more or less.

37. *Nicola Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections in township 14, range 22: sections 7, 20, 29, 31, 32, all of section 6, except legal subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and those portions of sections 18, 19 and 30 not included in Lower Nicola Indian Reserve No. 9; the following sections in township 14, range 23: sections 34, 35 and 36, the east half of section 12, the north half and southeast quarter of section 27, those portions of the southeast quarter of section 13, of the northeast quarter of section 14 and of sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, not included in Lower Nicola Indian Reserve No. 9; all of the sections in township 15, range 22, except sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 34; the following sections in township 15, range 23: sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 and 25, the northeast quarter of section 16, that portion of section 20 lying east of the east boundary of Nicola Indian Reserve No. 11, all those portions of sections 21 and 29 not included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 11, the south halves of sections 26 and 27, the south half and northwest quarter of section 28, those portions of legal subdivisions 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of section 31 not included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 13, the north half of section 34 and the east half of section 36; the following portions of township 15, range 24: the north half and southeast quarter of section 36; the following sections in township 16, range 21: sections 18, 19, 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in township 16, range 22; all of the sections in township 16, range 23, except section 1 and those portions of sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 12 and No. 13; the following sections in township 16, range 24: sections 1, 2, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the northeast quarter of section 10, those portions of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24 not included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 12, the east halves of sections 15 and 22, the north half and southeast quarter of section 27, and the north halves of sections 28 and 32; the following sections in township 17, range 21: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 29, and the southeast quarter of section 30; all of the sections in township 17, range 22, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31, the north halves of sections 22, 23, 24 and 30, the north half

half and southeast quarter of section 29, and the south halves of sections 32, 33 and 34; all of the sections in township 17, range 23, except the east half of section 36; all of the sections in township 17, range 24, except sections 6, 31, 32 and 33, the northwest quarter of section 18, the west half of section 19, the west half of section 28, that portion of the northwest quarter of section 21 lying north of the south bank of Pimainus creek, those portions of sections 20 and 29 lying north of the south bank of Pimainus creek, the west half of section 30 and that portion of the east half of section 30, lying north of the south bank of Pimainus creek; the following sections in township 18, range 21: sections 6 and 7 and those portions of sections 18 and 19 not included in Lot 781 G.I., all of the sections in township 18, range 22, except the south half and northwest quarter of section 6; all of the sections in township 18, range 23, except sections 1, 12, 14, 21 and 29, the northeast quarter of section 2, the east half and that portion of the west half of section 11 which is included in Cooks Ferry Indian Reserve No. 12, the east half and legal subdivision 14 of section 15, the northeast quarter of section 20, the south half, the northwest quarter and legal subdivisions 9 and 10 of section 22, the south half of section 28 and the north half and legal subdivisions 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section 30; the following sections in township 18, range 24: sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the south half and northeast quarter of section 10, the north half and southwest quarter of section 16, the east halves of sections 17 and 20, the west half of section 22, the southeast quarter of section 23 and the south half, the northeast quarter and legal subdivisions 11 and 12 of section 24; the following sections in township 19, range 21: sections 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the north halves of sections 22, 23, 24 and 25, all of the sections in township 19, range 22, except the southwest quarter of section 32; all of the sections in township 19, range 23; the following sections in township 19, range 24: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 20, range 21: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16, the west halves of sections 12 and 13, the south halves of sections 22 and 23, and the southwest quarter of section 24; all of the sections in township 20, range 22, except sections 25 to 36 inclusive; all of the sections in township 20, range 23, except sections 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the northwest quarter of section 1, the northeast quarter of section 10, the southeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 11, the west half of section 14, the south half and northeast quarter of section 15, that part of the southeast quarter of section 16 lying north of Barnes creek, the east half of section 22

and the west half of section 23; the following sections in township 20, range 24: sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 13 and the south half of section 14, all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 502 square miles, more or less.

38. *Arrowstone Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections of township 24, range 21: sections 7 and 18, and the west half of section 6; the northwest quarter of section 31, township 23, range 21; all of township 24, range 22, except sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of township 23, range 22, except sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25 and the east halves of sections 4, 9 and 16, the southeast quarter of section 21 and the south halves of sections 22, 23 and 36; the following sections of township 22, range 22: sections 30 and 31, the northwest quarter of section 18, the southwest quarter and north half of section 19, the west half of section 29, and the west half of section 32; all of township 24, range 23, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all the sections in township 23, range 23; all of the sections in township 22, range 23, except section 1, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 2, the south half of section 3, the southeast quarter of section 4, the south half of section 6, and the south half and northeast quarter of section 12; the following sections of township 24, range 24: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; all of the sections in township 23, range 24 except the northwest quarter of section 19 and the south half of section 30; all of the sections in township 22, range 24, except the south halves of sections 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6; the following sections of township 24, range 25: sections 1 and 2; the following sections of township 23, range 25: sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, the south half and northeast quarter of section 25, the south half of section 26, the south half and northwest quarter of section 27, the north half and southwest quarter of section 34 and the north half and southeast quarter of section 36, the east halves of sections 28 and 33; the following sections of township 22, range 25: sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, the north half of section 1, the northeast quarter of section 22, and the east halves of sections 27 and 34; all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 251.75 square miles, more or less.

39. *Hat Creek Forest Reserve* situate in the province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of all of the sections in township 18, range 26; all of the sections in township 18, range 27, except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18; the following sections in township 18, range 28: sections 24, 25, 35, and 36,

the north half and southwest quarter of section 26, the south half and northwest quarter of section 23, that portion of the east half of section 22 not included in Lytton Indian Reserve No. 6 and in Lot No. 85 G.I.; all of the sections in the west half of township 19, range 25, except legal subdivisions 5 and 6 in section 29 and legal subdivisions 7 and 8, the north halves of legal subdivisions 11 and 12 and south halves of legal subdivisions 13 and 14 in section 30, and that portion of the northeast quarter of section 33 which lies in Cornwall's Ranch; all of the sections in the east half of township 19, range 26; all of the sections in township 19, range 27; the following sections in township 19, range 28: sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; the following sections in township 20, range 25: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; legal subdivisions 4, 5, 12 and 13 of sections 4 and 9; the west half of section 34 and those parts of sections 22, 23 and the southwest quarter of section 26 not included in Lot 19, G.I.; all of the sections in township 20, range 26, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 and the east halves of sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33; all of the sections in township 20, range 27, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, the east halves of sections 14, 23, 26 and 35, and the northeast quarter of section 11; the following sections in township 20, range 28: sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; the following sections in township 21, range 25: sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; the south halves and northwest quarters of sections 9 and 19, the west halves of sections 30 and 31 and those parts of section 17 and the south half of section 20, not included in Ashcroft Indian Reserve No. 3; the following sections in township 21, range 26: sections 1, 2, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, the south halves and northeast quarters of sections 3 and 27, the north halves of sections 14 and 15, the north half and southeast quarter of section 21, the south half of section 28, the east half of section 34, and those parts of sections 30, 31 and 32 not included in Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 1; all of the sections in township 21, range 27, except sections 1, 12, 13, 19, 30, 31, the east halves of sections 2 and 11, the north half and southeast quarter of section 14, and the southeast quarter and that portion of the northeast quarter of section 24 included in the Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 1; the following sections in township 22, range 25: sections 5, 6, 7, 8; all of the sections in township 22, range 26, except section 4, the west half of section 3, the north half of section 5, the northeast quarter of section 6, the south half and legal subdivisions 10 and 11 of section 7, the east half of section 9, the north half and southwest quarter of section 10, the south half and northeast quarter of section 15, and that portion of the northwest quarter of section 15 which is included in Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 2, those parts

of sections 13, 14, 22, 23 and 24 included in Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 2; the following sections in township 22, range 27: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25 and 36; the following sections in township 23, range 25: sections 5, 6, 7, and the south halves and northwest quarters of sections 8 and 18; the following sections in township 23, range 26: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, all being west of the 6th meridian and containing by admeasurement 337.50 square miles, more or less.

OTTAWA. Printed by F. A. ACLAND, LAW PRINTER to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 14.

An Act respecting a certain Convention of Commerce between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic.

[Assented to 13th June 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The French Convention Act, 1923*. Short title.

2. The convention of the fifteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, entered into at Paris by plenipotentiaries appointed by His Majesty and by the President of the French Republic, copy of which is set forth in the schedule to this Act, is hereby approved. Convention approved.

3. There shall be levied, collected and paid after the said convention is brought into force, and so long as it remains in force, upon all natural and manufactured products, except those enumerated in Schedules D, E and F hereinafter mentioned, originating in and coming from France, the French colonies, possessions and protectorates, imported into Canada in the manner provided in the said convention, the several rates of duties of Customs set forth in column 2, "Intermediate Tariff", of *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, and in any amendment thereof; and there shall be levied, collected and paid, during the time aforesaid, upon all natural and manufactured products enumerated in schedule "D" to the said convention, originating and imported as aforesaid, the several rates of duties of customs set opposite to each item respectively in the said schedule D; and there shall be levied, collected and paid, during the time aforesaid, upon all natural and manufactured products enumerated in Schedule E to the said convention, originating and imported as aforesaid, the duties of the said "Intermediate Tariff", Duties on French products.

less a discount of ten per centum of the amount of the duty computed under such tariff; and there shall be levied, collected and paid, during the time aforesaid, upon all natural and manufactured products enumerated in Schedule F of the said convention, originating and imported as aforesaid, the duties of the said "Intermediate Tariff", less a discount of fifteen per centum of the amount of the duty computed under such tariff.

Extension
on advan-
tages to
certain
foreign
powers.

4. The advantages granted to France, the French colonies, possessions and protectorates, by the said convention, with respect to the commerce of the said countries with Canada, shall extend to any and every other foreign power which by reason of the operation of the said convention is, under the provisions of a treaty or convention with His Majesty, entitled, in whole or in part, to the same or to the like advantages with respect to its commerce with Canada, to the extent to which in the manner aforesaid such other foreign power is entitled thereto; and such advantages shall continue to so extend to such other foreign power so long as the said convention remains in force, or until the right of such other foreign power to such advantages under its treaty or convention with His Majesty is sooner determined.

Extension of
advantages
to United
Kingdom
and British
Colonies.

5. (1) The advantages so granted to France, the French colonies, possessions and protectorates by the said convention shall extend to the United Kingdom with respect to its commerce with Canada so long as France, the French colonies, possessions and protectorates continue to be entitled to such advantages.

(2) The said advantages, so long as France, the French colonies, possessions and protectorates continue to be entitled thereto, shall extend to such of the British Colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada as shall grant to Canada the benefit of the most favourable customs tariff treatment which they may extend to any foreign country.

Repeal.

6. From the date of the coming into force of the said convention, as provided in article XXVII thereof, the following Acts shall be repealed, namely:—

1908, c. 28;
1910, c. 21;
1910, c. 22,

The French Convention Act, 1908;

The Supplementary French Convention Act, 1909;

Chapter twenty-two of the statutes of 1910:—*An Act to correct a clerical error in the French Convention Act, 1908;*

1919 (2nd
Sess).
c. 15;
1921, c. 8.

The French Convention Act, 1919;

The French Trade Agreement Act, 1921.

7. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act and of the said convention. Orders in Council authorized.

8. The operation of all laws inconsistent with the giving to the provisions of the said convention and of this Act their full effect shall from time to time be suspended to the extent of such inconsistency. Suspension of inconsistent laws.

SCHEDULE.

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE

BETWEEN

CANADA AND FRANCE

HIS MAJESTY THE KING of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial relations between Canada and France, have resolved to conclude a Convention and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron HARDINGE of PENSHURST, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic;

The Honourable WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada;

The Honourable ERNEST LAPOINTE, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada;

And THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:

M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ, Senator, President of Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

M. LUCIEN DIOR, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Commerce;

Who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from Canada enumerated in Schedule A to this Convention shall enjoy when imported into France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates having the same customs tariff as France the benefit of the minimum tariff and of the lowest rates of duties as regards present import duties and taxes and as regards any such duties or taxes which France may hereafter establish and also as regards surtaxes, co-efficients or other temporary increases that France may establish.

ART. II.

The grant of the minimum tariff for the products enumerated in Schedule A means the treatment of the Most Favoured Nation as respects such products, but does not entitle Canada to claim the benefit of any preferential advantage which France may grant to her Protectorates or the benefit of any tariff resulting from economic agreements which France may enter into with border states, or the benefits of any tariff which France may grant for products the importation of which is designed to facilitate financial settlements with those countries that were at war with France during the years 1914-1918.

ART. III.

The natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from Canada enumerated in Schedule B to this Convention when imported into France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates having the same customs tariff as France shall enjoy the benefit of the percentages of reduction mentioned in the said Schedule, such percentages to bear on the difference between the rates of the general tariff and those of the minimum tariff. These percentages shall remain the same whatever increase or decrease of tariff duties, surtaxes or co-efficients France may establish in the future.

ART. IV.

If France shall at any time grant to the United States of America as regards any of the products mentioned in Schedule B to the present Convention percentages more favourable

able than those mentioned in the said Schedule, or the benefit of the minimum tariff the same or similar products originating in and coming from Canada shall immediately and unconditionally enjoy the benefit of the said concessions.

ART. V.

All products originating in and coming from Canada other than those mentioned in Schedules A and B to this Convention shall be subject in France to the rates of the general tariff of 1910 as long as by virtue of the French decree of March 28th, 1921, such tariff shall continue to be applicable to the products of the United States of America other than those specified in Schedule A and Schedule B to the French law of March 29th, 1910.

If the United States of America should at any time cease to enjoy the benefit of the French decree of March 28th, 1921, products of Canada other than those enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Convention shall enjoy a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the difference between the French general tariff and minimum tariff, whatever the rates of these tariffs may be.

If at any time France grants to the United States of America for any products other than those enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Convention more favourable treatment than is granted to Canada, Canada shall be entitled to claim the benefit of the same treatment for any identical or similar products originating in and coming from Canada, on condition that France shall be entitled to ask from Canada a reasonable and equivalent concession. France undertakes to give due consideration to any claim thus put forward by Canada and promptly to make known what concession of a similar nature she wishes to receive in return. The Governments of the two countries undertake to examine these questions in a friendly spirit and with a mutual desire to arrive at an equitable agreement.

ART. VI.

The natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from Canada shall enjoy in the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates not having the same customs tariff as France the benefit of the tariff which may be applied there to the products of the Most Favoured Foreign Nation.

If the regime appointed to the most favoured foreign nation does not grant in the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon the benefit of the minimum tariff for any of the products mentioned in Schedule C the lowest tariff in force in these islands shall nevertheless apply to the said products originating in and coming from Canada.

ART. VII.

If under the preceding Articles the French minimum tariff does not apply to foodstuffs originating in and coming from Canada these products shall nevertheless enjoy the benefit of the said tariff upon their importation into the French West Indies and French Guiana.

ART. VIII.

The natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from France and from the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall be admitted into Canada under the rates of the intermediate tariff or of any more favourable tariff that Canada may grant to the products of any other foreign country.

ART. IX.

The natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates, enumerated in Schedule D to this Convention shall enjoy on their importation into Canada the benefit of the rates mentioned in the said Schedule as well as any more favourable tariff that Canada may grant to the identical or similar products of any foreign country.

ART. X.

The natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates, enumerated in Schedule E to this Convention when imported into Canada shall be subject to the duties of the intermediate tariff, provided, however, that on the amount of the duty computed under such tariff the importer shall be entitled to a discount of ten per cent.

Provided also that on such products or any of them the proportionate difference between the intermediate and general tariffs shall at no time be less than it is at present.

ART. XI.

The natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates enumerated in Schedule F to this Convention when imported into Canada shall be subject to the duties of the intermediate tariff, provided, however, that on the amount of the duty computed under such tariff the importer shall be entitled to a discount of fifteen per cent.

Provided also that, on such products or any of them, the proportionate difference between the intermediate and general tariffs shall at no time be less than it is at present.

ART. XII.

For the products mentioned in the Schedules to this Convention Canada and France grant to each other the benefit of the most favourable rates that may result from changes introduced into the classification of goods or from specializations introduced into the tariffs as a result of administrative or legislative measures or as a result of conventions entered into with other Powers.

ART. XIII.

Subject to the exceptions provided for in Article II of the present Convention any product at present admitted free of customs duties into France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates if later made subject to a customs duty shall enjoy if originating in and coming from Canada the lowest tariff which applies to a similar product imported from any foreign country whatsoever.

Reciprocally if any product at present admitted free of customs duties into Canada by virtue of the Canadian intermediate tariff or of any tariff that may be substituted for it becomes liable to a customs duty the said product when imported from France or the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall enjoy the lowest tariff which applies to a similar product imported from any foreign country whatsoever.

ART. XIV.

To enjoy the benefit of the tariff advantages provided for in the foregoing Articles products originating in and coming from France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall be conveyed without transshipment from a port of those territories or from a port of a country enjoying the benefit of the preferential or intermediate tariff into a sea or river port of Canada.

Reciprocally to enjoy the benefit of the tariff advantages provided for in the foregoing Articles the products originating in and coming from Canada imported into France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall be conveyed direct from a Canadian port without transshipment in any country that does not enjoy the said tariff advantages.

Provided, however, that nothing in this Article shall exempt the product of either country from any surtaxe d'entrepôt that is now or hereafter may be imposed on products imported indirectly.

ART. XV.

France and Canada undertake not to establish one against the other any prohibition or restriction of importation, exportation, or transit which shall not at the same time be applicable to other countries.

Provided, however, that France and Canada reserve to themselves the right to establish in regard to products originating in or destined for the one or other country any temporary prohibition or restriction of importation, exportation, or transit which either of them adjudges necessary to protect the public health, to prevent the spread of animal diseases or the destruction of crops, or in the interest of national safety.

ART. XVI.

The High Contracting Parties grant to each other as regards export duties and taxes the most favoured nation treatment. Drawbacks on the exportation of French or Canadian products shall not be higher than the amount of the import, excise, interior consumption or town duties collected upon the said products or the materials entering into their manufacture.

ART. XVII.

The natural and manufactured products of the two countries imported into the territory of the other and destined for warehousing or transit to any destination whatsoever shall not be liable to any tariff duty or interior duty other than those at present in force in either of the two countries or any other duties and impositions intended specifically to defray the cost of supervision or administrative expenses which may arise from the transit, not excluding, however, fiscal taxes incident to the transactions which these goods may be subject to in the course of warehousing or transportation.

ART. XVIII.

Products of Canadian origin of any kind imported into France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall not be subject to any other or higher duties of excise or town dues than those which are or may be charged upon like products of the most favoured nation.

In like manner products of any kind originating in France, the French Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates when imported into Canada shall not be subject to any other or higher duties of excise or town dues than those which are

or may be charged upon like products of the most favoured nation.

France and Canada guarantee to one another the treatment of the Most Favoured Nation as regards the duties of exportation, re-exportation, transit, warehousing, the transshipment of goods and the fulfilment of customs formalities.

Subject to the laws now in force in either country France and Canada grant each other national treatment as regards consumption dues or other duties imposed upon the sale of goods.

ART. XIX.

For the enforcement of the foregoing Articles France and Canada may require the products to be accompanied upon their importation by certificates of origin or declarations issued in conformity with the laws of the country from which they originate.

If the Canadian Government or the French Government deem it necessary to have such certificates or declarations viséd they may appoint or designate for such purposes officers who shall give such visés free of charge.

If in any case representations be made to one of the Governments by an authorized agent of the other Government that there is reason to believe that fraudulent practices have been resorted to in the issue of such certificates the Government to which the complaint is made shall immediately take steps to inquire into the facts of the case, shall report the result of the inquiry to the complaining Government and shall take all available means to prevent the continuation of the fraudulent practices if such be found.

ART. XX. .

If importers of French wines or other products of French agriculture furnish certificates of analysis or of purity thereof issued by scientific establishments under the control of the Minister of Agriculture of France and designated by him, such certificates shall for all purposes be taken into consideration by the Canadian Customs authorities, without, however, restricting their right of appraisement.

In like manner certificates accompanying Canadian products issued by any authority under the control of the Government of Canada shall for all purposes be taken into consideration by the French Customs authorities without, however, restricting their right of appraisement.

To enjoy the benefit of the tariff advantages granted by this Convention, every invoice of champagne, cognac brandy, and armagnac brandy shall be accompanied by a certificate of analysis and purity issued under the authority of the Government of the country of production.

ART. XXI.

France and Canada grant to each other reciprocally the treatment of nationals as respects the protection of trade-marks, patents, commercial names, industrial designs and patterns, names of origin of products and the prevention of unfair competition.

ART. XXII.

For the application of *ad valorem* duties, exporters of products originating in France, the French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates, and reciprocally the exporters of Canadian products, may produce certificates of value issued by any Chamber of Commerce or by any other similar commercial organization. Such certificates shall be taken into consideration by the respective Customs officials, in levying the duties to which the imported products may be liable, without, however, restricting their right of appraisement.

ART. XXIII.

Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases or collecting orders shall in the matter of taxation and facilities enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quality or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ART. XXIV.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy on the territory of the other the treatment granted to the nationals of the most favoured nation. They shall

shall not be subjected there to any duties, rates or taxes, under any denomination whatever, other or higher than those imposed on the nationals of any foreign country.

ART. XXV.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they mutually recognize for all corporations, and other commercial, industrial, financial, and insurance associations constituted and authorized under the particular laws of either of them, the right of free access to the tribunals of the other, subject to no other condition except that they conform to the laws of that country.

The said companies and associations of either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right, if the laws and regulations of the other are not contrary to it, and subject to the fulfilment of all the formalities provided for by those laws and regulations, of exerting their activity and settling in the territory of the latter country; they shall enjoy, as regards their settlement, the same treatment as the companies and associations of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXVI.

The Agreement of January 29th, 1921, regulating the commercial relations between France and Canada shall cease from operation at the date of the coming into force of the present Convention; and so shall the commercial Convention of 1907, amended in 1909, insofar as it was kept in force by the said Agreement.

ART. XXVII.

This Convention after being approved by the French Chambers and by the Parliament of Canada shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Paris as soon as practicable. It shall come into force immediately after the completion of that formality and shall remain in force until terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties after six months' notice to the other Party.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the 15th day of December, in the year 1922.

L.S.:

HARDINGE of PENSHURST.
W. S. FIELDING.
E. LAPOINTE.

L.S.:

R. POINCARÉ.
L. DIOR.

SCHEDULE A.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS ENJOYING THE BENEFIT OF THE MINIMUM
TARIFF OF FRANCE

	NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF	PRODUCTS
	1.....	Horses.
	17.....	Ham, boned and rolled; cooked hams, meat, salted.
	18 <i>ter</i>	Poultry, truffled.
	19.....	Meat, preserved in tins.
	20.....	Extract of meat, in cakes, or otherwise.
	20 <i>bis</i>	Guts.
Ex	26.....	Bed feathers.
Ex	30.....	Lard.
Ex	34.....	Eggs of poultry or game.
Ex	36.....	Cheese, Canadian.
	41.....	Bone black (animal black).
	45.....	Fresh fish (fresh water and sea water).
	46.....	Fish, dried, salted or smoked.
	49.....	Lobsters, fresh, preserved or prepared.
	51.....	Fish oils.
	52.....	Spermaceti.
	53.....	Roe of cod and mackerel.
	64 <i>bis</i>	Casein, hardened, etc.
	68.....	Wheat, spelt and meslin (grain, flour).
	69.....	Oats (grain, meal).
	70.....	Barley (grain, meal).
	71.....	Rye (grain, meal).
	72.....	Maize (grain, meal).
	73.....	Buckwheat (grain, meal).
	84.....	Table fruits; fresh.
	85.....	Table fruits; dried or drained.
	86.....	Table fruits; candied or preserved.
	91.....	Sugar.
	93.....	Syrups, bonbons, candied fruits.
	95.....	Preserves.
Ex	96.....	Coffee, roasted or ground.
Ex	110.....	Oil: linseed, cotton seed, sesame and maize.
	115 <i>bis</i>	Tar.
	117.....	Balsams.
Ex	128.....	Woods, common: Logs, rough, not squared, with or without the bark, of any length, and of a circumference at the thickest end of more than 60 centimetres.
		Wood, squared or sawn, 80 millimetres in thickness and above.
	130.....	Stave wood.
	131.....	Splints.
	132.....	Hopwood and prepared poles.
	133.....	Perches, poles and staffs, rough, etc.
	135.....	Logs of 1 m. 10 c. in length or less.
	135 <i>bis</i>	Resinous woods in logs, etc.
	136.....	Charcoal and charred boon.
	137.....	All other common woods.
	158 <i>bis</i>	Cabbage for sauerkraut.
	164.....	Fodder, turf for litter and dried beetroot pulp.
	168.....	Cellulose pulp.
	178 <i>bis</i>	Corundum in grits, emery, in powder.
	178 <i>ter</i>	Emery on paper, etc.
	190.....	Coal.
	192.....	Coal tar.
	194.....	Mineral wax or ozokerite.
	197.....	Petroleum, schist, and other mineral illuminating oils.
	198.....	Heavy oils and residue of petroleum and other mineral oils
	203.....	Aluminium.
	221.....	Copper.
	222.....	Lead.
	224.....	Zinc.
	225.....	Nickel.
	227.....	Antimony.
	021 and 022.....	Other ammonia salts.
	0148.....	Oxides of nickel.
	0149.....	Sulphates of nickel (single and double).
	0175.....	Oxide of zinc.
	0187.....	Ethyl chloride.
	0194.....	Methyl alcohol, crude (methyle).
	0195.....	Methyl alcohol, rectified.

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF		PRODUCTS
0199	.....	Hexamethylenetetramine and its derivatives.
0201	.....	Acetate of methyl.
0202	.....	Solvents with an acetone and methyl acetate basis.
0204	.....	Acetic anhydride.
0373	.....	Wood creosote.
0381	.....	Chemical products not specially mentioned.
298	.....	Varnish and assimilated paints.
	.....	Extracts, in paste or dry.
307	.....	Talc pulverized.
312	.....	Soaps, other than perfumed.
	.....	Compound medicines:
	.....	Distilled waters.
315	.....	Not specified.
316	.....	Starch.
318	.....	Glue manufactured from tendons of whales, etc.
324	.....	Glue made from bones, sinews, skin, etc.
325	.....	Porcelain.
347	.....	Bottles, etc.
359	.....	Incandescent electric lamps.
Ex 361	.....	Yarns of linen, not glazed, single, unbleached, in skeins, up to 5,000 metres, etc.
Ex 363	.....	Yarns of linen, not glazed, twisted, unbleached, in skeins, up to 5,000 metres, etc.
366 bis	.....	Yarns of phormium tenax, etc.
421 bis	.....	Ribbons inked, etc., for typewriting and calculating machines, etc.
461	.....	Paper and card.
461 ter	.....	Duplicating paper, etc.
461 quater	.....	Albumenised photographic paper, sensitised, etc.
462	.....	Cardboard: In sheet or plates, etc.
477	.....	Artificial leather, common, etc.
493	.....	Peltries: Prepared, etc.
504	.....	Movements of table or wall clocks, etc.
505	.....	Electrometers, etc.
506	.....	Tower clocks.
510	.....	Steam engines, stationary and marine, etc.
512	.....	Traction engines and rollers.
513	.....	Tenders for steam locomotives.
521	.....	Printing presses and machines, etc.
522	.....	Agricultural machines (not including motors).
525	.....	Machine tools.
525 ter	.....	Typewriters, etc.
525 quater	.....	Machines for rinsing, corking, etc.
526 quing	.....	Open boilers, etc.
533	.....	Component parts of machines, of steering, etc., of wrought or stamped iron or steel, of malleable cast iron, etc.
535	.....	Component parts of copper, pure or alloyed, moulded, wrought, etc.
535 bis	.....	Component parts of machines and of shafting, not specified, of two or more metals, etc.
536	.....	Dynamo armatures and component parts, etc.
537	.....	Tools with or without handles, etc.
539	.....	Stereotype blocks, plates, etc., for printing.
546	.....	Pins, etc.
546 bis	.....	Buckles, clasps, hooks, etc.
556	.....	Manufactures of case-hardened cast-iron.
558	.....	Building materials of iron or steel for building purposes, etc.
558 bis	.....	Small articles not specified, of iron or steel, etc.
558 ter	.....	Iron-work for carriages, etc.
559	.....	Locks.
559 bis	.....	Padlocks.
568	.....	Household wares and all articles of iron, steel, etc.
569	.....	Coffee-mills, etc.
570	.....	Apparatus for water closets, lever or balance, etc.
574	.....	Lamp-makers' and tinsmiths' wares, etc.
585 bis	.....	Detonators for mines with an electric priming.
588	.....	Miners' fuses.
592	.....	Furniture other than bent wood: other than chairs, veneered on one or both sides, in all woods, pieces and separate parts.
592 bis	.....	Other than bent wood: other than chairs, massive, and pieces, and separate parts.
593	.....	Furniture covered (garnis), and upholstered, of all kinds.
593 bis	.....	Caned, put together or not, or parts of such furniture.

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded.*

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF		PRODUCTS
600.....		Wood, planed, grooved, and (or) tongued, etc.
601.....		Doors, windows, Venetian blinds, etc.
601 <i>bis.</i>		Wood, cut for roller blinds.
602.....		Small wooden wares.
Ex 604.....		Upright pianos.
614 <i>ter.</i>		Automobiles.
Ex 620.....		Sheets of india-rubber, pure, not vulcanized and threads of vulcanized india-rubber.
620 <i>bis.</i>		Manufactures of amianthus or asbestos.
620 <i>ter.</i>		Mica in sheets or plates, etc.
635.....		Observation, geodetical and optical instruments, etc.
641.....		Small wares of other materials; tobacco pipes and stems of woods, native or exotic, etc.
642.....		Tobacco pipes entirely of wood.

NOTE 1.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present French tariff.

NOTE 2.—The term "Ex" in the case of the number of an item means a part of the item to which the number refers.

NOTE 3.—When the term "Ex" is not used in the number of an item, the whole item is meant.

SCHEDULE B.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS WHICH SHALL ENJOY THE BENEFIT OF THE PERCENTAGES OF REDUCTION MENTIONED, SUCH PERCENTAGES TO BEAR ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RATES OF THE GENERAL TARIFF AND THOSE OF THE MINIMUM TARIFF.

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF		PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGES
4.....		Oxen.....	85 p.c.
5.....		Cows.....	85 p.c.
6.....		Bulls.....	85 p.c.
7.....		Steers, bullocks and heifers.....	85 p.c.
8.....		Calves.....	85 p.c.
9.....		Rams, ewes and wethers.....	80 p.c.
10.....		Lambs, weighing 10 kilogs and less.....	85 p.c.
12.....		Pigs.....	85 p.c.
Ex 14 <i>bis.</i>		Poultry.....	50 p.c.
16.....		Meat, fresh, including meat preserved by freezing..	85 p.c.
17 <i>bis.</i>		Pork butchers' products.....	80 p.c.
Ex 18.....		Poultry, dead.....	50 p.c.
31.....		Margarine, oleomargarine, alimentary fats and similar substances.....	60 p.c.
35 <i>bis.</i>		Milk condensed, pure.....	50 p.c.
35 <i>ter.</i>		a. Milk condensed, with an addition of sugar.....	50 p.c.
		b. Milk food, with an addition of sugar.....	75 p.c.
37.....		Butter: fresh or melted, or salted.....	75 p.c.
38.....		Honey.....	50 p.c.
47.....		Fish: preserved by pickling, or otherwise prepared	60 p.c.
74.....		Malt.....	60 p.c.
76.....		Groats, grits (coarse flour) pearled or clean grain..	60 p.c.
80.....		Pulse.....	85 p.c.
83.....		Potatoes.....	85 p.c.
89.....		Seeds for sowing.....	80 p.c.
98.....		Chocolate.....	85 p.c.
110 <i>bis.</i>		Fixed oils, boiled or oxidized.....	50 p.c.
111 <i>bis.</i>		Alimentary vegetable fat.....	60 p.c.
Ex 128.....		Wood, squared or sawn, less than 80 millimetres but exceeding 35 millimetres in thickness.....	60 p.c.
		Wood, sawn, 35 millimetres in thickness or less....	50 p.c.
129.....		Paving blocks.....	80 p.c.
136 <i>bis.</i>		Straw or wool of wood.....	60 p.c.
158.....		Vegetables: fresh, salted or pickled, preserved, dried.....	85 p.c.
160.....		Hops.....	80 p.c.
164.....		Lupuline.....	80 p.c.
165.....		Bran, from any kind of cereal.....	65 p.c.
125.....		Cement.....	50 p.c.
103 <i>bis.</i>		Bitumen and asphalt: tiles, paving blocks or slabs	60 p.c.
193.....		Paraffin, vaseline.....	50 p.c.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF		PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGES
205		Cast iron.....	40 p.c.
205 bis		Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc.....	40 p.c.
206		Iron, crude, and crude steel in ingots.....	40 p.c.
207		Iron or steel, rolled or forged in blooms, billets or bars.....	40 p.c.
207 bis		Iron or steel rolled or forged in bars of 3 millimetres or less in their thinnest parts, plain or ornate mouldings, or iron in intermittent relief work.....	40 p.c.
207 ter		Fine steel for tools.....	40 p.c.
207 quater and quinq		Special steel.....	40 p.c.
208		Iron or steel, machine.....	40 p.c.
209		Hoop iron or steel, hot rolled.....	40 p.c.
209 bis		Cold-rolled.....	40 p.c.
210		Flat sheet.....	40 p.c.
210 bis		Flat sheets of nickel steel.....	40 p.c.
210 ter		Bands, hot rolled.....	40 p.c.
211		Iron, tinned (tin plate), coated with copper, lead, or zinc.....	40 p.c.
212		Wire of iron or steel.....	40 p.c.
212 bis		Iron shavings.....	40 p.c.
Ex 213		Rails of iron or ordinary steel.....	40 p.c.
214		Wheels, tires, and wheel centres of iron or steel.....	40 p.c.
215		Straight axles for railways and tramways, axles not specially mentioned, of iron or steel.....	50 p.c.
216		Crank-axles for locomotives, of iron or steel.....	40 p.c.
217		Axles for automobiles, of iron or steel.....	40 p.c.
04		Arseniate of soda.....	25 p.c.
07 to 010		Nitric acid and sulphonitric.....	25 p.c.
019		Sulphate of ammonia, crude.....	30 p.c.
020		Sulphate of ammonia, refined.....	25 p.c.
028		Borate of sodium (refined borax).....	25 p.c.
029		Perborate of sodium.....	25 p.c.
033		Carbide of calcium.....	15 p.c.
038		Cyanide of potassium.....	25 p.c.
039		Cyanide of sodium.....	25 p.c.
046		Chlorates of barium, potassium, sodium.....	25 p.c.
047		Perchlorates of ammonia and others.....	25 p.c.
048		Chloride of calcium.....	25 p.c.
055		Iodine, crude.....	25 p.c.
056		Iodine, refined.....	25 p.c.
057 and 058		Iodides.....	25 p.c.
060		Eau oxygenee.....	25 p.c.
062		Phosphorus.....	25 p.c.
063		Chlorides of phosphorus.....	25 p.c.
064		Phosphoric acids.....	25 p.c.
065		Phosphoric anhydride.....	25 p.c.
066		Pharmaceutical phosphates of lime.....	25 p.c.
068		Phosphates of sodium.....	25 p.c.
069		Silicate of potassium or of sodium.....	25 p.c.
071		Sulphur, precipitated.....	25 p.c.
072		Chloride of sulphur.....	25 p.c.
073		Sulphuric acid.....	25 p.c.
074		Sulphurous acid, liquefied.....	25 p.c.
075		Sulphite of sodium.....	25 p.c.
076		Bisulphite of sodium, liquid.....	25 p.c.
077		Meta or pyrosulphite of sodium.....	25 p.c.
078		Sulphite and bisulphite of calcium.....	25 p.c.
079		Sulphite, bisulphite and metabisulphite of potassium.....	25 p.c.
080		Hyposulphite of sodium.....	25 p.c.
081		Sulphite of sodium.....	25 p.c.
082		Persulphates of ammonium, potassium, sodium.....	25 p.c.
0104		Carbonate, gallate (sub), nitrates, salicylates, tribromophenate of bismuth.....	25 p.c.
0105		Other salts of bismuth.....	25 p.c.
0106		Calcium.....	25 p.c.
0107		Carbonate of calcium, precipitated.....	25 p.c.
0108		Chloride of calcium.....	25 p.c.
0109		Hydride of calcium.....	25 p.c.
0110		Other salts of calcium.....	25 p.c.
0118		Other oxides of cobalt.....	35 p.c.
0119		Hydrated salts of cobalt.....	35 p.c.
0120		Other salts of cobalt.....	35 p.c.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIF	PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGES
Ex 0122.....	Oxides of copper, other	35 p.c.
0130.....	Oxides of iron.....	25 p.c.
0134.....	Magnesium.....	25 p.c.
0135.....	Calcined magnesias.....	25 p.c.
0136.....	Carbonate of magnesium.....	25 p.c.
0137.....	Chloride of magnesium.....	25 p.c.
0138.....	Citrate of magnesium.....	25 p.c.
0139.....	Sulphate of magnesium.....	25 p.c.
0140.....	Sulphate of magnesium and potassium.....	25 p.c.
0142.....	Bioxide (peroxyde) of manganese, pure.....	25 p.c.
0143.....	Permanganate of potassium.....	25 p.c.
0144.....	Chlorides, nitrates, oxides, sulphates of mercury.....	25 p.c.
0145.....	Sulphide of mercury.....	25 p.c.
0146.....	Other salts of mercury.....	25 p.c.
0150.....	Carbonate of lead (white lead).....	25 p.c.
0151.....	Oxides of lead.....	25 p.c.
0152.....	Sulphate of lead, crushed.....	25 p.c.
0156.....	Caustic potash.....	25 p.c.
0157.....	Carbonate of potassium.....	25 p.c.
0158.....	Chloride of potassium.....	25 p.c.
0159.....	Sulphate of potassium.....	25 p.c.
0163.....	Sodium (metal).....	25 p.c.
0164.....	Chloride of sodium refined, white.....	25 p.c.
0165.....	Chloride of sodium, other.....	25 p.c.
0165 bis.....	Caustic soda.....	25 p.c.
0165 ter.....	Soda, natural or artificial.....	25 p.c.
0165 quat.....		
0165 quinq.....	Bicarbonate of sodium.....	25 p.c.
0166.....	Sulphate of sodium.....	25 p.c.
0167.....	Oxides and salts of strontium not specially men- tioned.....	25 p.c.
0171.....	Radium and radium-bearing products.....	25 p.c.
0173.....	Carbonate of zinc other than native.....	25 p.c.
0174.....	Chloride of zinc.....	25 p.c.
0176.....	Sulphate of zinc.....	25 p.c.
0177.....	Sulphide of zinc.....	25 p.c.
0179.....	Coal oil, coal essence, benzenic, carbides, benzine, toluene, etc.....	25 p.c.
0179.....	Heavy oils (products distilling above 200°).....	40 p.c.
0186.....	Other chlorals and derivatives of chloral.....	25 p.c.
0188.....	Methyl chloride.....	25 p.c.
0189.....	Monochloroacetic acid.....	25 p.c.
0190.....	Acetyl chloride.....	25 p.c.
0191.....	Iodoform.....	25 p.c.
0192.....	Iodides of ethyl, of methyl.....	25 p.c.
0193.....	Amylic alcohol.....	25 p.c.
0196.....	Glycerine.....	25 p.c.
0197.....	Formic aldehyde in solution at 40 p.c.....	35 p.c.
0198.....	Trioximethylene.....	35 p.c.
0200.....	Acetone.....	35 p.c.
0203.....	Acetic acid.....	35 p.c.
0205.....	Acetate or pyrolignite of lime.....	50 p.c.
0208.....	Acetate of lead.....	40 p.c.
0210.....	Acetate or pyrolignite of sodium, crystallized or hydrated.....	40 p.c.
0211.....	Acetate of sodium, other.....	40 p.c.
0215.....	Tartaric acid.....	25 p.c.
0217.....	Oleic acid; of animal origin, other than fish fat.....	25 p.c.
0219.....	Stearic acid.....	25 p.c.
0234.....	Tannic acid (tanin).....	25 p.c.
0237.....	Sulphate of methyl.....	25 p.c.
0238.....	Acetic ether and sulphuric ether.....	25 p.c.
0241.....	Cyanacetic ether.....	25 p.c.
0242.....	Chloroacetic ether.....	25 p.c.
0243.....	Hydrochloric ether.....	25 p.c.
0244.....	Acetylacetic ether.....	25 p.c.
0245.....	Chlorocarbonic ether.....	25 p.c.
0246.....	Diethylsulphonedimethylmethane (sulphonol).....	25 p.c.
0247.....	Diethylsulphonethylmethylmethane (trional).....	25 p.c.
0249.....	Diethylmalonyluree (vernal).....	25 p.c.
0250.....	Collodion.....	25 p.c.
0253.....	Nitrobenzine, crude nitrotoluen, etc.....	25 p.c.
0254.....	Dinitrobenzine, etc.....	25 p.c.
0255.....	Monochlorobenzine, etc.....	25 p.c.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF	PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGES
0256.	Chloride of benzyl.....	25 p.c.
0257.	Chloride of benzylidene.....	25 p.c.
0258.	Paranitroluene, etc.....	25 p.c.
0259.	Dinitroxy-lone-sulphonate of sodium, etc.....	25 p.c.
0260.	Trichloride of benzyl.....	25 p.c.
0261.	Parabromonitrobenzol.....	25 p.c.
0262.	Cyanide of benzyl.....	25 p.c.
0263.	{ Pure phenol, etc.....	25 p.c.
	{ Cresols, etc.....	25 p.c.
0264.	Parachlorophenol.....	25 p.c.
0265.	Alpha and betanaphthols, etc.....	25 p.c.
0266.	Mononitrophenols, etc.....	25 p.c.
0267.	Orthonitroanisole, anisole.....	25 p.c.
0268.	Sulphonic dinitrophenol, etc.....	25 p.c.
0268 bis.	Resorine.....	25 p.c.
0269.	Ortho and paranitrophenol.....	25 p.c.
0270.	Halogenic, derivatives, etc.....	25 p.c.
0271.	Metamidophenol, etc.....	25 p.c.
0272.	Pyrogallol (pyrogallie acid).....	25 p.c.
0273.	Sulphate of monomethylparamidophenol.....	25 p.c.
0274.	Hydrochlorate of monomethylparamidocresol.....	25 p.c.
0275.	Naphthol B, medicinal.....	25 p.c.
0276.	Acetylparamidophenol.....	25 p.c.
0277.	Pyrocatechine.....	25 p.c.
0278.	Veratrol.....	25 p.c.
0279.	Guaiacol.....	40 p.c.
0280.	Salts and derivatives of guaiacol.....	25 p.c.
0281.	Isobutylorthocresol.....	25 p.c.
0282.	Iodophenol.....	25 p.c.
0283.	Iodoanisole.....	25 p.c.
0284.	Cresotinic acids.....	25 p.c.
0285.	Salicylic acid, etc.....	25 p.c.
0286.	Benzoic acid.....	25 p.c.
0287.	Nitrol and amidosalicylic acids, etc.....	25 p.c.
0288.	Nitrated and amidic derivatives of benzoic acid, etc.....	25 p.c.
0289.	Dichloro- and tetrachlorophthalic acids, etc.....	25 p.c.
0290.	Naphthoic acids, etc.....	25 p.c.
0291.	Resorcylic B acid, etc.....	25 p.c.
0292.	Salicylates, not specially mentioned.....	25 p.c.
0293.	Salicylates of ethyl and of methyl.....	25 p.c.
0294.	Salicylates of phenyl (salol).....	25 p.c.
0295.	Benzoates, not specially mentioned.....	25 p.c.
0296.	Acetylsalicylic acid.....	25 p.c.
0297.	Anhydrous benzoic acid.....	25 p.c.
0298.	Benzoate and salicylate of naphthol.....	25 p.c.
0299.	Acetylparamidosalol.....	25 p.c.
0300.	Chloride of paranitrobenzol.....	25 p.c.
0301.	Salicylnitrophenol.....	25 p.c.
0302.	Metaoxiparaminobenzoic acid.....	25 p.c.
0303.	Metaoxiparanitrobenzoic acid.....	25 p.c.
0304.	Metanitroparaoxibenzoic acid.....	25 p.c.
0305.	Metaaminoparaoxibenzoic acid.....	25 p.c.
0306.	Acetanilide.....	25 p.c.
0307.	Phenylacetanilide, etc.....	25 p.c.
0308.	Methylacetanilide.....	25 p.c.
0309.	Paranitroacetanilide.....	25 p.c.
0310.	Aniline, etc.....	25 p.c.
0310 bis.	Betanaphthylamine and its salts.....	25 p.c.
0311.	Paratoluidine, etc.....	25 p.c.
0312.	Mono and di-ethylanilines, etc.....	25 p.c.
0313.	Paranitro orthotoluidine, etc.....	25 p.c.
0314.	Benzidine, etc.....	25 p.c.
0315.	Ortho and meta-nitranilines, etc.....	25 p.c.
0316.	Diethylmetasulphanilic acid, etc.....	25 p.c.
0317.	Sulphonic totylnaphthylamine acids, etc.....	25 p.c.
0318.	Quinaldine, etc.....	25 p.c.
0319.	Methylquimoleine, etc.....	25 p.c.
0320.	Paranitrobenzoate of ethyl.....	25 p.c.
0321.	Orthoanisidine.....	25 p.c.
0322.	Phenacetine.....	25 p.c.
0324.	Benzaldehyde.....	25 p.c.
0325.	Haligenic, etc., derivatives.....	25 p.c.
0326.	Tetramethyldiamid benzophenone, etc.....	25 p.c.
0330.	Analgesine and its salts.....	25 p.c.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF	PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGES
0360	Nicotine.....	25 p.c.
0377	Extracts of gallnuts and sumac, etc.....	25 p.c.
0379	Phosphated fertilizers.....	25 p.c.
300	Black: Various.....	25 p.c.
301	Pencils.....	60 p.c.
302	Carbons, artificial ("agglomerates") and charred ("cuits") for electricity and other industrial uses.	25 p.c.
308	Colours ground in oil.....	60 p.c.
311	Perfumery:	
	Soaps.....	60 p.c.
	Others.....	75 p.c.
317	Chicory, roasted, etc.....	25 p.c.
319 <i>ter</i>	Dextrine, etc.....	60 p.c.
321	Candles.....	50 p.c.
322	Wax and stearic acid, manufactured otherwise than in candles.....	25 p.c.
327 <i>bis</i>	Casein, etc.....	75 p.c.
330	Blacking, creams, etc.....	75 p.c.
347 <i>bis</i>	Articles for electricity, of porcelain, etc.....	50 p.c.
349 <i>quin</i>	Glass articles for electric lighting, without fittings of metal.....	50 p.c.
359 <i>bis</i>	Bottles, phials, etc., furnished with mechanical stoppers.....	50 p.c.
359 <i>ter</i>	Bottles, phials, etc., with emery-ground stoppers...	25 p.c.
362	Glass articles not otherwise mentioned.....	50 p.c.
367	Glazed yarns, twine, cordage, of hemp, linen, etc...	75 p.c.
404	Tissues of pure cotton, plain, twilled and drills...	40 p.c.
418	Blankets of cotton.....	25 p.c.
428 <i>bis</i>	Incandescent mantles, etc.....	75 p.c.
438 to 454	Tissues of wool, pure or mixed.....	40 p.c.
460 <i>sez</i>	Other made up articles.....	40 p.c.
461 <i>bis</i>	Wall paper (other than Lincrusta-Walton and the like).....	60 p.c.
462 <i>bis</i>	Cardboard: moulded, reinforced or not, called papier mache, etc.....	60 p.c.
463	Cardboard: cut, grooved, or shaped.....	60 p.c.
464	Cardboard boxes, etc.....	60 p.c.
464 <i>bis</i>	Cylindrical and conical tubes, so-called "busettes" for spinning and weaving.....	50 p.c.
464 <i>ter</i>	Cardboard wares ("cartonages") ornamented with paintings, etc.....	50 p.c.
464 <i>quat</i>	Lincrusta and the like.....	50 p.c.
465	Articles of cardboard or of cellulose: moulded, com- pressed, etc.....	80 p.c.
465 <i>bis</i>	Articles of cardboard or of cellulose: lacquered or covered with a uniform varnish.....	80 p.c.
465 <i>ter</i>	The same with painted or inlaid decorations.....	50 p.c.
469	Engravings, facsimiles of engravings, etc.....	25 p.c.
469 <i>quater</i>	Rolls or bands for cinematographs.....	50 p.c.
470	Printed matter of all kinds, etc.....	40 p.c.
476	Skins and hides prepared.....	75 p.c.
477 <i>bis</i>	Artificial leather with balata, etc.....	30 p.c.
478	Straps for clogs, etc.....	40 p.c.
479	Uppers for topboots, etc.....	40 p.c.
480	Top-boots (bottes).....	40 p.c.
481	Boots or half boots.....	40 p.c.
482	Low shoes and ankle shoes.....	40 p.c.
483	Footwear for children, etc.....	40 p.c.
484	Gloves.....	40 p.c.
485	Articles of fine saddlery (other than saddles).....	30 p.c.
486	Saddles.....	40 p.c.
487	Harness-wares.....	40 p.c.
488	Leather transmission belts, etc.....	40 p.c.
489	Artificial leather transmission belts, etc.....	40 p.c.
490	Trunks.....	75 p.c.
491	Wares of morocco leather.....	40 p.c.
491 <i>bis</i>	Covers of albums.....	40 p.c.
491 <i>ter</i>	Albums for collections.....	40 p.c.
492	(Clothing of all kinds, without fur parts, etc.....)	50 p.c.
	{ Other articles not specially mentioned..... }	
494	Peltries: worked or made up.....	75 p.c.
495	Jewellery, goldsmiths' wares.....	40 p.c.
496	Articles gilt or silvered.....	40 p.c.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF	PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGES
496 <i>bis</i>	Imitation jewellery, etc.....	30 p.c.
504 <i>bis</i>	Table and wall clocks, etc.....	75 p.c.
504 <i>ter</i>	Jewel clocks, etc.....	75 p.c.
509.....	Clock and watch fittings.....	75 p.c.
511.....	Steam engines portable, etc.....	30 p.c.
511 <i>bis</i>	Steam engines semi-fixed, etc.....	30 p.c.
520.....	Paper-making machines.....	50 p.c.
521 <i>bis</i>	Machines for folding, etc.....	50 p.c.
523.....	Sewing machines.....	50 p.c.
524.....	Dynamo-electric machines.....	40 p.c.
524 <i>bis</i>	Electric and electro-technical apparatus.....	40 p.c.
525 <i>bis</i>	General machinery, etc.....	60 p.c.
525 <i>sez</i>	Complete apparatus not elsewhere mentioned.....	40 p.c.
526 <i>sez</i>	Heaters.....	40 p.c.
527 <i>bis</i>	Refrigerating apparatus.....	30 p.c.
532.....	Detached parts of machines, etc.....	40 p.c.
532 <i>ter</i>	Fly wheels for machines.....	40 p.c.
533 <i>bis</i>	Straight axle-trees, etc.....	25 p.c.
533 <i>ter</i>	Straight shafts, solid.....	25 p.c.
533 <i>quat</i>	Straight shafts, bored, etc.....	25 p.c.
533 <i>sez</i>	Component parts of boilers.....	25 p.c.
533 <i>sept</i>	Balls for ball bearings.....	75 p.c.
533 <i>oct</i>	Rough frames and bodies of dynamos.....	25 p.c.
534.....	Springs of steel for carriages, etc.....	75 p.c.
535 <i>ter</i>	Wires and cables, insulated, etc.....	50 p.c.
536 <i>bis</i>	Electric arc-lamps, etc.....	50 p.c.
541.....	Wire gauze of iron or steel.....	60 p.c.
542.....	Wire gauze of copper or brass.....	60 p.c.
543.....	Wire netting of iron or steel.....	50 p.c.
Ex 549.....	Cutlery, fine and blades of razors.....	40 p.c.
552.....	Railway chairs, etc.....	40 p.c.
554.....	Iron castings for machinery or for ornament.....	30 p.c.
555.....	Other than parts of machines, etc.....	60 p.c.
555 <i>bis</i>	Ribbed cylinders and cylinders with water jackets, pistons, etc.....	40 p.c.
557.....	Stoves, fire-places, heaters, etc.....	40 p.c.
557 <i>bis</i>	Manufactures of cast iron: pots and other articles, etc.....	40 p.c.
559 <i>ter</i>	Hinge-plates, etc.....	40 p.c.
559 <i>quat</i>	Keys, iron lock bolts of all kinds, etc.....	40 p.c.
561.....	Cables of iron or steel.....	40 p.c.
561 <i>bis</i>	Barbed fencing wire.....	30 p.c.
562.....	Anchors.....	40 p.c.
562 <i>bis</i>	Chains of iron or steel.....	30 p.c.
563.....	Nails: for shoeing animals, etc.....	40 p.c.
564.....	Other kinds of nails.....	40 p.c.
565.....	Nails of wire, etc.....	30 p.c.
566.....	Screws, eyebolts, strap hinges, etc.....	40 p.c.
566 <i>bis</i>	Same articles, turned or "décolletés".....	30 p.c.
566 <i>ter</i>	Split washers.....	40 p.c.
567.....	Tubes of iron or steel.....	30 p.c.
567 <i>bis</i>	Tubes and worms, pressed, etc.....	30 p.c.
571.....	Buckles for saddlery, etc.....	30 p.c.
572 <i>bis</i>	Tools of copper, etc.....	40 p.c.
575.....	Other wares not otherwise mentioned.....	40 p.c.
576.....	Lead pipes and manufactured lead, etc.....	40 p.c.
576 <i>ter</i>	Electric accumulators and component parts.....	30 p.c.
576 <i>quat</i>	Dry cells.....	60 p.c.
577.....	Tin pots and other manufactures of tin.....	30 p.c.
579.....	Articles of nickel, etc.....	60 p.c.
579 <i>bis</i>	Manufactures of aluminium, etc.....	30 p.c.
590.....	Furniture, of bent wood, put together or not, pieces and parts of furniture of bent wood.....	40 p.c.
590 <i>bis</i>	Bottoms for chairs or for backs.....	40 p.c.
591.....	Furniture other than bent wood.....	40 p.c.
591 <i>bis</i>	Pieces and separate parts of chairs.....	40 p.c.
595.....	Casks empty, serviceable, fitted together or not.....	50 p.c.
597.....	Builders "and cartwrights" wood, shaped.....	50 p.c.
602 <i>bis</i>	Manufactures of turned wood, etc.....	40 p.c.
602 <i>ter</i>	Vats and tubs, put together or not.....	25 p.c.
602 <i>quat</i>	Felloes of wood.....	30 p.c.
603.....	Wood, squared, for shuttles, under 500 grammes in weight.....	40 p.c.
603 <i>bis</i>	Shuttles for weaving.....	60 p.c.

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded.*

NUMBERS OF THE FRENCH TARIFF		PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGES
	603 <i>ter</i>	Handles for agricultural instruments, etc.....	50 p.c.
	603 <i>quat</i>	Other manufactures of wood.....	50 p.c.
Ex	604.....	Pianos, grand.....	40 p.c.
		Organs, harmoniums, etc.....	40 p.c.
		Phonographs, gramophones, and the like, with cylinders or disks, etc.....	40 p.c.
		Cylinders and disks of mineral wax, etc.....	40 p.c.
Ex	605.....	Accessories and detached pieces of musical instru- ments (for instruments enumerated in Article Ex 604).....	40 p.c.
Ex	614.....	Carriages not to run on rails.....	60 p.c.
	614 <i>bis</i>	Cycles and parts thereof.....	40 p.c.
	615, 616 and 617.	Vessels in a fit state for use, hulls of seagoing ships of wood, river boats of all sizes.....	40 p.c.
	618 <i>ter</i>	Motor boats with electric or explosion motor.....	30 p.c.
Ex	620.....	Manufactures of india-rubber and gutta-percha, with the exception of sheets of india-rubber and threads of vulcanized india-rubber (paragraphs 1 & 2).....	40 p.c.
	621.....	Felt for sheathing and for soles	40 p.c.
	622.....	Felt for printed carpets.....	40 p.c.
	623.....	Felt and felted cloths for machines, etc.....	40 p.c.
	623 <i>bis</i>	Felted tissues for paper making	40 p.c.
	624.....	Felt for articles of clothing, etc.....	60 p.c.
	625.....	Felt, all other.....	60 p.c.
	630 <i>quat</i>	Articles for use in acetylene lighting, etc	30 p.c.
	634 <i>bis</i>	Surveying instruments, levelling instruments, plan drawing instruments: water levels, simple spirit levels.....	50 p.c.
	634 <i>quat</i>	Instruments and apparatus for demonstration and instruction.....	30 p.c.
	635 <i>bis</i>	Photographic apparatus	50 p.c.
Ex	636.....	Penholders and component parts Fountain pens, or stylographs, with or without nib or point.....	50 p.c.
	644 <i>bis</i>	Paint and other brushes	40 p.c.
	647 <i>bis</i>	Corsets.....	40 p.c.

NOTE 1.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present French tariff.

NOTE 2.—The item "Ex" in the case of the number of the items means a part of the item to which the number refers.

NOTE 3.—When the term "Ex" is not used in the number of an item, the whole item is meant.

NOTE 4.—"P.c." means the percentage of difference between the rates of the general tariff and of the minimum tariff.

SCHEDULE C.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS ENJOYING THE BENEFIT OF THE LOWEST
TARIFF IN FORCE OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

NUMBER OF THE SAINT-PIERRE AND MIQUELON TARIFF	PRODUCTS
1.....	Live animals of all kinds.
3.....	Meat, salted, etc.
4.....	Pork butchers' produce and salted pork.
6.....	Preserved meat, etc.
9.....	Lard.
10.....	Margarine.
14.....	Milk condensed.
15.....	Cheese.
16.....	Honey.
17.....	Butter, fresh, melted or salted.
22.....	Lobster and salmon preserved in natural state.
	Flour:
32.....	Of wheat.
33.....	Of Maize.
34.....	Other.
36.....	Oats, barley, rye, etc.
37.....	Ships' biscuit and bread.

SCHEDULE C—Concluded.

NUMBER OF THE SAINT-PIERRE AND MIQUELON TARIFF	PRODUCTS
41	Fresh fruits.
42	Potatoes.
	Table fruits:
44	Dried or drained.
45	Candied or preserved.
46	Seeds for sowing.
48	Sugar, refined.
50	Syrup, bonbons and candied fruits.
53	Coffee of all kinds.
54	Cocoa and chocolate of all kinds, sweetened and unsweetened.
—	Motor boats.

SCHEDULE D.

FRENCH PRODUCTS RECEIVING FIXED RATES OF DUTY

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF	PRODUCTS	DUTIES
8.	Canned meats, canned poultry and game; extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups of all kinds	20 p.c.
81.	Trees, viz:—Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds..... each	2 cents.
82.	Grape vines; gooseberry, raspberry, currant and rose bushes; fruit plants, n.o.p.; trees, plants and shrubs, commonly known as nursery stock, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
Ex 86.	Vegetables, tomatoes excepted, including baked beans, in cans, or other air-tight packages, n.o.p., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty per pound	1 cent.
105.	Fruits in air-tight cans, or other air-tight packages, n.o.p., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty per pound	2 cents.
120.	Anchovies, sardines, sprats and other fish, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, the weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty:	
	(a) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each. per box	4 cents.
	(b) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each. per box	3 cents.
	(c) When weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each. per box	2½ cents.
	(d) When weighing eight ounces each or less..... per box	2 cents.
Ex 160.	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind:	
	(a) When in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each.....	75 p.c.
162.	Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirit.....	70 p.c.
Ex 163.	Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles:	
	(a) Containing 20 p.c. or less proof spirit (1) per gallon.....	15 cents.
	(b) Containing more than 20 p.c. and not more than 23 p.c. proof spirit (2) . . . per gallon	20 cents.
	(c) Containing more than 23 p.c. and not more than 26 p.c. of proof spirit (3) . . per gallon	25 cents.

(1) Or 11° 4 by centesimal alcoholometer.

(2) Or 13° 2 by centesimal alcoholometer.

(3) Or 14° by centesimal alcoholometer.

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF	PRODUCTS	DUTIES
	(d) Containing more than 26 p.c. proof spirit until the strength reaches forty per cent of proof spirit per gallon	55 cents.
	And in addition thereto for each degree of strength in excess of twenty-six per cent of proof spirit until the strength reaches forty per cent of proof spirit.	3 cents.
	Provided that six quart ⁽⁴⁾ bottles, or twelve ⁽⁵⁾ pint bottles, shall be held to contain a gallon for duty purposes under this item.	
139.....	Books, viz: Novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound or paper bound or in sheets, but not to include Christmas annuals, or publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books.	15 p.c.
178.....	Advertising and printed matter, viz:—Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues, and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p. per pound	12½ cents.
182.....	Printed music, bound or in sheets, and music for mechanical piano players.	5 p.c.
Ex 220.....	All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.o.p.: (a) When dry. (b) Liquid, when containing not more than two and one-half per cent of proof spirit. Provided that drugs, pill-mass and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or the United States pharmacopoeia, or the French Codex as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item.	22½ p.c. 30 p.c.
234.....	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin.	25 p.c.
262.....	Olive oil, n.o.p.	15 p.c.
264.....	Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes and peppermint oil.	5 p.c.
287.....	Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone.	20 p.c.
438.....	Locomotives and motor cars, for railways and tramways and automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds.	25 p.c.
526.....	White and cream coloured lace and embroideries, of cotton or linen.	15 p.c.
568.....	Knitted undershirts, knitted drawers and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25 p.c.
573 a.....	Church vestments of any material.	15 p.c.
575.....	Embroideries, n.o.p.; lace, n.o.p.; braids, n.o.p.; tapes of cotton or linen not over one and one-quarter inches in width, not including measuring tape lines; fringes, n.o.p.; cords; elastic,	

⁽⁴⁾ Equal to .946 of a litre.⁽⁵⁾ Equal to .473 of a litre.

SCHEDULE D—*Concluded.*

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF		PRODUCTS	DUTIES
		round or flat; garter elastic; tassels; handkerchiefs of all kinds; lace collars and all manufactures of lace; nets and nettings of cotton, linen, silk and other material, n.o.p.; shams and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed.	27½ p.c.
Ex 581	.....	Velvets, velveteens, silk velvets and plush not over twenty-four inches in width.	20 p.c.
Ex 581	.....	Silk fabrics not over twenty-six inches in width	20 p.c.
582	.....	Ribbons of all kinds and materials.	25 p.c.
583	.....	Manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, n.o.p.	30 p.c.
603	.....	Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.
618	.....	Rubber cement and all manufactures of india-rubber and gutta percha, n.o.p.	20 p.c.
627	.....	Gloves and mitts, of all kinds	25 p.c.
634	.....	Feathers and manufactures of feathers, n.o.p.; artificial feathers, fruits; grains, leaves and flowers suitable for ornamenting hats	22½ p.c.
657 a	.....	Cinematograph or moving picture films, positives, one and one-eighth of an inch in width and over, per linear foot.	1½ cents
NOTE 1.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present Canadian tariff.			
NOTE 2.—Abbreviation: n.o.p. means "not otherwise provided for" elsewhere in the Canadian tariff.			
NOTE 3.—The term "Ex" in the case of the number of an item means a part of the item to which the number refers.			
NOTE 4.—When the term "Ex" is not used in the number of the item, the whole item is meant.			

SCHEDULE E.

FRENCH PRODUCTS RECEIVING THE INTERMEDIATE TARIFF
LESS A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT ON THE AMOUNT OF DUTY

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF		PRODUCTS
17	.....	Cheese.
66	.....	Biscuits, sweetened.
72	.....	Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., sunflower, canary, hemp and millet seed, when in packages weighing over one pound each.
73	.....	Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., sunflower, canary, hemp and millet seed, when in packages weighing one pound each or less.
78	.....	Florist stock, viz: Palms, ferns, rubber plants (Ficus), gladiolus, cannas, dahlias and peonias.
94	.....	Dates and figs, dried.
99	.....	Prunes and dried plums, unpitted; raisins and dried currants.
109	.....	Nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., including shelled peanuts.
114	.....	Nuts, shelled, n.o.p.
141	.....	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied fruits, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings, and all other confections containing sugar, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty.
Ex 156	.....	Cognac brandy and Armagnac brandy. When there is furnished with the bill of entry a certificate of analysis and purity as defined in Article XX of this Convention.
Ex 165	.....	Champagne. When there is furnished with the bill of entry a certificate of analysis and purity as defined in Article XX of this Convention.
170	.....	Freight rates for railways, and telegraph rates bound in book or pamphlet form, and time-tables of railways outside of Canada.

SCHEDULE E—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF	PRODUCTS
171.....	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.o.p., not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon.
179.....	Labels for cigar boxes, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, confectionery, or other goods or wares; shipping, price or other tags, tickets or labels, and railroad or other tickets, whether lithographed or printed, or printed, n.o.p.
180.....	Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, drawings, paintings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n.o.p.; blueprints, building plans, maps, and charts, n.o.p.
192.....	Strawboard, millboard and cardboard, not pasted or coated; tarred paper, felt-board, sandpaper, glass or flintpaper and emery paper, or emery cloth.
197.....	Paper of all kinds, n.o.p.
198.....	Ruled and border and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-maché ware, n.o.p.
199.....	Papeteries, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n.o.p.
228.....	Soap powders; powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n.o.p.
230.....	Castile soap.
232.....	Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine, casein, adhesive paste and isinglass.
237.....	Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored or otherwise manufactured; moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not; but not finished or further manufactured; and celluloid lamp shade blanks and comb blanks.
245.....	Ochres, ochrey earths, siennas and umbers.
252.....	Shoe blacking; shoemakers' ink; shoe, harness and leather dressing, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p.
316 a.....	Incandescent lamp bulbs and glass tubing for use in the manufacture of incandescent lamps, and mantle stocking for gas light.
318.....	Common and colourless window glass.
322.....	Plate glass, n.o.p.
326 a.....	Articles of glass, not plate or sheet, designed to be cut or mounted; and manufactures of glass, n.o.p.
327.....	Spectacles, eyeglasses, and ground or finished spectacles or eyeglass lenses.
339.....	Lead, manufactures of n.o.p.
352.....	Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets and burrs or washers; bells and gongs, n.o.p.; and manufactures of brass or copper, n.o.p.
354.....	Manufactures of aluminium, n.o.p.
362.....	Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silverware, nickel-plated ware, gilt or electro-plated ware, n.o.p.; manufactures of gold and silver, n.o.p.
368.....	Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watchkeys, clock cases, and clock movements.
405.....	Buckthorn strip fencing, woven wire fencing, and wire fencing of iron or steel, n.o.p., not to include woven wire or netting made from wire smaller than number fourteen gauge nor to include fencing of wire larger than number nine gauge.
406.....	Wire of all metals and kinds, n.o.p.
407.....	Wire, single or several, covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber or other material, including cable so covered.
409.....	Wire cloth or woven wire, and wire netting, of iron or steel.
412.....	Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets, and bolts, with or without threads; nut, bolt and hinge blanks; and T and strap hinges of all kinds, n.o.p.
414.....	Iron or steel cut nails and spikes (ordinary builders'); and railroad spikes.
418.....	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper.
Ex. 419.....	Needles, of any material or kind.
420.....	Buckles and clasps of iron, steel, brass or copper, of all kinds, n.o.p. (not being jewellery).
424.....	Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles not being toys; muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers, or other firearms; cartridge cases, cartridges, primers, percussion caps, wads, or other ammunition, n.o.p.; bayonets, swords,

SCHEDULE E—Continued.

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF	PRODUCTS
	fencing foils and masks; gun or pistol covers or cases, game bags, loading tools and cartridge belts of any material.
426.....	Knives and forks and all other cutlery, of steel, plated, or not, n.o.p.
428.....	Iron or steel hollow-ware, plain black, or coated, n.o.p.; and nickel and aluminium kitchen or house hollow-ware, n.o.p.
437.....	Safes, doors for safes and vaults; scales, balances, weighing beams, and strength testing machines of all kinds.
453.....	Telephone and telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors, dynamos, generators, sockets, insulators of all kinds; electric apparatus, n.o.p.; boilers, n.o.p.; and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p.; and iron and steel castings, and iron or steel integral parts of all machinery specified in this item.
454.....	Manufactures, articles or wares of iron or steel or of which iron and steel (or either) are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p.
494.....	Manufactures of corkwood or cork bark, n.o.p., including stripes, shives, shells and washers of cork.
495.....	Corks, manufactured from corkwood, over three-fourths of an inch in diameter measured at the larger end.
506.....	Manufactures of wood, n.o.p.
521.....	Gray cotton fabrics and fabrics of flax, unbleached, n.o.p.
522.....	White cotton fabrics, and fabrics of flax, bleached, n.o.p.; tailors' hollands of linen and towelling of linen or cotton in the web, coloured or not.
525.....	Stair linen, diaper, doylies, tray-cloths, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, towels, and pillow cases, of cotton or linen; uncoloured damask of linen or cotton in the piece, including uncoloured table cloths or napkins of linen or cotton.
527.....	Jeans, sateens, and coutils, when imported by manufacturers of corsets and dress stays, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
535.....	Cotton sewing thread in hanks.
536.....	Cotton or linen thread, n.o.p.; crochet and knitting cotton.
537.....	Manufactures of cotton, hemp or flax or of which cotton, hemp or flax is the component material of chief value, n.o.p.
557.....	Yarns, woollen and worsted, n.o.p.
558.....	Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, or like animal, n.o.p., costing thirty cents per pound or over, when imported on the cop, cone or tube, or in the hank, by manufacturers of woollen goods for use exclusively in their own factories.
562.....	Oiled silk, and oiled cloth, and tape or other textile, india-rubbered, flocked or coated, n.o.p.
564.....	Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric.
565.....	Blankets of any material.
566.....	Flannels, plain, not fancy; fabrics of wool or of cotton and wool, commonly described and sold as lustres, mohair, alpaca and Italian linings.
568a.....	Socks and stockings of all kinds.
572.....	Turkish or imitation Turkish or other floor rugs or carpets; and carpets. n.o.p.
579.....	Sewing embroidery silk; silk twist, and silk floss.
580.....	Black mourning crapes.
Ex 581.....	Velvets, velveteens, silk velvets and plush over twenty-four inches in width. Silk fabrics over twenty-six inches in width.
592.....	Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts and vehicles, n.o.p.; tires of rubber for vehicles of all kinds, fitted or not; cutters, children's carriages and sleds, and finished parts of all articles in this item. Provided that for duty purposes the minimum value of an open buggy shall be forty dollars, and the minimum value of a covered buggy shall be fifty dollars.
597.....	Pianofortes, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, n.o.p.; phonographs, graphophones, gramophones and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records thereof; and mechanical piano and organ players.

SCHEDULE E—*Concluded.*

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF	PRODUCTS
598.....	Brass band instruments; parts of pianofortes and parts of organs; and bagpipes.
604.....	Dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, and all leather, dressed, waxed, glazed or further finished than tanned, n.o.p.; harness leather, and chamois skins.
605.....	Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured; belting leather, of all kinds; tanners' scrap leather; leather not further finished than tanned, and skins, n.o.p.
623.....	Musical instrument cases and fancy cases or boxes of all kinds, portfolios and fancy writing desks, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket-books, fly books and parts thereof.
624.....	Bead ornaments, and ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition; fans, dolls and toys of all kinds; statues and statuettes of any material.
628.....	Braces or suspenders, and finished parts thereof.
629.....	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials.
647.....	Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p.
648.....	Precious stones and imitations thereof, not mounted or set; and pearls and imitations thereof, pierced, split, strung or not, but not set or mounted.
651.....	Buttons of all kinds covered or not, n.o.p., including recognition buttons, and cuff or collar buttons.
652.....	Combs for dress and toilet, including mane combs, of all kinds.
653.....	Brushes of all kinds.
656.....	Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor; and tobacco pouches.
657.....	Magic lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.o.p., cyclometers and podometers, and tape lines of any material.
658.....	Frames not more than ten inches in width, clasps and fasteners, adapted for use in the manufacture of purses and chatelaine bags or reticules.
Ex 710.....	Coverings, inside and outside, used in covering or holding goods imported therewith, shall be subject to the following provisions, viz: (b) Usual coverings containing goods subject to any ad valorem duty, when not included in the invoice value of the goods they contain.
711.....	All goods not enumerated in this schedule as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited. Provided that duty shall not be deemed to be provided for by this item upon dutiable goods mentioned as "n.o.p." in any preceding tariff item. Provided further that when the component material of chief value in any non-enumerated article consists of dutiable material enumerated in this schedule as bearing a higher rate of duty than is specified in this tariff item, such non-enumerated article shall be subject to the highest duty which would be chargeable thereon if it were composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value, such "component material of chief value" being that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material in its condition as found in the article.

NOTE 1.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present Canadian tariff.

NOTE 2.—Abbreviation: n.o.p. means "not otherwise provided for" elsewhere in the Canadian tariff.

NOTE 3.—The term "Ex" in the case of the number of an item means a part of the item to which the number refers.

NOTE 4.—When the term "Ex" is not used in the number of the item the whole item is meant.

SCHEDULE F.

FRENCH PRODUCTS RECEIVING THE INTERMEDIATE TARIFF
LESS A DISCOUNT OF FIFTEEN PER CENT ON THE AMOUNT OF
THE DUTY.

NUMBERS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF	PRODUCTS
523.....	Fabrics of cotton or flax, printed, dyed or coloured, n.o.p.
563	Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, orleans, cashmeres, henricettas, serges, buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.
567.....	Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, or other like animal, n.o.p.; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n.o.p.

NOTE 1.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present Canadian tariff.

NOTE 2.—Abbreviation: n.o.p. means "not otherwise provided for" elsewhere in the Canadian tariff.

OTTAWA. Printed by F A ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 15.

An Act to regulate the Sale and Inspection of Fruit and Fruit Containers.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Part IX.
R. S., c. 85;
1907, c. 21;
1908, c. 35;
1913, c. 25;
1918, c. 29;
1920, c. 53.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Fruit Act*.

Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, and in any regulation made under this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (a) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture; "Minister "
- (b) "Inspector" means any person charged by the Minister with the enforcement of this Act; "Inspector "
- (c) "Fruit" shall not include wild fruit, nor cranberries, whether wild or cultivated; "Fruit "
- (d) "Grade" means a grade described in section three of this Act; "Grade."
- (e) "Closed Package" means any package the contents of which cannot be seen or inspected when such package is closed; "Closed package."
- (f) "Properly packed" means that the fruit shall not be slack or over-pressed or in a condition which is likely to result in permanent damage during handling or in transit; "Properly packed."
- (g) "Culls" means fruit that is either very small for the variety, seriously deformed, affected with side worm, the flesh of which is not in an edible condition or the skin of which is broken so as to expose the tissue beneath or which has fifteen per cent or more of its surface affected by any of or by the combined injuries caused by apple scab (*Venturia Pomi*), insects, cuts, bruises or other defects; "Culls."

(h)

"Immature fruit."

"Slightly affected."

- (h) "Immature Fruit" means fruit not ripe enough for dessert purposes and which will not attain such condition after being picked from the tree, bush, plant or vine;
- (i) "Slightly affected" means not over five per cent scab and five per cent other defects on each specimen, but in the aggregate not to exceed seven per cent of the surface of the fruit.

GRADES.

Grades for fruit in closed packages.

3. (1) The following shall be the grades for fruit grown in Canada when packed in a closed package intended for sale, except as is hereinafter by subsection two of this section provided with respect to apples, crabapples and pears:—

- (a) "No. 1" which shall include only well grown hand-picked specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size and of good colour for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per cent free from scab, worm-holes, bruises and other defects, no culls and properly packed;
- (b) "No. 2" which shall include only handpicked specimens of not less than nearly medium size and some colour for the variety, sound and not less than eighty-five per cent free from scab, worm-holes, bruises, and other defects, no culls and properly packed;
- (c) "Domestic" which shall include only handpicked specimens of not less than medium size for the variety, sound and not less than ninety per cent free from worm-holes (but may be slightly affected with scab and other minor defects), no culls, and properly packed;
- (d) "No. 3" which shall include only handpicked specimens, no culls, and shall be properly packed.

Grades for apples, crabapples and pears in boxes.

(2) The following shall be the grades for apples, crabapples and pears grown in Canada when packed in boxes, intended for sale:—

- (a) "Extra Fancy" which shall include only firm, mature, clean, smooth, handpicked, well-formed fruit of one variety, of good colour for the variety, free from all insect pests, diseases, bruises, spray burns, limb rub, visible water core, skin punctures or skin broken at the stem, russeting, except that russeting at the basin of the stem shall be permitted, and properly packed;
- (b) "Fancy" which shall include only firm, mature, clean, smooth, handpicked, well-formed fruit, of one variety, of fair colour for the variety and free from all insect pests, diseases, bruises, spray burns, visible water core, skin punctures or skin broken at the stem, provided that limb rub not exceeding one-half inch in diameter, and leaf rub and russeting up to ten per cent of the surface shall be permitted, and properly packed;

- (c) "C" which shall include only fruit free from infection, soft bruises and broken skin, provided that this grade may include healed over stings and scab spots not to exceed one-half square inch in the aggregate, and properly packed;
- (d) "Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy" which shall consist of not less than twenty-five per cent of fruit of the quality of Extra Fancy, the remainder to be of a quality not lower than that required by the Fancy grade, and properly packed;
- (e) "Combination Fancy and "C" Grade" which shall consist of not less than twenty-five per cent of fruit of the quality of Fancy, the remainder to be of a quality not lower than that required by the "C" grade, and properly packed.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading, handling and packing in each of the grades mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this subsection, ten per centum of any lot may be under the requirements of these grades.

MARKING.

4. (1) Every person who by himself or through the agency of another person packs fruit or offers for sale or sells any fruit in a closed package, shall mark the package in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, with the words "packed by" and with the initials of his Christian names, and his full surname and address, or, in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, and with the name of the variety or varieties, and—

(a) If packed in barrels or half-barrels in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch and with a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following four marks, viz: No. 1, No. 2, Domestic, No. 3;

(b) If packed in boxes in letters not less than one-half inch in length and with a designation of the grade of fruit. Provided that apples, crabapples and pears shall be marked with one of the following five marks, viz: Extra Fancy, Fancy, "C" grade, Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy, Combination Fancy and "C" Grade, and that marks on apples, pears and peaches shall include the number of specimens in each box;

(c) If packed in other closed packages in letters not less than one-half inch in length and with a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following four marks, viz: No. 1, No. 2, Domestic, No. 3.

(2) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, repacks fruit in a closed package intended

Marks
required

Repacking.

for sale, shall cause such package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is repacked with the words "repacked by" followed by the initials of his Christian names and his full surname and address or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, together with one of the nine grade marks prescribed in subsection one of this section.

Open
packages.

(3) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit or offers for sale or sells any fruit in an open package, shall cause such package to be marked, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, with the initials of his Christian names and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in length. Provided that any co-operative association or person dealing wholesale in fruit may cause the packages containing such fruit to be marked with his own name and address, but such packages must also be marked with a number or other mark approved by the Minister which will designate who is the original packer of such fruit.

Dealers may
mark with
their own
names, etc

Repacking
open
packages.

(4) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, repacks fruit in an open package intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, before it is taken from the premises where it is repacked, with the words "repacked by" followed by the initials of his Christian names and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation with the firm or corporate name and address, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in length.

Immature
fruit.

(5) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs immature peaches, plums, pears, prunes or grapes, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than three quarters of an inch in length, with the words "Immature fruit", before it is taken from the premises where it is packed.

Obliterating
old marks
when
re-using
packages.

(6) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, again uses, for the sale of fruit, any package standardized in this Act, upon which appear any of the marks required by this section, shall cause such marks to be completely removed, erased or obliterated.

Open
packages
with grade
marks.

(7) Fruit packed in open packages bearing any of the grade marks defined in section three, must comply with the said grade requirements.

Regulations.

5. (1) The Governor in Council, by regulation, may,—

(a) prescribe the kinds of imported fruit the packages containing which must be branded or marked;

(b) prescribe packages and the brands or marks to be used thereon;

(c) prescribe the manner and places in and at which such fruit is to be inspected and such packages branded or marked.

(2) All regulations made under the provisions of this section shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*. Publication.

(3) All packages of fruit not branded or marked in accordance with such regulations shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may direct. Forfeiture.

(4) Any person violating any regulation made under the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than fifty dollars and costs, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Penalties

PACKING.

6. No person shall sell or offer for sale any fruit in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than ten per cent of such fruit is smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package. Fraudulent packing.

7. No person shall sell or offer for sale any fruit in any package that is so diseased, wormy or otherwise depreciated as to render it unfit for consumption. Fruit unfit for use.

8. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale, at original point of shipment, any fruit in any package unless such package is well and properly filled. Packages must be full

(2) No person shall sell or offer for sale any fruit in any package that has been repacked, unless such package is well and properly filled.

BRANDING.

9.(1) Whenever any fruit in any package is found to be so packed that the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of the package, any inspector may mark the words "overfaced" in a plain and indelible manner on the package. Fruit overfaced.

(2) Whenever any fruit packed in any package is found to be falsely marked the said inspector may mark the words "below grade" in a plain and indelible manner on the package, or he may efface such false marks and place the proper grade mark upon the package. Fruit below grade.

(3) The inspector shall give, by letter or telegram, to the packer whose name is marked on the package within twenty-four hours after he marks the words "overfaced" Notice to packer

or "below grade" on the package, or has reduced the grade on the package, notice of such action having been taken by the inspector.

PACKAGES.

Apple and
pear barrels

10. (1) (a) All apple and pear barrels manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all barrels containing apples or pears packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches;

Half-
barrels.

(b) All apple and pear half-barrels manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all half-barrels containing apples or pears packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight cubic inches;

Apples,
pears or
quinces.

(c) When apples, pears or quinces are sold by the barrel as a measure of capacity, such barrel shall contain as nearly as practicable seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches;

Apple boxes.

(d) All apple boxes manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all boxes containing apples packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable two thousand one hundred and seventy-four cubic inches;

Trays or
fillers.

(e) When apples are packed in boxes or barrels having trays or fillers wherein it is intended to have a separate compartment for each apple, the provisions of this section as to boxes and barrels shall not apply;

Apple
crates.

(f) All apple crates manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all crates containing apples packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable two thousand one hundred and seventy-four cubic inches;

Boxes for
pears and
crabapples.

(g) All pear or crabapple boxes manufactured in Canada, shall have a capacity measurement of, and all boxes containing pears or crabapples packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable one thousand seven hundred and sixty cubic inches;

Peach
boxes.

(h) All peach boxes manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all boxes containing peaches packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable one or other of the following quantities: nine hundred and thirty-two cubic inches; eight hundred and twenty-eight cubic inches; seven hundred and twenty-five cubic inches;

Plum boxes.

(i) All plum or prune boxes manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all boxes containing plums or prunes packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable six hundred and seventy-two and three-quarter cubic inches;

Cherry
boxes.

(j) All cherry boxes manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all boxes containing cherries

packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable seven hundred and twenty-nine cubic inches or three hundred and sixty-four and one-half cubic inches;

(k) All four-basket crates manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all four-basket crates containing fruit packed in Canada for sale, shall contain as nearly as practicable one thousand and fifty-four cubic inches. Four-basket crates

(2) On and after the first day of October nineteen hundred and twenty-four, all berry or currant boxes manufactured in Canada shall have a capacity measurement of, and all boxes containing berries or currants packed in Canada for sale, shall contain when level full as nearly as practicable one or other of the following quantities; Contents of berry boxes

(a) 67.2 cubic inches;

(b) 33.6 cubic inches.

(3) All fruit baskets manufactured in Canada, and all baskets containing fruit packed in Canada for sale, shall contain when level full as nearly as practicable one or other of the following quantities: Contents of fruit baskets.

(a) 1 bushel;

(b) 20 quarts;

(c) 11 quarts;

(d) 6 quarts;

(e) 2 quarts.

(4) The provisions of this section, with respect to the manufacture of packages, shall not apply to packages manufactured for sale outside of Canada. Packages manufactured for sale outside of Canada.

(5) The Minister of Agriculture, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make regulations:— Regulations by Minister.

(a) To prescribe the quality, form and dimensions of all containers in which fruit shall be packed, and the material of which such containers shall be made;

(b) To prescribe the kinds of fruit which shall be subject to the regulations;

(c) Deemed by him to be necessary to secure the efficient operation and enforcement of this Act;

(d) To authorize the manufacture and use under permit of a twelve-quart basket for the bulk shipment of grapes;

(e) To prescribe penalties not exceeding fifty dollars and, in default of payment of any such penalty, imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month for the violation of this Act, which penalties shall be recoverable upon summary conviction under Part XV of the *Criminal Code*.

The regulations so made shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall have the force of law from the date of such publication. Publication.

Powers of
Inspectors.

11. (1) Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter upon any premises to make examination of any packages of fruit suspected of being falsely marked or packed in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, whether such packages are on the premises of the owner or on other premises or in the possession of a railway or steamship company.

Detention of
fruit and
notice.

(2) Any inspector may detain for the time necessary to complete his inspection any shipment of fruit in respect to which he has reasonable grounds for believing there is a violation of the Act; such fruit shall at all times be at the risk and charges of the owner thereof; and any inspector detaining fruit shall give the owner, where ascertained, notice by prepaid telegram or letter that such fruit is being detained, in storage or otherwise, as the case may be.

Violation of
Act.

12. The person on whose behalf any fruit is packed, sold, offered or had in possession for sale contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be liable for the violation of this Act.

Who deemed
packer.

13. The person whose name is marked on any closed package of fruit as the packer thereof shall be deemed to be the packer thereof.

Prohibition.

14. No person shall for himself or on behalf of any other person, pack any fruit for sale, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Certificate
prima facie
evidence.

15. An inspection certificate signed by an official inspector, appointed under this Act, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the grade and condition of the fruit or packages to which the said certificate may refer.

PENALTY.

Violations
of secs. 3, 4,
6, 7 and 8.

16. (1) Every person who by himself or through the agency of any other person violates any of the provisions of sections three, four, six, seven and eight of this Act shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and not less than ten dollars; for the second offence to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars; and for the third and each subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, together in all cases with the costs of prosecution; and in default of such payment of fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month unless such fine and costs and the costs of enforcing them are sooner paid.

(2)

(2) Whenever any such violation is with respect to a lot or shipment consisting of fifty or more closed packages, there may be imposed, in addition to any penalty provided by subsection one of this section, for first offence twenty-five cents, for the second offence fifty cents, and for the third and each subsequent offence one dollar, for each closed package in excess of fifty with respect to which such violation is committed.

Additional
penalty.

17. Every person who violates any of the provisions of section ten of this Act shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs and the costs of enforcing them are sooner paid.

Violations of
sec. 10.

18. Every person who unlawfully uses any registered number or mark assigned, or as if it had been assigned, under subsection three of section four of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty dollars.

Unlawful
use of mark.

19. Every person who unlawfully uses any brand designating the owner, packer or shipper, on any package shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Unlawful use
of brand.

20. Every person who, not being an inspector, wilfully alters, effaces, or obliterates, wholly or partially, or causes to be altered, effaced, or obliterated, any marks on any package which has undergone inspection, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty dollars.

Penalty for
illegally
effacing
marks.

21. Every person who carelessly handles in the process of picking or packing, or carelessly handles, wilfully destroys or pilfers any fruit packed in any of the packages prescribed in this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Penalty for
destroying
or pilfering
fruit.

22. Every person who obstructs any person charged with the enforcement of this Act in entering any premises to make examination of packages of fruit as provided by this Act, or who refuses to permit the making of any such examination, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of

Penalty for
obstructing
officer, etc.

payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, unless such fine and costs of enforcing the same are sooner paid.

PROCEDURE.

Complaints and aver- ments

23. For the purpose of jurisdiction under Part XV of the *Criminal Code* in any complaint, information or conviction for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the matter complained of may be alleged and shall be held to have arisen at the place where the fruit was packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale, or at the residence or usual place of residence of the accused as the case may be.

Summary prosecution.

24. In all respects not provided for in this Act, the procedure under Part XV of the *Criminal Code* shall, so far as applicable, apply to all prosecutions brought under this Act.

Application of fines.

25. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable to His Majesty.

Remedies preserved.

26. No proceedings taken under this Act against any person shall in any way interfere with, or lessen the right of an aggrieved person to any legal remedy to which he may be entitled.

Inspectors.

27. There may be appointed from time to time in accordance with *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, and any amendments thereof, such inspectors as are necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Repeal.

28. Sections three hundred and twenty-seven, three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five and three hundred and thirty-six of the *Inspection and Sale Act*, chapter eighty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906; section three hundred and thirty-three C of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1913; sections three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty A, three hundred and twenty-one, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty-one and three hundred and thirty-two of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1918, and sections three hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty-six and three hundred and thirty of the said Act as enacted by chapter fifty-three of the statutes of 1920, are repealed.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 16.

An Act to amend the Irrigation Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R. S., c. 61;
1908, c. 38,
1910, c. 34,
1914, c. 37,
1919, c. 3,
1920, c. 55.

1. Section seven of the *Irrigation Act*, chapter sixty-one, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1920, is amended by adding thereto the following:—

“Provided that this section shall not affect the right of His Majesty to dispose of minerals, under the provisions of *The Dominion Lands Act*, under lands forming the bed or shore of the said waters; and this proviso shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.”

Water areas
may be leased
for mining
purposes.
1908, c. 20,
s. 37.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 17.

An Act respecting a certain Trade Convention between
His Majesty and the King of Italy.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Italian Convention Act*, Short title.
1923.

2. The convention of the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, entered into at London by plenipotentiaries appointed by His Majesty and by His Majesty the King of Italy, copy of which is set forth in the schedule of this Act, is hereby approved. Convention approved.

3. After the said convention is brought into force, and so long as it remains in force, articles the produce or manufacture of Italy, or the colonies or possessions of Italy, which are imported into Canada shall be admitted into Canada on the most favourable terms granted to any foreign power. Extension of advantages to Italy and Italian possessions.

4. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act and of the said convention. Orders in Council authorized.

5. The operation of all laws inconsistent with the giving to the provisions of the said convention and of this Act their full effect shall from time to time be suspended to the extent of such inconsistency. Suspension of inconsistent laws.

SCHEDULE

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond
119 the

the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Italy, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial relations between Italy and Canada, have resolved to conclude a Convention with that object and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The most Honourable the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The Honourable William Stevens Fielding, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada;

The Honourable Ernest Lapointe, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada;

And His Majesty the King of Italy:

Signor Gabriele Preziosi, Chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus and of the Crown of Italy, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Italy at London;

Who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada imported into Italy and articles the produce or manufacture of Italy imported into Canada shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of Canada into Italy, or of any articles the produce or manufacture of Italy into Canada which shall not equally extend to the importation of like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada exported to Italy and articles the produce or manufacture of Italy exported to Canada shall not be subjected to other or higher duties

duties or charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from Canada to Italy or from Italy to Canada which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada passing in transit through Italy and articles the produce or manufacture of Italy passing in transit through Canada shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties whether they pass through direct or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused or reloaded.

ARTICLE 4.

It is understood that in all matters governing the import, export and transit of merchandise Italy grants to Canada and Canada grants to Italy the treatment of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 5.

The name "Italy" wherever used in this Convention shall be held to include the Colonies and Possessions of Italy.

The present Convention, after being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the competent authority on the part of Italy shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon ratification and shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties during four years from the date of its coming into force. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of four years of its intention to terminate the present Convention it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in the English and the Italian languages and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, this 4th day of January in the year 1923.

[L.S.] CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

[L.S.] W. S. FIELDING.

[L.S.] ERNEST LAPOINTE.

[L.S.] GABRIELE PREZIOSI.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 18.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Live Stock.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923.* Short title

2. In this Act, and in any regulation made hereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

- (a) "Commission merchant" means any person or partnership in Canada engaged in the business of buying or selling live stock for a commission; "Commission merchant."
- (b) "Inspector" means any inspector or other officer or person appointed to perform any duty under this Act or under any regulation; "Inspector."
- (c) "Live Stock" means meat cattle, sheep and swine and poultry; "Live stock "
- (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture; "Minister."
- (e) "Regulation " means a regulation made under the authority of this Act; "Regulation."
- (f) "Stock-Yard" means any area of land used as a public market for purchasing and selling live stock, with the buildings, fences, gates, chutes, weigh scales and other equipment situated thereon and used in connection therewith, or any area of land used for the accommodation of live stock at ocean ports of export which may be declared a stock-yard by the minister under the provisions of this Act; "Stock-Yard."
- (g) "Live Stock Products" means, meat, poultry, eggs, and wool, the word "eggs" where used to include frozen eggs, liquid eggs, dessicated eggs and eggs in the shell; "Live Stock Products."
- (h) "Live Stock Exchange" means an organization composed of persons engaged in the business of buying and selling live stock at a stock-yard either directly or indirectly through a commission merchant; "Live Stock Exchange."

"Dealer."

(i) "Dealer" means any person or partnership in Canada engaged in the business of buying and selling live stock at a stock-yard on his own account.

Live stock exchange at stock-yards.

3. (1) There shall be a live stock exchange in connection with each stock-yard operated under this Act, of which live stock exchange every commission merchant and every dealer doing business at such stock-yard shall be a member, unless he holds a special license from the Minister.

Selling rights saved.

(2) Nothing in this Act, or in any regulation made hereunder, shall take away, or in any manner limit, the right of any farmer, drover or other person to sell his live stock at any stock-yard, or the right of any farmer, drover or other person to buy live stock at any stock-yard.

Removal from stock-yards.

(3) Any such person doing business at a stock-yard who neglects to comply with the provisions of section sixteen of this Act, or who, for cause, is adjudged by the Minister to be liable to removal and exclusion therefrom, shall upon the order of the Minister, directed to an inspector or other officer of the department, be removed and excluded from the said stock-yard and from doing business thereat and shall not be permitted to return thereto until he procures a special permit from the Minister.

Penalty for not complying.

(4) Any person refusing to comply with the terms of an order issued by the Minister under the next preceding subsection shall be deemed a person within the meaning of, and subject to the penalties provided by and under section fourteen of this Act.

By-laws of exchange to be approved.

4. (1) A live stock exchange shall not be operated until the by-laws to regulate the management and business of such exchange have been duly approved by the Minister, and a written notification of such approval has been sent by the Minister to the secretary of such live stock exchange.

Provisions to be included in by-laws.

(2) Such by-laws shall provide for the admission as members of such live stock exchange of such persons as desire to carry on the business of commission merchants, and shall provide for the admission as members of such live stock exchange of such persons as desire to carry on the business of dealers, on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the by-laws, and such by-laws shall require every commission merchant becoming a member of the Exchange to furnish sufficient and satisfactory security for the proper accounting by such commission merchant of the proceeds of any sales received by him, and of any money paid to him to effect any purchase. All monies received on account of sales for live stock sold by a commission firm on behalf of the owner thereof shall be deposited in a shippers' trust account in a chartered bank, separate from the firm's private or other commercial accounts, and disbursement

Shippers' trust account.

disbursement of such monies shall be made only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Exchange and approved by the Minister.

(3) The Minister may require a live stock exchange operated under this Act to adopt new by-laws, rules or regulations, or amend such by-laws, rules or regulations as may be in force in such manner and to such extent as may be required.

Amended
by-laws.

5. The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to issue special licenses to permit any person therein named to operate on a stock-yard as a commission merchant or dealer, or to operate an egg breaking plant and may prescribe the terms and conditions upon which such licenses shall be issued, and the fees to be paid therefor.

Licenses for
commission
merchants.

6. Every stock-yard shall be constructed and equipped in accordance with the regulations, and no stock-yard shall be operated or used until it has been inspected and approved by the Minister or an inspector, and every stock-yard shall, at all times, be open to inspection by the Minister or any inspector.

Equipment
of stock-
yards.

7. (1) The owner, lessee, occupier or operator of every stock-yard shall manage such stock-yard in conformity with written rules and regulations, and shall submit such rules and regulations, and a schedule of the fees and charges to be charged for live stock using such stock-yards, to the Minister for his approval, and such rules and regulations shall not have any force, nor shall the owner of the stock-yard use the same for marketing live stock, or be entitled to collect any fees or charges, until such rules and regulations and schedule of fees and charges have been approved by the Minister: Provided, however, that in case any such owner, lessee, occupier or operator shall be not satisfied with the schedule of fees or charges as approved by the Minister, the said owner, lessee, occupier or operator may, in writing, require the Minister to submit the said schedule to a committee of three Ministers of the Crown, which said committee shall thereupon after hearing the said owner, lessee, occupier or operator, and counsel and witnesses on their behalf, and such witnesses and other evidence as the said committee may deem advisable, fix a schedule of fees and charges to remain in force and effect until such time as a new schedule shall be submitted and approved.

Tariff of fees
and rules and
regulations
must be
approved
before stock-
yard used.

(2) Any stock-yard not operated or maintained in conformity with the said rules and regulations may be closed by order of the Minister, but no such order shall issue until sixty days after written notice has been given to the owner, lessee, occupier or operator of such stock-yard specifying the reasons for which it is proposed to issue such order; and the

Stock-yard
may be
closed when
not operated
in accordance
with rules and
regulations.

Minister shall consider any objection offered by such owner, lessee, occupier or operator to the issue of a closing order.

How Act
applicable to
stock-yards
now in
existence.

8. (1) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any stock-yard now in operation until the Minister has caused a written notice to be served on the owner, manager, or other person in charge of such stock-yard, notifying such person of the date from and after which this Act shall apply to such stock-yard, but such date shall not be less than three months after the date of the service of such notice.

Public
markets.

(2) The Minister shall have power to decide whether any public market where live stock is purchased and sold, hereafter established, is a stock-yard which is to be operated under the provisions of this Act.

Regulations.

9. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing,—

- (a) The manner in which stock-yards are to be constructed, equipped, maintained and operated;
- (b) The manner in which complaints against the operation, maintenance or management of stock-yards shall be made and investigated;
- (c) The manner in which live stock, meat intended for export, poultry, eggs and wool, shall be inspected, graded, branded or marked and the manner in which live stock, poultry, eggs and wool, graded in accordance with the regulations under this Act, shall be sold, offered for sale or displayed for sale, and what shall be the size and kind of packages containing meats intended for export, poultry, eggs or wool, and how such packages shall be branded, marked or labelled, and the manner in which the purchaser of live stock, poultry, eggs and wool shall prepare for presentation to the seller the statements of account of purchases of live stock, poultry, eggs and wool graded in accordance with the provisions of this Act and regulations made thereunder, and the manner in which the investigation of such statements shall be effected;
- (d) The manner in which meat, live stock, poultry and eggs imported into Canada shall be inspected, graded, branded, or marked, and sold, offered for sale, or displayed for sale; the manner in which certificates shall be prepared indicating that such live stock, meat, poultry and eggs have been inspected, graded, branded or marked;
- (e) The manner in which complaints against commission merchants, dealers or members of live stock exchanges shall be made and investigated;
- (f) The manner in which calves are to be subjected to *ante mortem* inspection, and the manner in which calves condemned by inspectors shall be disposed of;

- (g) The manner in which eggs found to be unfit for human consumption shall be valued and disposed of; the classes and grades of eggs that may be broken or dried in an egg breaking plant; the manner in which frozen, liquid or desiccated eggs, whether of foreign or domestic origin shall be graded, branded, inspected or marked, the kind of tests that shall be used to determine the percentage of water, their freedom from preservatives and their fitness and suitability for food, and the manner of disposal of all such eggs found to be unfit for human consumption;
- (h) The manner in which business is to be conducted by members of a Live Stock Exchange, or those using a stock-yard operated under the provisions of this Act;
- (i) That the by-laws or rules and regulations of a Live Stock Exchange or the rules and regulations of the lessee, owner, occupier or operator of a stock-yard, or any order issued by the Minister in conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall have the same force and effect as if embodied and enacted herein;
- (j) Generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

10. There may be appointed, from time to time, by Inspectors. the Civil Service Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, such inspectors as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

11. (1) No person shall offer or accept for shipment or shall ship any live stock or live stock products subject to inspection or branding or marking under this Act, unless the requirements regarding inspection, branding or marking have been complied with and the certificates mentioned in this section have been issued; provided that production of such certificates shall be sufficient authority to any transportation company to accept for shipment the live stock or live stock products covered by such certificates. Requirements for shipping.

(2) Inspectors shall issue certificates for all live stock or live stock products inspected and approved or branded or marked by them. Such certificates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by regulation. Inspectors' certificates

12. The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to make such regulations as are deemed expedient to provide for the ports or places at which live stock and live stock products may be introduced or admitted into Canada, insofar as the same pertain only to the operation of this Act and the regulations thereunder. Ports of import.

13. No person shall offer calves for sale on a stock-yard operated under the provisions of this Act, until such calves have been subjected to *ante mortem* inspection. Calves.

Penalty

14. Any person violating any provision of this Act, or of any regulation thereunder, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for assaulting officer.

15. Any person assaulting, obstructing or interfering with any officer in the performance of his duty under this Act, or refusing to allow any officer to enter any building or other premises, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Approved regulations to apply.

16. Any person using a stock-yard operated under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to such by-laws, rules and regulations of the Live Stock Exchange, connected therewith, and the rules and regulations of the owner, lessee, occupier or operator thereof, as have been approved by the Minister.

Prevention of contagious diseases.

17. Notwithstanding the provisions in this Act or any other Act or law pertaining to or relating to live stock or in connection with live stock yards, it is hereby enacted that in every case where, in the opinion of a veterinary inspector duly appointed in accordance with the provisions of the *Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, a contagious disease or contagious diseases of animals exist, or are suspected to exist, the *Animal Contagious Diseases Act* and amendments thereto and the provisions therein shall prevail as against this Act or all or any other Act or Acts relating to or pertaining to live stock or live stock yards as defined herein.

Orders and regulations.

18. Any order in council passed or regulation prescribed under the provisions of this Act shall become effective from the date of the second publication thereof in the *Canada Gazette*.

Repeal.

19. Chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1917, *The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1917*, and chapter twenty-eight of the statutes of 1919, *An Act to Amend The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1917*, are hereby repealed.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 19.

An Act to make lawful the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother or such brother's son.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The *Marriage Act*, chapter 105 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto, as section 3, the following:—

“3. A marriage is not invalid merely because the man is a brother of a deceased husband of the woman or is a son of such brother.”

Certain marriages not invalid.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 20.

An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 42;
1907, c. 28;
1910, c. 39;
1919, c. 61;
1920, c. 58.

1. Subsection eleven of section four of the *Militia Pension Act*, chapter forty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the statutes of 1907, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(11). If an officer to whom a pension has been granted under this Act is employed in the public service of Canada and is in receipt of a salary therefor, such pension shall be discontinued during the time such officer is in receipt of such salary unless the officer, prior to his retirement from the Force, served as an officer, non-commissioned officer, or man on active service outside of Canada or the United States during the war between Great Britain and Germany which commenced on the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in which case unless, prior to the coming into force of this Act, or subsequent to the coming into force thereof, it has been or, is otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council the pension shall not be discontinued. Provided, however, that in the event of the gross annual pension granted to such last mentioned officer under the provisions of this Act, together with the annual rate of salary which such officer is receiving in the public service of Canada, making an annual amount greater than the annual rate of pay and allowances upon which such officer's pension was computed the payments of pension to such officer during the time he is in receipt of a salary in the public service of Canada shall be reduced so that the annual rate of emolument received by such officer by way of salary and pension shall not exceed the annual rate of pay and allowances upon which his pension was computed.”

Pensions of retired officers who served in the War and are employed in public service, to be continued.

Adjustment to provide that annual emolument shall not exceed annual rate of pay and allowances upon which pension was computed.

Pensions
paid to such
officers not
recoverable.

2. Any payments of pension which, prior to the coming into force of this Act, have been made to an officer who, at the time, was in receipt of a salary in the public service of Canada, shall not be recoverable from such officer if under section one of this Act he is eligible to receive the pension granted to him under the *Militia Pension Act* or a portion of such pension at the same time as he is in receipt of a salary in the public service of Canada.

When Act
comes into
force.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force and operation on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 21.

An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 62;
1907, c. 32;
1908, c. 49;
1913, c. 13;
1921, c. 40.

1. The *Northwest Territories Act*, chapter sixty-two of the *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, is amended by adding, immediately after section fifty-nine thereof, the following section:—

“59A. (1) Every stipendiary shall, with respect to any criminal offence committed or charged to have been committed within the Northwest Territories, have and may exercise, not only within the Northwest Territories, but also in any part of Canada not within the Northwest Territories, any or all, the jurisdiction and powers conferred upon him by sections thirty-six to fifty-nine, both inclusive, of this Act, or which he otherwise possesses with relation to the administration of criminal justice; and all statutory and other provisions of the law which would be applicable with respect to criminal proceedings within the Northwest Territories shall in like manner apply with respect to proceedings instituted or to be instituted or prosecuted under the authority of this section at any place not within the Northwest Territories.

Jurisdiction
and powers of
stipendiaries.

Application
of criminal
proceedings
outside
N.W.T.

(2) Any judgment, conviction, sentence or order of any stipendiary sitting either with or without a jury, and pronounced or made at any place in Canada not within the Northwest Territories, may be enforced and executed at the place where the same is pronounced or made, or elsewhere, either within or without the Northwest Territories as the stipendiary may, in the exercise of the jurisdiction which he possesses, and by the said judgment, conviction, sentence or order, direct; and the proper officers of the Northwest Territories shall have and may exercise all powers and authority requisite or necessary for the enforcement and execution of any such judgment, conviction,

Enforcement
of decisions
within or
without
N.W.T.

Powers of
proper
officers
outside
N.W.T.

sentence or order at the place where the same is directed to be enforced or executed, notwithstanding that such place is not within the Northwest Territories.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 22.

An Act to Prohibit the Improper Use of Opium and other Drugs.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1908, c. 50;
1911, c. 17;
1919 (2 Sess.)
c. 25;
1920, c. 31;
1921, c. 42;
1922, c. 36.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923*. (1911, c. 17, s. 1, am. 1920, c. 31, s. 1 ss. (1).) Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, and in any order or regulation made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) “drug” means and includes any substance (whether alone or in conjunction with any other substance), mentioned in the schedule to this Act or which may be added to such schedule under the authority of this Act; (1911, c. 17, s. 2 (a), am. 1920, c. 31, s. 1, ss (2) (a).)

(b) “opium” means and includes crude opium, powdered opium, and opium prepared for smoking, or in any stage of such preparation; (1911, c. 17, s. 2 (b).) “Opium”.

(c) “prepared opium or smoking opium” means the product of raw opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption. “Prepared opium” includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked. (*New.*) “Prepared Opium”.

(d) “imports” or “imported” means and includes the bringing or conveying, or causing to be brought or conveyed, into Canada of any drug; (1911, c. 17, s. 2 (c).) “Imports” or
“imported”.

(e)

- "Exports" or "exporting". (e) "export" or "exporting" means and includes the taking or conveying, or causing to be taken or conveyed, out of Canada of any drug; (1911, c. 17, s. 2 (d).)
- "Magistrate" (f) "magistrate" means and includes any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the power or authority of two or more justices of the peace. (1911, c. 17, s. 2 (e).)
- "Minister". (g) "Minister" means the Minister presiding over the Department of Health for the time being. (*New.*)
- "Dominion Analyst". (h) "Dominion Analyst" means any analyst appointed for the purposes of *The Food and Drugs Act, 1920*, or any other Dominion Statute, and includes the Chief Dominion Analyst and the Assistant Chief Dominion Analyst. (*New.*)
- "Provincial Analyst". (i) "Provincial analyst" means any analyst appointed by the Government of any province and having authority to make any analysis for any public purpose. (*New.*)

LICENSES.

Minister may
issue licenses,
make
regulations
therefor and
prescribe fees.

3. (1) With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister shall have power to issue licenses for the import, export, sale, manufacture and distribution of any drug, to name the ports or places in Canada where any drug may be exported or imported, to prescribe the manner in which any raw opium, prepared opium or any drug is packed and marked for export, to prescribe the record that shall be kept by any person in connection with the export, import, receipt, sale, disposal and distribution of the drug or drugs mentioned in the schedule to this Act, and to make all convenient and necessary regulations with respect to the issue and duration and the terms and forms of the several licenses that may be issued hereunder and to the payment of fees for such licenses, but such fee shall not exceed,—

For each exportation or importation, the sum of \$5;

For a license for a manufacturer or dealer other than a retail druggist, the sum of \$25;

For a license for a retail druggist, who manufactures any drug, the sum of \$5;

and no such license shall continue in force for a longer period than one year. (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A, ss. 1, am. 1921, c. 42, s. 1 (c), and 1922, c. 36, s. 2 (2).)

(2) No license shall be granted to any person to import or export "prepared opium or smoking opium". (*New.*)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

4. Every person who,—

- (a) imports into or exports from Canada any drug, or, not being a common carrier, takes or carries, or causes to be taken or carried from any place in Canada to any other place in Canada, any drug without first obtaining a license therefor from the Minister; (1911, c. 17, s. 3, am. 1920, c. 31, s. 5 A (2) (a).) Importing or exporting drug without license.
- (b) imports into or exports from Canada any drug at any port or place in Canada which has not been named by the Minister as a port or place into or from which any drug may be imported or exported; (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A (2) (b).) Importing or exporting at unauthorized port.
- (c) exports any raw opium or any drug which is not packed and marked in such manner as may be prescribed by the Minister; (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A (2) (c).) Export of drug not packed, etc., as prescribed.
- (d) has in his possession any drug without lawful authority, or manufactures, sells, gives away or distributes any drug to any person without first obtaining a license from the Minister; (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A (2) (e).) Unlawful possession. Manufacturing, selling or distributing drug without license.
- (e) unlawfully sells, gives away or distributes any drug to any minor; (1921, c. 42, s. 1 (e).) Sale, etc., to minor.
- shall be guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be liable Penalty.
- (a) upon indictment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs and not less than two hundred dollars and costs; or
- (b) upon summary conviction, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding eighteen months and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs and not less than two hundred dollars and costs;
- provided that notwithstanding the provisions of section ten hundred and twenty-eight of the *Criminal Code*, or of any other statute or law, the Court shall have no power to impose less than the minimum penalties herein prescribed, and shall, in all cases of conviction, impose both fine and imprisonment; provided further that any person who commits an offence under paragraph (e) of this section shall be proceeded against by indictment, and not summarily, and shall, at the discretion of the Judge, be liable to whipping in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided. (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A 2, am. 1921, c. 42, s. 1 (e), and 1922, c. 36, s. 2 (2).)

5. Every person licensed under this Act to deal in any drug, who gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any person, other than a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, or to a *bona fide* wholesale druggist, or to a druggist carrying on a business in a *bona fide* drug store, or who gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any such physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist or druggist, without a written order therefor; and any druggist

Persons to whom drugs may be sold

A written order required in all cases.

Unlawful to
refill
narcotic
prescription
except where
preparation
lawful in the
first instance.

who gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any person other than any such physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist or druggist, except upon a written order or prescription signed and dated by a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, or who uses any prescription to sell any drug on more than one occasion, except where the preparation covered by the prescription might lawfully have been sold in the first instance without a written order or prescription, under the provisions of section nine of this Act, shall be guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs and not less than two hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1911, c. 17, s. 5, ss. (1), am. 1920, c. 31, s. 1, ss. (1), and 1921, c. 42, s. 1 (a), 1922, c. 36, s. 1 (1).)

Unlawful for
physician,
veterinary
surgeon or
dentist to
prescribe,
give or sell
drug except
for
medicinal
purpose.

6. Every physician who prescribes, administers, gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any person, or who signs any prescription or order for the filling of which any drug is required, unless such drug is required for medicinal purposes, or is prescribed for the medical treatment of a person who is under professional treatment by such physician, and any dentist or veterinary surgeon who prescribes, administers, gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any person, or who signs any prescription or order for the filling of which any drug is required, unless such drug is required for medicinal purposes in connection with his practice as a dentist or veterinary surgeon, shall be guilty of a criminal offence, and shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs and not less than two hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1911, c. 17, s. 5 (2), am. 1921, c. 42, s. 1 (b), and 1922, c. 36, s. 1 (2).)

Physicians,
veterinary
surgeons,
dentists and
druggists
excepted
but must
make
prescribed
declaration.

7. The provisions of paragraph (d) of section four shall not apply to a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, or any druggist carrying on a *bona fide* business in a shop or store, who does not manufacture any drug; but every physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist and druggist, shall make to the Minister, as and when required, a declaration in the prescribed form, stating that he is engaged in the sale or distribution of opium, morphine, cocaine and their respective salts or derivatives, or otherwise, as the case may be. (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A (3).)

Not keeping
record.

8. (1) Any person who manufactures, imports, exports, sells or distributes any drug and neglects or refuses to keep the record required by any regulations made by the said
Minister,

Minister, or neglects or refuses to produce such record for inspection at the request of any peace officer or any person authorized to inspect the same by the said Minister or to furnish to the Department of Health any information required by that Department, shall be guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be liable, upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs and not less than two hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding eighteen months, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A (2) (f), am. 1922, c. 36, s. 2 (2) (a).)

Must furnish
information
desired by
Dept. of
Health

Penalty.

(2) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, but every such physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, shall on request furnish the Minister with any information which he may require under any regulation made under this Act with respect to the drugs received, dispensed, prescribed, given away or distributed by such physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist. (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A (3).)

Physicians,
veterinary
surgeons and
dentists not
required to
keep record
but must
furnish
information
on request.

(3) Any physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist or druggist who neglects or refuses to make the declaration required by section seven hereof in the prescribed form, and any physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist who neglects or refuses to furnish any information required by the Minister under this section, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to the penalties provided in subsection one of this section. (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A, (3).)

Penalty for
neglect or
refusal.

9. The provisions of paragraphs (d) and (e) of section four and of sections five, six and seven of this Act shall not apply to the possession, sale, or distribution of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, of a solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external skin use only, which do not contain cocaine or any of its salts or preparations; provided always that any such remedy or preparation contains active medicinal drugs other than narcotic in sufficient proportion to confer upon the preparation or remedy valuable medicinal qualities, other than those possessed by the narcotic drugs alone: Provided also, that no person shall sell, or offer for sale, any remedy or preparation intended for internal use, which contains opium, morphine, heroin or codeine, unless there be printed in a conspicuous place on an inseparable part of the main panel of the label and wrapper of the bottle, box, or other container, and in letters of the same size and

Liniments,
ointments,
and other
preparations
excepted.

visibility

visibility as the directions for the use of the preparation or remedy, the full formula or true list of medicinal ingredients, and the following words:—

“It is unlawful to administer this preparation to a child under two years of age as it contains (*insert name of drug*) and is dangerous to its life.”

(a) No person shall sell for administration to a child under two years of age, or administer to any such child any remedy or preparation containing opium, morphine, heroin or codeine, the sale of which is permitted by this subsection.

Penalties.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

(c) Nothing in this section shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of *The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act* or any amendments thereto. (1920, c. 31, s. 5 A, ss. (4) (a).)

Possession of
opium pipes,
opium lamps,
or other
device,
without
permit,
forbidden.

10. No person shall, without lawful authority or without a permit signed by the Minister of Health or some person authorized by him in that behalf, import or have in his possession any opium pipe, opium lamp, or other device or apparatus designed or generally used for the purpose of preparing opium for smoking, or smoking or inhaling opium. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1922, c. 36, s. 4.)

Smoking
opium.

11. Every person who smokes opium, shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1911, c. 17, s. 4, ss. 1, am. 1920, c. 31, s. 1 (4).)

Being in
opium resort.

12. Every person who, without lawful and reasonable excuse, is found in any house, room or place to which persons resort for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium, shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1911, c. 17, s. 4, ss. 2.)

Liable to
imprisonment
for non-pay-
ment of fine
and costs.

13. Where any person is convicted of an offence or an indictable offence under this Act and the conviction adjudges
payment

payment of a fine, the sentence may direct that in default of payment of the fine and costs, the person so convicted shall be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid or for a period not exceeding twelve months, to commence at the end of the term of imprisonment awarded by the sentence or forthwith as the case may require. (1921, c. 42, s. 1 (e).)

GENERAL.

14. Where any person is charged with an offence under paragraphs (a), (d) or (e) of section four of this Act, it shall not be necessary for the prosecuting authority to establish that the accused had not a license from the Minister or was not otherwise authorized to commit the act complained of, and if the accused pleads or alleges that he had such license or other authority the burden of proof thereof shall be upon the person so charged.

Onus of proof on charge of importing, exporting, manufacturing, selling, etc., without license.

15. If any person charged with an offence under section six of this Act pleads or alleges that the drug in question was required for medicinal purposes, or was prescribed for the medical treatment of a person under professional treatment by the accused, or was required for medicinal purposes in connection with his practice as a dentist or veterinary surgeon, as the case may be, the burden of proof thereof shall be upon the person so charged. (1911, c. 17, s. 10.)

Burden of proof on pleas of medicinal purposes or medical treatment.

16. Without limiting the generality of paragraph (d) of section four of this Act, any person who occupies, controls or is in possession of any building, room, vessel, vehicle, enclosure or place, in or upon which any drug is found, shall, if charged with having such drug in possession without lawful authority, be deemed to have been so in possession unless he prove that the drug was there without his authority, knowledge or consent, or that he was lawfully entitled to the possession thereof. (1921, c. 42, s. 1 (d).)

Burden of proof on charge of unlawful possession against persons occupying, or in possession of premises, etc., where drug is found.

17. The certificate of a Dominion or Provincial Analyst as to the result of the analysis of any drug or drugs seized or offered in evidence in any prosecution under this Act, shall be accepted as evidence of the nature and content of such drug or drugs in all legal proceedings and prosecutions taken in pursuance of this Act against any person. (1921, c. 42, s. 1 (f).)

Certificate of Dominion Analyst evidence of content of drug.

18. Any constable or other peace officer who has reasonable cause to suspect that any drug is kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Act, in any store, shop, warehouse, outhouse, garden, yard, vessel, vehicle or other place, may search by day or night any such place for such drug,

Power of peace officer to search for drugs.

and, if such drug is there found, bring it before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter: Provided that if it be proved upon oath before any magistrate that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any drug is kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Act in any dwelling-house, such magistrate may grant a warrant to search by day or night any such place for such drug, and if such drug is there found, to bring it before him. (1911, c. 17, s. 7, am. 1922, c. 33, s. 3.)

Forfeiture of
drug on
conviction.

19. When any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the drug in respect of which the offence was committed or which has been seized as aforesaid, and all receptacles of any kind whatsoever, found containing the same, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be delivered to the Minister to be disposed of as he may direct. (1911, c. 17, s. 8, am. 1921, c. 42, s. 1 (8).)

Drugs
seized
forfeited
unless it is
established
that no
offence was
committed
in connection
therewith.

20. Any drug now in the custody of any court, and any drug that may be seized for the violation of any law, shall, at the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act or from such seizure, as the case may be, be forfeited to His Majesty and delivered to the Minister to be disposed of as he may direct, unless within the said period of three months it is established to the satisfaction of the court that no offence has been committed in connection therewith, provided however, that the provisions of the *Customs Act* shall apply to any drug unlawfully imported into Canada. (1911, c. 17, s. 9, am. 1921, c. 42, s. 1 (a).)

Proceedings.
No certiorari.

21. No conviction, judgment or order in respect of an offence against this Act shall be removed by certiorari into any of His Majesty's courts of record. (1911, c. 17, s. 12.)

Regulations.

22. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary or expedient for carrying out the intention of this Act; for the seizure of any drug that there is reason to believe is liable to forfeiture under this Act; for the use or sale of any drug for scientific purposes, and for the revocation of licenses. (1911, c. 17, s. 13.)

Additions to
schedule.

23. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, add to the schedule to this Act any alkaloids, derivatives or preparations of the drugs named in the said schedule, or similar synthetic preparations, the addition of which is by him deemed necessary in the public interest, and every order in Council in that behalf shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such publication. (1911, c. 17, s. 14.)

24. Except in cases tried before two justices of the peace, sections seven hundred and forty-nine to seven hundred and sixty, inclusive, and subsection two of section seven hundred and sixty-nine of the *Criminal Code* shall not apply to any conviction, order or proceedings in respect of any offence under paragraphs (a), (d) and (e) of section four of this Act. (*New.*)

Except in cases tried before two justices, no appeals in cases taken under section 4, (a), (d) and (e).

25. Notwithstanding any provision of the *Immigration Act*, or any other statute, any alien, whether domiciled in Canada or not, who at any time after his entry into Canada is convicted of an offence under paragraphs (a), (d) or (e) of section four of this Act, shall, upon the expiration or sooner determination of the imprisonment imposed on such conviction, be kept in custody and deported in accordance with the provisions of the *Immigration Act* relating to enquiry, detention and deportation. (1922, c. 36, s. 5, 10B.)

Convicted alien subject to deportation.

26. The provisions of the *Identification of Criminals Act*, chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, shall apply to any person in lawful custody charged with, or under conviction of, an offence under paragraphs (a), (d) or (e) of section four of this Act, where the proceedings are by way of summary conviction. (*New.*)

Identification of Criminals Act to apply, summary conviction, certain offences.

27. Chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1911, chapter thirty-one of the statutes of 1920, chapter forty-two of the statutes of 1921, and chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1922, are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SCHEDULE.

Cocaine or any salts or compounds thereof.

Morphine or any salts or compounds thereof.

Heroin or any salts or compounds thereof.

Codeine or any salts or compounds thereof.

Opium or its preparations, or any opium alkaloids, or their derivatives, or salts or preparations of opium alkaloids or their derivatives.

Eucaïne or any salts or compounds thereof.

Cannabis Indica (Indian Hemp) or Hasheesh, or its preparations or compounds or derivatives, or their preparations and compounds. (1911, c. 17, Sch. am. 1920, c. 31, s. 1 (5).)

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 23.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to
Patents of Invention.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 69;
1913, c. 17;
1919, c. 64;
1919, (2 sess.),
c. 26.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Patent Act*. R.S., c. 69, Short title.
s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, and in any regulation or order made hereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of the Crown named by the Governor in Council to administer this Act;

(b) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Patents;

(c) "invention" means any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement in any art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter;

(d) "legal representatives" includes heirs, executors, administrators, guardians, curators, tutors, assigns or other legal representatives;

(e) "patentee" means the person for the time being entitled to the benefit of a patent. R.S., c. 69, s. 2.

PATENT OFFICE AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

3. (1) There shall be attached to such Department of the Government of Canada as may be determined by the Governor in Council an office which shall be called the Patent Office, and a Commissioner of Patents may be appointed.

Patent Office.

Commissioner.

Staff. (2) There may be appointed from time to time, in accordance with *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, and any amendments thereto, such officers and clerks as are necessary for the purposes of this Act. 1919. c. 64.

Duties of Commissioner.

4. The Commissioner shall receive all applications, fees, papers, documents and models for patents, and shall perform and do all acts and things requisite for the granting and issuing of patents of invention; and he shall have the charge and custody of the books, records, papers, models, machines and other things belonging to the Patent Office. R.S., c. 69, s. 4.

Powers of Commissioner.

5. (1) The Commissioner shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act subject to the Minister, and in the absence or inability to act of the Commissioner any officer or clerk named by the Minister to perform the duties of the Commissioner may as Acting Commissioner exercise such powers and shall perform such duties.

Inquiries.

(2) For the purposes of this Act the Commissioner shall have all the powers that are or may be given by the *Inquiries Act* to a Commissioner appointed under Part II thereof.

Seal of office.

6. The Commissioner shall cause a seal to be made for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sealed therewith every patent and other instrument and copy thereof issuing from the Patent Office. R.S., c. 69, s. 6.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

Who may obtain patents.

7. (1) Any person who has invented any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvements thereof, not known or used by others before his invention thereof and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country more than two years prior to his application and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application may, on a petition to that effect, presented to the Commissioner, and on compliance with the other requirements of this Act, obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention.

What may not be patented.

(2) No patent shall issue for an invention which has an illicit object in view, or for any mere scientific principle or abstract theorem.

Inventions for which foreign patents have been taken out.

8. (1) Any inventor who elects to obtain a patent for his invention in a foreign country before obtaining a patent for the same invention in Canada, may obtain a patent in Canada if the patent is applied for within one year from

the earliest date on which an application for a patent for the invention was filed in any foreign country, or from the passing of this Act if no patent has been issued on a foreign application for the invention for more than one year.

(2) An application for patent for an invention filed in Canada by any person who has previously regularly filed an application for a patent for the same invention in a foreign country which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privilege to citizens of Canada, shall have the same force and effect as the same application would have if filed in Canada on the date on which the application for patent for the same invention was first filed in such foreign country, provided the application in this country is filed within twelve months from the earliest date on which any such foreign application was filed, or from the passing of this Act. But no patent shall be granted on an application for patent for an invention which had been patented or described in a patent or printed publication in this or any foreign country more than two years before the date of the actual filing of the application in Canada, or which had been in public use or on sale in Canada for more than two years prior to such filing.

Effect of application for foreign patent if same applied for in Canada.

Limitation of two years after publication or public use or sale.

9. Any person who has invented any improvement on any patented invention may obtain a patent for such improvement, but he shall not thereby obtain the right of making, vending or using the original invention, nor shall the patent for the original invention confer the right of making, vending or using the patented improvement.

Improvements may be patented.

10. (1) Every inventor shall, before a patent can be obtained, make oath, or, when entitled by law to make an affirmation instead of an oath, shall make an affirmation, that he verily believes that he is the inventor of the invention for which the patent is asked, and that the several allegations in the petition contained are respectively true and correct.

Oath of inventor to be made before obtaining patent.

(2) In the event of the inventor being dead, or mentally or physically incapable, or if, after the assignment of his invention, the inventor refuses to make such oath or affirmation, or if his whereabouts cannot be ascertained after diligent enquiries, such oath or affirmation shall be made by the applicant, and shall state that he verily believes that the person whose assignee or legal representative he is was the inventor of the invention for which the patent is solicited, and that the several allegations in the petition contained are respectively true and correct.

Or of the applicant if inventor dead, incapable, or his residence unknown.

(3) Such oath or affirmation may be made before a minister plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, consul, vice-consul or consular agent, a judge of any court, a notary public,

Before whom oath may be made.

public, a justice of the peace, or the mayor of any city, borough or town, or a commissioner for taking affidavits having authority or jurisdiction within the place where the oath may be administered. R.S., c. 69. s. 10.

11. In any case where,—

Refusal to
execute
assignment.

(a) an applicant has agreed in writing to assign a patent when granted to another party or a joint applicant and refuses to proceed with the application; or,

Disputes
between joint
applicants.

(b) disputes arise between joint applicants as to proceeding with an application;

Powers of
Commissioner.

the Commissioner, on proof of such agreement to his satisfaction, or if satisfied that one or more of such joint applicants ought to be allowed to proceed alone, may allow such other party or joint applicant to proceed with the application, and may grant a patent to him, so however that all parties interested shall be entitled to be heard before the Commissioner after such notice as he may deem requisite and sufficient, and an appeal shall lie from the decision of the Commissioner under this section to the Exchequer Court.

Address to
be stated.

12. Every applicant for a patent shall for the purposes of this Act state in his application, if resident in Canada, his address in Canada, and if not so resident, the name and address of some person resident in Canada to represent and stand in the place and stead of such applicant or patentee for all purposes of this Act, including the service of any proceedings taken under any provision of this Act.

Particulars
required on
application.

13. The applicant shall, in his petition for a patent, insert the title or name of the invention, and shall, with the petition, send in a specification in duplicate of the invention and an additional or third copy of the claim or claims. R.S., c. 69, s. 12.

Specifica-
tions.

14. (1) The specification shall correctly and fully describe the invention and its operation or use as contemplated by the inventor. It shall set forth clearly the various steps in a process, or the method of constructing, making or compounding, a machine, manufacture, or composition of matter. It shall end with a claim or claims stating distinctly the things or combinations which the applicant regards as new and in which he claims an exclusive property and privilege.

Place and
date.

(2) Such specification shall bear the name of the place where, and the date when it is made, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Drawings.

(3) In the case of a machine, or in any other case in which the invention admits of illustration by means of drawings, the applicant shall also, with his application,

send in drawings in duplicate, showing clearly all parts of the invention; and each drawing shall bear the signature of the inventor, or of the applicant, or of the attorney of such inventor or applicant, and shall have written references corresponding with the specification; but the Commissioner may require further drawings or dispense with any of them as he sees fit.

(4) One duplicate of the specification and of the drawings, Duplicates. if there are drawings, shall be annexed to the patent, of which it shall form an essential part, and the other duplicate shall remain deposited in the Patent Office.

(5) The Commissioner may, in his discretion, dispense with the duplicate specification and drawing, and in lieu thereof cause copies of the specification and drawing, in print or otherwise, to be attached to the patent, of which they shall form an essential part. Copies in place of duplicates. R.S., c. 69, s. 13.

15. On each application for a patent a careful examination shall be made by competent examiners to be employed in the patent office for that purpose. Examination.

16. (1) In all cases in which the invention admits of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the Commissioner, shall furnish a model of convenient size exhibiting its several parts in due proportion; and when the invention is a composition of matter, the applicant, if required by the Commissioner, shall furnish specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment. Models and specimens.

(2) If such ingredients or composition be of an explosive or dangerous character, they shall be furnished with such precautions as are prescribed in the requisition therefor. Dangerous substances. R.S., c. 69, s. 14.

17. (1) In the case of inventions relating to substances prepared or produced by chemical processes and intended for food or medicine, the specification shall not include claims for the substance itself, except when prepared or produced by the special methods or processes of manufacture described and claimed or by their obvious chemical equivalents: Provided, that, in an action for infringement of a patent where the invention relates to the production of a new substance, any substance of the same chemical composition and constitution shall in the absence of proof to the contrary be deemed to have been produced by the patented process. Patents to be for special methods or processes of manufacture.

(2) In the case of any patent for an invention intended for or capable of being used for the preparation or production of food or medicine, the Commissioner shall, unless he sees good reason to the contrary, grant to any person applying for the same, a license limited to the use of the invention for the Proviso. No patent to preclude free manufacture or free sale or use of article for human food or medical purpose.

the purposes of the preparation or production of food or medicine but not otherwise; and, in settling the terms of such license and fixing the amount of royalty or other consideration payable, the Commissioner shall have regard to the desirability of making the food or medicine available to the public at the lowest possible price consistent with giving to the inventor due reward for the research leading to the invention.

Appeals.

Any decision of the Commissioner under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Exchequer Court.

Application.

(3) This section shall apply only to patents granted after the passing of this Act.

Withdrawal of applications.

18. No application for a patent shall be withdrawn without the consent in writing of each and every registered assignee of such patent or any part thereof. R.S., c. 69, s. 16.

REFUSAL TO GRANT PATENTS.

Power of Commissioner to refuse grant.

19. The Commissioner may object to grant a patent whenever he is satisfied that the applicant is not by law entitled thereto, and when it appears to him that the invention has already been patented, unless the Commissioner has doubts as to whether the patentee or the applicant is the first inventor and the application was filed within two years from the date of the patent.

Notice to applicant.

20. Whenever the Commissioner objects to grant a patent as aforesaid, he shall notify the applicant to that effect and shall state the ground or reason therefor, with sufficient detail to enable the applicant to answer, if he can, the objection of the Commissioner. R.S., c. 69, s. 18.

Appeal to Exchequer Court.

21. (1) Every applicant who has failed to obtain a patent by reason of the objection of the Commissioner as aforesaid may, at any time within six months after notice thereof has been mailed by registered letter, addressed to him or his agent, appeal from the decision of the said Commissioner to the Exchequer Court.

Jurisdiction.

(2) The Exchequer Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine any such appeal. 3-4 Geo. V, c. 17.

CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS.

Arbitration in case of conflicting applications.

22. (1) In case of conflicting applications for any patent, the same shall be submitted to the arbitration of three skilled persons, two of whom shall be chosen by the applicants, one by each, and the third of whom shall be chosen by the Commissioner; and the decision or award of such arbitrators, or of any two of them, delivered to the Commissioner in writing, and subscribed by them or any two of them,

them, shall be final, as far as concerns the granting of the patent.

(2) If either of the applicants refuses or fails to choose an arbitrator, when required so to do by the Commissioner, and if there are only two such applicants, the patent shall issue to the other applicant.

Failure to
appoint
arbitrator.

(3) If there are more than two conflicting applications, and if the persons applying do not all unite in appointing three arbitrators, the Commissioner may appoint the three arbitrators for the purposes aforesaid.

In certain
cases, Com-
missioner
may appoint

(4) The arbitrators so named shall subscribe and take before a judge of any court of record in Canada, an oath in the form following, that is to say:—

Arbitrators
to be sworn.

“I, the undersigned (A.B.), being duly appointed an arbitrator under the authority of the *Patent Act*, do hereby solemnly swear or (affirm, as the case may be), that I will well and truly perform the duty of such arbitrator on the conflicting applications of (C.D. and E.F.) submitted to me.”

Form of
oath

(5) The arbitrators, or any one of them, when so sworn, may summon before them any applicant or other person, and may require him to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation, if such applicant or person is entitled to affirm in civil cases), and to produce such documents and things as such arbitrators deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and they shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of such applicants and other persons, and to compel them to give evidence, as is vested in any court of justice in civil cases, in the province in which the arbitration is held.

Powers of
arbitrators.

(6) The fees for the services of such arbitrators shall be a matter of agreement between the arbitrators and the applicants, and shall be paid by the applicants who name them, respectively, except those of the arbitrator or arbitrators named by the Commissioner, which shall be paid by the applicants jointly. R.S. c. 69, s. 20.

Their re-
muneration.

(7) If prior to such time as may be fixed by the Commissioner for the appointment of arbitrators or allowed by him to enable the conflicting applicants to unite in appointing arbitrators, any one of the conflicting applicants takes proceedings in the Exchequer Court for the determination of the conflict, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon under this section, and the said Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the premises; but no such proceedings shall be taken in the Exchequer Court after the expiration of such time.

Proceedings
taken to
Exchequer
Court prior to
arbitration.

GRANT AND DURATION OF PATENTS.

23. (1) Every patent granted under this Act shall contain the title or name of the invention, with a reference to the specification, and shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter

What patent
shall contain
and confer.

hereinafter mentioned, grant to the patentee and his legal representatives for the term therein mentioned, from the granting of the same, the exclusive right, privilege and liberty of making, constructing and using, and vending to others to be used, the said invention, subject to adjudication in respect thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Joint applications.

(2.) In cases of joint applications, the patents shall be granted in the names of all the applicants. R.S., c. 69, s. 21.

Patents for inventions by persons in public service.

24. (1) Every patent granted in respect of an invention made by a person while employed in the public service of Canada and relating to the nature of his employment shall, notwithstanding anything in the patent or *The Patent Act* to the contrary contained, be subject to the following conditions, which shall be endorsed on such patent, that is to say—

Terms.

(a) The Commissioner may grant to any person applying therefor a license to use the patented invention on terms to be fixed by the Commissioner;

Duty of Commissioner.

(b) In fixing the said terms the Commissioner shall have regard to the circumstances under which the invention was made and the right and interest of the Government of Canada therein in consequence thereof, which right and interest the said government is hereby declared to have, and shall reduce the royalty payable to the patentee accordingly or apportion the royalty between the patentee and the Government of Canada, but in no case shall the amount payable to the patentee be less than one-half of what it would have been had the inventor not been in the public service when making the invention;

Respective rights of Government and patentee.

Consent of Commissioner to use of invention.

(c) The patentee shall not make use of nor allow others to make use of the patented invention without the consent of the Commissioner, who in granting such consent may exact a royalty for such use to be fixed by him and paid to the Government of Canada;

Restraint of unauthorized use.

(d) The Government of Canada shall have a right of action in any court of competent jurisdiction to restrain the unauthorized use of the patented invention and recover damages therefor which may be apportioned by the Commissioner between the patentee and the Government in such way as to him seems fit.

Disputes.

(2) Any question which may arise as to whether any invention comes within the terms of this section shall be determined by the Commissioner on the application for a patent therefor.

Deputy may apply if inventor refuses.

(3) On the refusal of such inventor to apply for a patent for such invention after being thereunto duly required by the deputy head of the department in which he was at the time of making the invention employed, such deputy head

may in his official capacity apply for and obtain a patent for such invention.

(4) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict the right of the inventor to the full enjoyment of his invention outside of Canada. Inventor's rights outside of Canada.

(5) Any decision of the Commissioner under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Exchequer Court. Appeal.

25. Every patent shall be issued under the seal of the Patent Office and the signature of the Commissioner and, when duly registered, shall be good, and shall avail the grantee and his legal representatives for the term mentioned in the patent. R.S., c. 69, s. 22 (1). Form of issue.

26. The term limited for the duration of every patent of invention issued by the Patent Office shall be eighteen years. R.S., c. 69, s. 23 (1). Term of patents

RE-ISSUE OF PATENTS.

27. (1) Whenever any patent is deemed defective or inoperative by reason of insufficient description or specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming more or less than he had a right to claim as new, but at the same time it appears that the error arose from inadvertence, accident or mistake, without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, the Commissioner may, upon the surrender of such patent, within four years from its date or within one year from the passage of this Act and the payment of the further fee hereinafter provided, cause a new patent, in accordance with an amended description and specification made by such patentee, to be issued to him for the same invention for any part or for the whole of the then unexpired residue of the term for which the original patent was or might have been granted. Issue of new or amended patents.

(2) In the event of the death of the original patentee or of his having assigned the patent, a like right shall vest in his assignee or his legal representatives. Death or assignment.

(3) New patent, and the amended description and specification, shall have the same effect in law, on the trial of any action thereafter commenced for any cause subsequently accruing, as if the same had been originally filed in such corrected form before the issue of the original patent. Effect of new patent

(4) The Commissioner may entertain separate applications, and cause patents to be issued for distinct and separate parts of the invention patented, upon payment of the fee for a re-issue for each of such re-issued patents. R.S., c. 69, s. 24. Separate patents for separate parts.

DISCLAIMERS.

DISCLAIMERS.

Patentee may disclaim anything included in patent by mistake.

28. (1) Whenever, by any mistake, accident or inadvertence, and without any wilful intent to defraud or mislead the public, a patentee has,—

(a) made his specification too broad, claiming more than that of which he or the person through whom he claims was the first inventor; or,

(b) in the specification, claimed that he or the person through whom he claims was the first inventor of any material or substantial part of the invention patented of which he was not the first inventor, and to which he had no lawful right;

the patentee may, on payment of the fee hereinafter provided, make disclaimer of such parts as he does not claim to hold by virtue of the patent or the assignment thereof.

Form and attestation of disclaimer.

(2) Such disclaimer shall be in writing, and in duplicate, and shall be attested in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, in respect of an application for a patent; one copy thereof shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Commissioner, and the other copy thereof shall be attached to the patent and made a part thereof by reference, and such disclaimer shall thereafter be taken and considered as part of the original specification.

Pending suits not affected.

(3) Such disclaimer shall not affect any action pending at the time of its being made, except in so far as relates to the question of unreasonable neglect or delay in making it.

Death of patentee.

(4) In case of the death of the original patentee, or of his having assigned the patent, a like right shall vest in his legal representatives, any of whom may make disclaimer.

Effect of disclaimer.

(5) The patent shall thereafter be deemed good and valid for so much of the invention as is truly the invention of the disclaimant, and is not disclaimed, if it is a material and substantial part of the invention, and is definitely distinguished from other parts claimed without right; and the disclaimant shall be entitled to maintain an action or suit in respect of such part accordingly. R.S., c. 69, s. 25.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Representatives may obtain patent.

29. The patent may be granted to any person to whom the inventor, entitled under this Act to obtain a patent, has assigned or bequeathed the right of obtaining the same, or in default of such assignment, or bequest, to the legal representatives of the inventor. R.S., c. 69, s. 26.

Patents to be assignable.

30. Every patent issued for an invention shall be assignable in law, either as to the whole interest or as to any part thereof, by any instrument in writing; but such assignment, and every grant and conveyance of any exclusive right to make and use and to grant to others the right to

make and use the invention patented, within and throughout Canada or any part thereof, shall be registered in the Patent Office in the manner from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner for such registration; and every assignment affecting a patent for invention shall be null and void against any subsequent assignee, unless such instrument is registered as hereinbefore prescribed, before the registration of the instrument under which such subsequent assignee claims. R.S., c. 69, s. 27.

Registration

Assignment
null if not
registered.

IMPEACHMENT AND OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF PATENTS.

31. (1) A patent shall be void, if any material allegation in the petition or declaration of the applicant hereinbefore mentioned in respect of such patent is untrue, or if the specifications and drawings contain more or less than is necessary for obtaining the end for which they purport to be made, when such omission or addition is wilfully made for the purpose of misleading: Provided that if it appears to the court that such omission or addition was an involuntary error, and if it is proved that the patentee is entitled to the remainder of his patent *pro tanto*, the court shall render a judgment in accordance with the facts, and shall determine as to costs, and the patent shall be held valid for such part of the invention described, as the patentee is so found entitled to.

Patent to be
void in
certain cases,
or valid only
for parts.

Proviso.

(2) Two office copies of such judgment shall be furnished to the Patent Office by the patentee, one of which shall be registered and remain of record in the office, and the other of which shall be attached to the patent, and made a part of it by a reference thereto. R.S., c. 69, s. 29.

Copies of
judgment to
be sent to
patent office.

32. Every person who, without the consent in writing of the patentee, makes, constructs or puts in practice any invention for which a patent has been obtained under this Act or any previous Act, or who procures such invention from any person not authorized by the patentee or his legal representatives to make or use it, and who uses it, shall be liable to the patentee or his legal representatives in an action of damages for so doing; and the judgment shall be enforced, and the damages and costs that are adjudged shall be recoverable, in like manner as in other cases in the court in which the action is brought. R.S., c. 69, s. 30.

Remedy for
infringement
of patent.

33. Any action for the infringement of a patent may be brought in the court of record having jurisdiction, to the amount of the damages claimed, in the province in which the infringement is alleged to have taken place, which holds its sittings nearest to the place of residence or of business of the defendant; and such court shall decide the case and determine as to costs. R.S., c. 69, s. 31.

Action for
infringement
of patent.

Injunction
may issue.

34. (1) In any action for the infringement of a patent, the court, or any judge thereof, may, on the application of the plaintiff or defendant, respectively, make such order as the court or judge sees fit,—

- (a) restraining or for an injunction restraining the opposite party from further use, manufacture or sale of the subject matter of the patent, and for his punishment in the event of disobedience of such order; or,
- (b) for and respecting inspection or account; and,
- (c) generally respecting the proceedings in the action.

Appeal.

(2) An appeal shall lie from any such order under the same circumstances, and to the same court, as from other judgments or orders of the court in which the order is made. R.S., c. 69, s. 32.

Court may
discriminate
in certain
cases.

35. Whenever, the plaintiff, in any such action, fails to sustain the same, because his specification and claim embrace more than that of which he was the first inventor, and it appears that the defendant used or infringed any part of the invention justly and truly specified and claimed as new, the court may discriminate, and the judgment may be rendered accordingly. R.S., c. 69, s. 33.

Defence.

36. The defendant, in any such action, may plead as matter of defence, any fact or default which, by this Act, or by law, renders the patent void: and the court shall take cognizance of such pleading and of the facts connected therewith, and shall decide the case accordingly. R.S., c. 69, s. 34.

Proceedings
for impeach-
ment of
patent.

37. (1) Any person who desires to impeach any patent may obtain a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating, and may have the same filed in the office of the prothonotary or clerk of the High Court Divisions of the Supreme Court of Ontario, or of the Superior Court of Quebec, or of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia or Prince Edward Island, respectively, or of the Court of King's Bench in Manitoba, or of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively, pending the disestablishment of that Court by the legislature of those provinces respectively, and thereafter of such superior court of justice as, in respect of civil jurisdiction, is established by the said legislatures respectively in lieu thereof, or of the Territorial Court in the Yukon Territory, according to the domicile elected by the patentee, as aforesaid, or in the office of the registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and such courts, respectively, shall adjudicate on the matter and decide as to costs; and if the domicile elected by the patentee is in that part of Canada formerly

known as the district of Keewatin, the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba shall have jurisdiction until there is a superior court therein, after which such superior court shall have jurisdiction.

(2) The patent and documents aforesaid shall then be held as of records in such courts respectively, so that a writ of *scire facias*, under the seal of the court, grounded upon such record, may issue for the repeal of the patent, for cause as aforesaid, if, upon proceedings had upon the writ in accordance with the meaning of this Act, the patent is adjudged to be void. R.S., c. 69, s. 35.

Scire facias
may issue.

38. A certificate of the judgment avoiding any patent shall, at the request of any person filing it to make it of record in the Patent Office, be entered on the margin of the enrolment of the patent in the Patent Office, and the patent shall thereupon be and be held to have been void and of no effect, unless the judgment is reversed on appeal as herein-after provided. R.S., c. 69, s. 36.

Judgment
voiding
patent to be
filed.

39. The judgment declaring or refusing to declare any patent void shall be subject to appeal to any court having appellate jurisdiction in other cases decided by the court by which such judgment was rendered. R.S., c. 69, s. 37.

Appeal.

CONDITIONS.

40. (1) Every patent, except those governed by section twenty-four, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) Every patentee shall satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to his patent and to that end shall adequately manufacture the patented article or carry on the patented process within Canada;
- (b) Any person interested may present a petition to the Commissioner alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to a patented invention have not been satisfied and praying that the patentee be ordered to supply the patented article at a reasonable price or grant licenses for the use of the invention on reasonable terms;
- (c) The Commissioner shall then consider the petition and if the parties do not come to an arrangement between themselves, shall proceed to hear and determine the matter, and if it is proved to his satisfaction that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee may be ordered by him to supply the patented article within reasonable limits at such price as may be fixed by him and in accordance with the custom of the trade to which the invention relates as to the payment and delivery, or to grant licenses

Manufacture
for reasonable
requirements.

Petition to
compel
supply.

Powers of
Commissioner.

Order to
compel
supply.

licenses for the use of the patented invention as may be fixed by him, in either case within and after such time as may be fixed by him and on pain of forfeiture of the patent:

Proviso.

Provided that such an order shall not be made before the expiration of three years from the date of the patent and not less than one year after the passing of this Act, or if the patentee gives satisfactory reasons for his default; and provided further that having regard to the nature of the case the Commissioner may, with the approval of the Minister, instead of hearing and determining the matter himself, refer the petition to the Exchequer Court, which shall have jurisdiction in the premises and may make such order thereon as the Commissioner is authorized to make under this section.

Reference to
Exchequer
Court.

Reasonable
requirements.

(d) For the purposes of this section the reasonable requirements of the public shall not be deemed to have been satisfied,—

Default to
manufacture
to adequate
extent, or
on reasonable
terms.

(i) if by reason of the default of the patentee to manufacture to an adequate extent and supply on reasonable terms the patented article, or any parts thereof which are necessary for its efficient working, or to carry on the patented process to an adequate extent or to grant licenses on reasonable terms, any existing trade or industry, or the establishment of any new trade or industry, in the Dominion of Canada is unfairly prejudiced, or the demand for the patented article or the article produced by the patented process is not reasonably met; or,

Unfair
conditions of
patentee.

(ii) if any trade or industry in the Dominion of Canada is unfairly prejudiced by the conditions attached by the patentee before or after the passing of this Act to the purchase, hire, or use of the patented article or to the using or working of the patented process.

Appeal.

(2) Any decision of the Commissioner under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Exchequer Court.

Revocation
of patent
time limit.

41. (1) At any time not less than three years after the date of a patent and not less than one year after the passing of this Act, any person may apply to the Commissioner for the revocation of the patent on the ground that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside Canada, to supply the Canadian market with the invention covered by the patent.

Powers of
Commis-
sioner.

(2) The Commissioner shall consider the application, and, if after enquiry he is satisfied that the allegations contained therein are correct, then, subject to the provisions of this section, and unless the patentee proves that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried

on to an adequate extent in Canada, or gives satisfactory reasons why the article or process is not so manufactured or carried on, the Commissioner may make an order revoking the patent either,—

(a) forthwith; or,

(b) after such reasonable interval as may be specified in the order, unless in the meantime it is shown to his satisfaction that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on within Canada to an adequate extent:

Provided that no such order shall be made which is at variance with any treaty, convention, arrangement or engagement with any foreign country.

(3) If within the time limited in the order the patented article or process is not manufactured or carried on within Canada to an adequate extent, but the patentee gives satisfactory reasons why it is not so manufactured or carried on, the Commissioner may extend the period mentioned in the previous order for such period not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the subsequent order.

Extension of time.

(4) Any decision of the Commissioner under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Exchequer Court

Appeal.

CAVEATS.

42. (1) Any intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention and is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may file, in the Patent Office, a description of his invention so far as it has proceeded with or without plans, at his own will; and the Commissioner, on payment of fee in this Act prescribed, shall cause the said document, which shall be called a *caveat*, to be preserved in secrecy with the exception of delivering copies of the same whenever required by the said applicant or by any judicial tribunal, but the secrecy of the document shall cease when the applicant obtains a patent for his invention.

Intending applicant for patent may file a caveat.

(2) If application is made by any other person for a patent for any invention with which such *caveat* may in any respect interfere, the Commissioner shall forthwith give notice by mail, of such application, to the person who has filed such *caveat*, and such person shall, within three months after the date of mailing the notice, if he wishes to avail himself of the *caveat*, file his petition and take the other steps necessary on an application for a patent, and if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the applications are conflicting, like proceedings may be had in all respects as are by this Act provided in the case of conflicting applications.

Notice of application by another to be sent to person filing caveat.

(3) Unless the person filing a *caveat* makes application within one year from the filing thereof for a patent, the

Duration of caveat.

Commissioner shall be relieved from the obligation of giving notice, and the *caveat* shall then remain as a simple matter of proof as to novelty or priority of invention, if required. R.S., c. 69, s. 46.

PATENT FEES.

Tariff of fees

43. (1) The following fees shall be payable before an application for any of the purposes herein mentioned shall be received by the Commissioner, that is to say:—

On filing an application for patent.....	\$ 15 00
On grant of patent.....	20 00
(Payable on pain of forfeiture within six months from the date of notice of the allowance of patent.)	
On lodging a <i>caveat</i>	5 00
On asking to register a judgment <i>pro tanto</i>	4 00
On asking to register an assignment, or any other document affecting or relating to a patent....	2 00
On asking to attach a disclaimer to a patent....	2 00
On asking for a copy of patent with specification	4 00
On petition to re-issue a patent after surrender	30 00
On filing an application or petition under Sections 17, 24, 40 or 41 of this Act,—	
For each patent mentioned therein.....	10 00
On filing an application for the restoration and revival of a patent,—	
For each patent mentioned therein.....	35 00
On office copies of documents, not above-mentioned, the following charges shall be made:—	
For every single or first folio of one hundred words certified copy.....	0 25
For every such subsequent folio, fractions of or under one-half not being counted, and of one-half or more being counted as a folio....	0 10
For every copy of drawings, per sheet.....	0 25
For every additional copy of drawings, per sheet.....	0 15

Fees paid prior to this Act.

(2) In the case of patents on which fees to the extent of thirty-five dollars or more were paid prior to the passing of this Act, no further fee shall be required, but no refund of any amount in excess of thirty-five dollars shall be made. In the case of a patent on which a fee of twenty dollars was paid prior to the coming into force of this Act, a further fee of fifteen dollars on pain of nullity of the patent shall be payable at or before the expiration of six years from the date of its issue.

As to forfeited application.

(3) A forfeited application may be restored and a patent granted thereon on application to the Commissioner within six months from the

incurrence of the forfeiture or the passage of this Act on the payment with the application for restoration in addition to the fee payable on the grant of the patent of a further fee of. \$ 15 00

(4) The fees on any proceedings not herein provided for shall be such as may be fixed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Governor in Council. Unprovided cases.

44. The said fees shall be in full of all services performed under this Act, in any such case, by the Commissioner or any person employed in the Patent Office. R.S., c. 69, s. 49. Fees in full for all services.

45. All fees received under this Act shall be paid over to the Minister of Finance, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, except such sums as are paid for copies of drawings when made by persons not receiving salaries in the Patent Office. R.S., c. 69, s. 50. Application of fees.

46. (1) No person shall be exempt from the payment of any fee or charge payable in respect of any services performed for such person under this Act; and no fee, when paid, shall be returned to the person who paid it except,— No exemptions.

In the case of petitions for patents filed prior to the fourth of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one,

(a) when the invention is not susceptible of being patented; or,

(b) when the petition for a patent is withdrawn.

(2) In every such case the Commissioner may return the fee paid less the sum of ten dollars. R.S., c. 61, s. 43. Returns.

RESTORATION OF PATENTS.

47. (1) Where any patent has become void under the terms of the *Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, or this Act, in consequence of the non-payment of fees or failure to construct or manufacture, or because of the importation of the patented invention, the patentee may within two years from the date of such voidance apply to the Commissioner for an order for the restoration and revival of the patent. Restoration and revival of patents.

(2) The Commissioner after hearing the patentee and any other interested parties on such application of which hearing due notice shall be given by publication in the *Canada Gazette* and the Canadian Patent Office Record or any other official publication of the Patent Office, and after considering all the circumstances of the case may make an order either restoring and reviving the patent or dismissing the application. Order of restoration or dismissal.

(3) No such application shall be granted if it appears that there has been undue delay in making the same or that the voidance of the patent was intentional on the part of the patentee. Effects of delay in application, or non-payment of fee.

the patentee. If the voidance of the patent was in consequence of the non-payment of any fee, such fee must be paid before any order restoring and reviving the patent can become effective.

Return of fee. (4) If the application be dismissed, the Commissioner at his discretion may return the fee paid thereon less the sum of fifteen dollars.

Saving of rights (5) In any case where a patent which has become void is restored and revived as aforesaid and during the period when such patent was void and before publication of notice of hearing on an application for its restoration and revival as aforesaid, any person has commenced lawfully to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by such patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such invention in as full and ample a manner as if such patent had not been restored and revived.

Appeal. (6) The applicant or any other interested party who has opposed any such application may appeal from the decision of the Commissioner thereon to the Exchequer Court, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any such appeal. R.S., c. 69, s. 52.

GENERAL.

Government
may use
patented
invention

48. The Government of Canada may, at any time, use any patented invention, paying to the patentee such sum as the Commissioner reports to be a reasonable compensation for the use thereof, and any decision of the Commissioner under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Exchequer Court.

Patented
invention in
foreign
vessels.

49. No patent shall extend to prevent the use of any invention in any foreign ship or vessel, if such invention is not so used for the manufacture of any goods to be vended within or exported from Canada. R.S., c. 69, s. 53.

Patent not
to affect a
previous
purchaser

50. Every person who, before the issuing of a patent has purchased, constructed or acquired any invention for which a patent is afterwards obtained under this Act, shall have the right of using and vending to others the specific article, machine, manufacture or composition of matter patented and so purchased, constructed or acquired before the issue of the patent therefor, without being liable to the patentee or his legal representatives for so doing; but the patent shall not, as regards other persons, be held invalid by reason of such purchase, construction or acquisition or use of the invention, by the person first aforesaid or by those to whom he has sold the same, unless the same was purchased, constructed, acquired or used for a longer period than two years before the application for a patent therefor,

Proviso as
to other
persons.

therefor, thereby making the invention one which has become public and in public use. R.S., c. 69, s. 54.

51. Every patentee under this Act shall stamp or engrave on each patented article sold or offered for sale by him the year of the date of the patent applying to such article, thus—Patented, 1906, or as the case may be; or when, from the nature of the article, this cannot be done, then by affixing to it, or to every package wherein one or more of such articles is or are enclosed, a label marked with a like notice. R.S., c. 69, s. 55.

Patented article to be stamped or marked.

52. All specifications, drawings, models, disclaimers, judgments and other papers, except *caveats*, and except those filed in connection with applications for patents which are still pending, shall be open to the inspection of the public at the Patent Office, under such regulations as are adopted in that behalf. R.S., c. 69, s. 56.

Inspection by the public.

53. Clerical errors which occur in the framing or copying of any instrument in the Patent Office shall not be construed as invalidating the same, but, when discovered, they may be corrected under the authority of the Commissioner. R.S., c. 69, s. 58.

Clerical errors.

54. If any patent is destroyed or lost, a certified copy thereof may be issued in lieu thereof upon the person who applies therefor paying the fees hereinbefore prescribed for office copies of documents. R.S., c. 69, s. 59.

Destroyed or lost patents.

55. Every court, judge and person whosoever shall take notice of the seal of the Patent Office and shall receive the impressions thereof in evidence, in like manner as the impressions of the Great Seal are received in evidence, and shall also take notice of and receive in evidence, without further proof and without production of the originals, all copies or extracts certified under the seal of the Patent Office to be copies of or extracts from documents deposited in such office. R.S., c. 69, s. 60.

Seal of Patent Office to be evidence.

56. No officer or employee of the Patent Office shall buy, sell or acquire or traffic in any invention or patent or in any right to a patent; and every such purchase and sale, and every assignment or transfer thereof by or to any officer or employee, as aforesaid, shall be null and void, but this provision shall not apply to any original inventor or to any acquisition by bequest. R.S., c. 69, s. 61.

Officers of Patent Office not to deal in patents.

57. A register of attorneys shall be kept in the Patent Office on which shall be entered the names of all persons entitled to represent applicants in the presentation and prosecution

Register of Attorneys.

prosecution of applications for patents or in other business before the Patent Office. Entry on such register shall be made in accordance with regulations to be made by the Commissioner with the approval of the Governor in Council.

Patent agent
or attorney.

58. For gross misconduct or any other cause which he may deem sufficient, the Commissioner may refuse to recognize any person as a patent agent or attorney either generally or in any particular case.

Regulations
and forms.

59. The Commissioner may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make such rules and regulations, and prescribe such forms, as appear to him necessary and expedient for the purposes of this Act, and notice thereof shall be given in the *Canada Gazette*; and all documents, executed in conformity with the same and accepted by the Commissioner, shall be held valid, so far as relates to proceedings in the Patent Office. R.S., c. 69, s. 62.

Annual
report.

60. The Commissioner shall cause a report to be prepared annually and laid before Parliament of the proceedings under this Act, and shall, from time to time and at least once in each year, publish a list of all patents granted, and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, cause such specifications and drawings as are deemed of interest, or essential parts thereof, to be printed, from time to time for distribution or sale. R.S., c. 69, s. 63.

Cost of pro-
ceedings
before the
Court.

61. In all proceedings before the Court under this Act the costs of the Commissioner shall be in the discretion of the Court, but the Commissioner shall not be ordered to pay the costs of any other of the parties.

APPEALS.

Practice on
appeals.

62. In all cases where an appeal is provided from the decision of the Commissioner to the Exchequer Court under this Act, such appeal shall be had and taken pursuant to the provisions of the Exchequer Court Act and the rules and practice of the said Court.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Patented
articles to be
stamped or
marked.

63. Any patentee under this Act who sells or offers for sale any article patented under this Act not stamped or engraved with the year of the patent, applying to such article, or when from the nature of the article this cannot be done, not having affixed to it or every package wherein one or more of such articles is or are enclosed a label marked

with the year of the date of the patent applying to such article in manner and form provided by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in default of the payment of such penalty, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. R.S., c. 69, s. 64. Penalty.

64. Every person who,—

(a) writes, paints, prints, moulds, casts, carves, engraves, stamps or otherwise marks upon anything made or sold by him, and for the sole making or selling of which he is not the patentee, the name or any imitation of the name of any patentee for the sole making or selling of such thing, without the consent of such patentee; or, Falsely marking article as patented.

(b) without the consent of the patentee, writes, paints, prints, moulds, casts, carves, engraves, stamps or otherwise marks upon anything not purchased from the patentee, the words, *Patent*, *Letters Patent*, *King's or Queen's Patent*, *Patented*, or any word or words of like import, with the intent of counterfeiting or imitating the stamp, mark or device of the patentee, or of deceiving the public and inducing them to believe that the thing in question was made or sold by or with the consent of the patentee or his legal representatives; or,

(c) offers for sale as patented any article not patented in Canada, for the purpose of deceiving the public; is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both. R.S., c. 69, s. 65. An indictable offence.

65. Every person who wilfully makes or causes to be made any false entry in any register or book, or any false or altered copy of any document relating to the purposes of this Act, or who produces or tenders any such false or altered document in evidence, knowing the same to be such, is guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment accordingly. R.S., c. 69, s. 66. False entries an indictable offence.

66. The *Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by chapter sixty-four of the statutes of 1919, with the exception of section 5A thereof, which is not repealed, and chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, are hereby repealed: Provided, however, that any patent issued prior to the passing of this Act which could successfully have been impeached for violation of or non-compliance with any provision of the Acts heretofore in force may with like effect be so impeached after the passing of this Act, and in any action for the infringement of any such patent any such violation Repeal.

or non-compliance which could have been set up as a defence may with like effect be so set up after the passing of this Act.

Status not
affected.

67. No relief, right or privilege granted to or acquired by any patentee or other person in respect of any patent or application for the same under chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921 shall be affected by the repeal of said Act but such relief, right or privilege shall continue as if said Act had remained in force

R.S. c. 69
not to apply

68. (1) On the coming into force of this Act patents issued prior thereto shall cease to be subject to the provisions of the *Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and shall become subject to the provisions of this Act, but except as hereinbefore expressly provided nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to revive or restore any patent that was void when this Act came into force nor to avoid any patent that was valid at such time.

Pending
proceedings

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, which may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Notice of
appeal.

69. Whenever an appeal to the Exchequer Court from the decision of the Commissioner is permitted under this Act, notice of his decision shall be mailed by the Commissioner by registered letter addressed to the interested parties or their respective agents, and the appeal shall be taken within three months from the date of mailing of such notice unless otherwise extended in the discretion of the Minister and unless herein otherwise expressly provided.

Commence-
ment of Act

70. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 24.

An Act to change the name of The Penny Bank of Toronto.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Penny Bank of Toronto was incorporated under the provisions of the *Penny Bank Act*, chapter thirty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and whereas it appears desirable to change the name of the said bank: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 31.
1911, c. 18,
1917, c. 11,
1922, c. 37

1. The name of The Penny Bank of Toronto is changed to "The Penny Bank of Ontario", but such change of name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the said bank nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing either by, or in favour of, or against the said bank, which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the said bank, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed

Name
changed to
"The Penny
Bank of
Ontario".

Change not
to affect
rights or
obligations.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 25.

An Act to amend the Petition of Right Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R S. 1906,
c. 142.

1. The *Petition of Right Act*, chapter 142 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as section fourteen thereof:—

“14. (1) In the case of any petition of right as to which the Governor General has heretofore granted or may hereafter grant his fiat that right be done, and whether or not the petition has been or is filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada, and at any stage of the proceedings in the said court, the Governor General in Council may upon the report of the Minister of Justice withdraw and revoke his fiat, if the Minister reports that the granting of the fiat was induced by misrepresentation, concealment or non-disclosure on the part of the petitioner of any material fact which, in the Minister’s opinion, should have been truly stated or disclosed for the Minister’s information in the consideration of the petition.

Revocation
of fiat
obtained
by fraud.

“(2) A copy of any order-in-council revoking or withdrawing the Governor General’s fiat upon any petition of right as aforesaid, certified by the Clerk of the Privy Council, may be filed in the Exchequer Court, and thereupon the petition shall abate, and all further proceedings in the action shall be and be deemed to have been, by the revocation or withdrawal of the fiat, perpetually stayed.”

Stay of
proceedings.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 26.

An Act to amend The Radiotelegraph Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Paragraph (a) of section ten of *The Radiotelegraph Act*, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1913, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

- “(a) i. prescribe the tariff of fees to be paid for licenses and for examination for certificates of proficiency held and issued under the provisions of this Act; ii. authorize the payment of a portion of the license fees collected in respect of certain prescribed licenses to a provincial government, private company, or other prescribed party, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act, to any Department or employee thereof, for services given in connection with the operation of broadcasting stations and for services performed for the Minister in connection with the licensing and inspection of stations.”

Governor in Council may authorize payment of portion of license fees to provincial government, private company or other parties, for services rendered.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 27.

An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Seeds Act, 1923*. Short title.

2. In this Act and in any regulations made hereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

- (a) "advertise" means to make known by a printed public notice;
- (b) "container" includes every package, sack, bag, barrel, car, bin, case or other receptacle;
- (c) "control sample certificate" means a certificate that is issued on a control sample of seed that is received for analysis and grading at the office of a district inspector;
- (d) "Elite stock seed" means selected seed or plants produced by plant breeders, the product of which may be eligible to produce Registered or Extra No. 1 seed;
- (e) "inspector" means any inspector or other officer charged by the Minister with the enforcement of this Act;
- (f) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (g) "official analyst" means any seed analyst or plant specialist designated as official analyst under the provisions of this Act;
- (h) "regulation" means any regulation made under the provisions of this Act;
- (i) "sealed container" means any container so closed as to prevent its being opened without discovery;
- (j) "seed inspection certificate" means a certificate given by an inspector on seeds sampled, examined and graded by him or under his direction.

3.

Provisions
as to sale
of clovers,
grasses,
seed grain
and fodder
seeds.

3. (1) No person shall sell, offer, advertise, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or mixtures of seeds in containers containing seeds of clover, alfalfa, grasses, flax, sorghums, millet, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, sunflower, field peas, field beans, vetches, or other kinds of seeds that may be prescribed by regulation, nor shall any shipment be billed as seed unless each container containing such seed, or a tag or label durably attached thereto, is branded or marked on one side in printed characters, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by regulation, with the following information only:

- (a) the name and address of the seller;
- (b) the name of the kind or kinds;
- (c) the name of the variety if the seed be marked with either of the grade names Registered or Extra No. 1;
- (d) the name of the variety, when known, if the seed be marked with the grade names No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3;
- (e) the name of the grade of seed, which shall be one of the following grade names, Registered, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and for seeds of grasses, clovers and other fodder or forage plants the further grade names of No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture, and No. 3 Mixture;
- (f) the serial number of the control sample certificate or the letter and serial number of the seed inspection certificate;
- (g) the zone of production indicated by one of the following names, Northern, Central, Southern or Unknown; provided that the aforementioned names have for the purpose of this Act been geographically defined for the kind of seed named by regulation of the Minister.

Free from
weed seeds.

(2) Grass, clover, and alfalfa seeds that may be graded Registered, Extra No. 1, or No. 1, shall be free from the seeds of primary noxious weeds.

Provisions
as to sale
of rape,
field root
and garden
vegetable
seeds in
lots of over
one pound.

4. No person shall sell, offer, advertise, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada, any seeds in containers containing more than one pound of seeds of rape, mangels, beets, turnips, swedes, carrots, parsnips, radish, onions, tomatoes and other kind or kinds of field root or garden vegetable seeds that may be prescribed by regulation, unless they are free from noxious weed seeds and are graded and marked in accordance with section three of this Act, or a tag or label, durably attached thereto, is branded or marked on one side in printed characters, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by regulation, with the following information only,—

- (a) the name and address of the seller;
- (b) the name of the kind and variety;

(c)

- (c) the percentage of germination when such germination is below the minimum percentage of germination prescribed by regulation for seed of the kind;
- (d) the zone of production indicated by one of the following names, Northern, Central, Southern or Unknown; provided that the aforementioned names have for the purpose of this Act been geographically defined for the kind of seed named by regulation of the Minister.

5. No person shall sell, offer, advertise, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding or planting in Canada, any field root or garden seeds contained in containers of one pound or less of seeds, unless they are free from noxious weed seeds and a tag or label, durably attached thereto, is branded or marked on one side in printed characters, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by regulation, with the following information only,—

Provisions
as to sale
of seeds in
lots of one
pound or less

- (a) the name and address of the seller;
- (b) the name of the kind and variety;
- (c) the year in which the sealed container was filled;
- (d) the percentage of germination when such germination is below the minimum percentage of germination prescribed by regulation for seed of the kind.

6. (1) No person shall sell, offer, advertise, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding or planting in Canada, any agricultural or garden vegetable seeds or plants under any kind or variety name that is false or spurious, or any new kind or variety name that is not generally employed in Canada for that particular kind and variety during the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1923, unless the seller has first obtained a license therefor from the Minister.

Provisions
as to use of
established
variety
names and
the licensing
of new
variety
names.

(2) The Minister may refuse to issue a license in respect of any kind or variety name unless or until the seeds or plants have been submitted to a propagating test, or the mature plants have been examined and reported upon by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose, or if the kind and variety is found or known to be approximately the same as a previously established variety and variety name.

Power to
refuse
license.

7. No person shall, sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or plants that are falsely represented in any form of advertising or otherwise as to quality, character, nature, variety or description of seeds or plants of any kind or variety.

Provisions
as to truth in
advertising.

8. No person shall sell, offer, advertise, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of exporting from

Provisions
as to sale of
seeds for
export when

purported to have been inspected and graded.

Canada any seeds or mixtures of seeds that are purported to have been inspected or graded for export, unless each container containing such seed, or a tag or label durably attached thereto, is branded or marked on one side in printed characters, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by regulation, with the following information only,—

- (a) the name and address of the seller;
- (b) the name of the kind or kinds;
- (c) the name of the export grade the quality of which may be defined by regulation under the following grade names, Registered, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3;
- (d) the letter and number of the seed inspection certificate;
- (e) the name of the province and country where the seed was grown.

Rejected seed.

9. No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seed or mixture of seeds of a quality inferior to No. 3 or No. 3 Mixture; such inferior seeds shall be graded and designated as Rejected.

Provisions as to importation of seeds.

10. No person shall import into Canada for the purpose of selling or offering for sale for the purpose of seeding any seeds which are below the minimum percentages of germination prescribed by regulation for seed of the kind, or which in any way do not conform to the standards under which seeds or plants of the kind may be sold for seeding purposes in Canada under the provisions of this Act.

Exemptions.

11. This Act shall not apply to,—

- (a) seed that is sold to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purpose of seeding;
- (b) seed that is held in storage for the purpose of cleaning or grading, provided that the place of storage is not accessible to purchasers of seed or the seed is labelled "held for recleaning";
- (c) the seeds of cereal grains, buckwheat, field peas, field beans and corn that are grown, sold and delivered by any farmer on his own premises, for seeding by the purchaser himself, unless the purchaser of the said seeds obtains from the seller at the time of the sale thereof a certificate that the said seed is supplied to him subject to the provisions of this Act;
- (d) the sale of Elite stock seed that may be produced and sold by any plant breeder to a seed grower, unless such seed be again sold.

Regulations.

12. The Minister shall have power to appoint an advisory board which may at his request prepare and recommend

mend to him such regulations as it is of opinion should be established under this Act; and to make regulations prescribing,—

- (a) the minimum quality for seeds that may be sold under the grade names prescribed under the provisions of this Act, and to modify such minimum quality for any period of time or territory;
- (b) the species of plants the seeds of which may be deemed to be primary noxious or secondary noxious weed seeds, and also other plants the seeds of which may be deemed to be useless or harmful weed seeds within the meaning of this Act;
- (c) the methods to be followed in making propagating tests or an examination of seeds or plants to determine the kind or variety, whether falsely represented, or of a false and spurious name, or of a new variety within the meaning of this Act;
- (d) the form of statement, language, whether English or French, and size of the printing of the brand or mark to be on the container of seeds or plants or on a tag or label attached thereto;
- (e) the geographical areas which for the purpose of this Act shall be designated as Northern, Central, or Southern, to indicate zone of production for those kinds of seeds prescribed by regulation;
- (f) the minimum percentage of germination for each kind of seed, below which such seeds when sold, offered, advertised, exposed or had in possession for sale shall be branded or marked as required by the provisions of section four and five of this Act;
- (g) the procedure to be followed and the implements to be employed in the taking of samples of seeds or plants for the purpose of testing or grading or both, the number of samples that shall be taken and how they shall be forwarded and preserved and by whom, the methods of testing and analyses of seeds, and the limits of variability which may be tolerated as between the analysis or grading of a control sample or seed inspection sample and any different or subsequent sample purported to have been drawn for analysis or grading or both from the same lot of seed or part thereof, and beyond which limits of variability the results of the analysis or grading or both of the different or subsequent sample may prevail;
- (h) whatever may be deemed necessary to secure the observance of this Act in respect of seeds that may be imported into Canada, or to restrict or prohibit the importation into Canada of any seeds or plants that may be deemed to be not suitable for seeding or planting in Canada, or to prescribe geographical areas beyond which

which such imported seeds or plants shall not be sold for the purpose of seeding.

(i) whatever else may be deemed necessary to secure the efficient enforcement of this Act.

Power to enter and take official samples.

13. Any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any seeds or plants, in containers or in bulk, whether such seeds or plants are on the premises of the owner or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company, and may take official samples therefrom, for which samples the owner shall on demand be paid in accordance with the amount thus taken and its current value.

Official samples to be sent to approved inspector.

14. Any purchaser of seeds or any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act may take an official sample from the said seeds and forward it to such person as may be appointed to inspect, test, grade and report upon any seeds submitted for such purposes under the provisions of this Act.

Time limit complaint may be made against person from whom seed purchased.

15. (1) The primary statement of complaint in respect of any official sample of seeds or plants that is taken and sealed for testing or grading under the provisions of this Act may not be laid against the person resident in Canada from whom the seeds or plants were purchased when,—

(a) the seeds are in sealed containers and have been in the personal possession of the purchaser for more than six months, or

(b) the seeds or plants are not in sealed containers and have been in the personal possession of the purchaser for more than fourteen days.

Defence of purchaser in good faith.

(2) If, however, the person in whose possession the above referred to seeds or plants alleged to be in violation of this Act are found, shall satisfy the inspector or a magistrate, that,—

(a) the seeds were purchased by him directly from a person domiciled in Canada;

(b) the containers, if sealed were not opened, nor the state of the seeds or plants altered, while in his possession;

(c) he had no reason to believe that they did not comply with the provisions of this Act;

and shall disclose the name and address of the person from whom he purchased them and the place and date of the sale thereof to him, he shall not be liable to prosecution, but if he fails to satisfy the inspector or a magistrate on these points he shall be liable to prosecution as provided in section nineteen hereafter.

If,

If, however, the seeds or plants were purchased from a person not resident in Canada the complaint made shall be against the person in whose possession they are found.

16. Any official sample of seeds or plants taken and sealed for official testing or grading shall be taken in the presence of, Official samples to be taken in presence of witness.

(a) the person or his agent who sold, offered, advertised, exposed or had in possession for sale the said seeds or plants, or

(b) an impartial or non-interested witness;

and in accordance with the rules for official seed sampling as prescribed by regulation.

17. It shall be the duty of any district inspector who receives an official sample of seed for analysis or grading under the provisions of this Act to send one copy of his certificate of the said seeds to the inspector, informant or complainant from whom the sample was received, one copy to the seller of the said seeds, and to place one copy on file in the Department of Agriculture. Official report.

18. The Minister may publish the results of tests of official samples of seeds or plants made in connection with the enforcement of this Act, and any additional information which in the opinion of the Minister is advisable. Publications.

19. Except as otherwise provided in section twenty of this Act, every person who by himself or through the agency of another person sells, offers, advertises, exposes or has in possession for sale seeds or plants in violation of any of the provisions of this Act or regulation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence and upon summary conviction therefor be liable for a first offence to a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than twenty-five dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution; and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month unless such fine and costs of enforcing the same are sooner paid. Penalties.

20. Any person who forges or alters any certificate of grade or falsely marks or uses the serial number of any certificate issued under the provisions of this Act, or any person who wilfully lowers the quality or value of seeds by mixing any other seeds or material therewith after the said seeds have been tested and marked as required by this Act, or any person who wilfully obstructs, hinders, resists or in any way opposes any inspector charged with the enforcement Penalty for tampering or obstruction.

ment of this Act while in the discharge of his duty, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Costs of proceedings.

21. Any person convicted of an offence against this Act shall be liable, in addition to any penalty imposed, for all costs of the prosecution.

Right of civil process.

22. No proceedings taken under this Act against any person shall in any way interfere with, or lessen the right of, an aggrieved person to any remedy by legal proceedings to which he may be entitled.

Who shall be *prima facie* liable.

23. The person on whose behalf any seeds or plants are sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be *prima facie* liable for the violation of this Act.

Certificate of grade and analysis as evidence.

24. In any prosecution under this Act or of regulations prescribed hereunder, the certificate of grade of an inspector and the certificate of test or analysis of an official analyst on any sample of seeds or plants received under the provisions of this Act, shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the particulars of the said certificates as therein set out.

Appointments.

25. Such inspectors and official analysts may be appointed as required for the purposes of this Act.

Repeal.

26. *The Seed Control Act, 1911*, chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1911, is repealed.

Commencement.

27. This Act shall come into operation on such date as may be prescribed by proclamation issued by the Governor in Council.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 28.

An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 71;
1919, c. 64.

1. Section three of the *Trade Mark and Design Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter seventy-one, is amended by striking out thereof the words "but does not apply to any design the proprietor of which is not a person resident within Canada, nor to any design which is not applied to a subject-matter manufactured in Canada."

Act amended so that Part II, Industrial Designs, will apply to designs of non-residents, etc.

2. Section thirty-four of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "before publication" in the second line thereof and substituting therefor the words "within one year from the publication thereof in Canada".

Conditions of registration.

3. The following sections are added at the end of said Act:—

"49. An application for the registration of a trade mark or industrial design filed in this country by any person who has previously, regularly filed an application for the registration of the same trade mark or industrial design in a foreign country which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privilege to citizens of Canada, shall have the same force and effect as the same application would have if filed in this country on the date on which the application for the registration of the same trade mark or industrial design was first filed in such foreign country; provided the application in this country is filed within four months from the earliest date on which any such foreign application was filed.

Filing of application already filed in another country.

"50. Any trade mark the proprietor of which is an association, the existence of which is not contrary to the law of the country to which such association belongs, even if such

Trade mark of foreign association.

such association does not possess an industrial or commercial establishment, may be registered under this Act upon compliance with the requirements thereof, and on such particular conditions as may be established by regulations to be made by the Minister with the approval of the Governor in Council."

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 29.

An Act to provide for further advances to the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1913, c. 54;
1914, c. 17;
1916, c. 9;
1919, c. 74.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Vancouver Harbour Advances Act, 1923*.

Short title.

2. The Governor in Council may from time to time advance and pay to the Corporation of the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Corporation", such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five million dollars, as may be required to enable the Corporation to carry on the construction of works to provide such terminal facilities as are deemed necessary for the proper development and equipment of the harbour of Vancouver.

The Crown
may advance
\$5,000,000
to
Corporation.

3. During the period of construction of the works referred to in the preceding section, the interest payable on the debentures deposited with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General under the provisions of this Act in respect of the construction of such works shall be deemed to be money required to enable the Corporation to construct the said works and to be a part of the cost of the construction thereof, and the said interest may be paid out of the said sum of five million dollars; the period of construction herein referred to shall begin on the day when the first advance is made on account of the said construction, and shall terminate on such date as the Governor in Council shall fix and determine.

Interest on
money during
construction
to be paid
out of
capital.

4. No construction of any works shall be begun and no advances shall be made under this Act until the necessary plans, specifications and estimates in detail to govern the construction

Plans, etc.,
must be
approved.

construction of such works have been submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council.

Monthly
applications
for advances.

5. Applications for the advances authorized by this Act shall be made monthly by the Corporation during the period of construction of said works as hereinbefore defined, and each such application shall be accompanied by a statement detailing the total expenditure on any work in the month which the requested advances are to cover, and such other statements and information as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may require, and no payment shall be made on any application until such application has been approved by the Governor in Council.

Debentures
to be
deposited.

6. The Corporation shall, upon any advances being made, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General debentures of the Corporation equal in par value to the advances so made (which debentures the Corporation is hereby authorized to issue) and each such debenture shall be for such amount as the Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall prescribe. The debentures shall bear date of the day when such advance is made, and shall be repayable within twenty-five years from the date of their issue; they shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and such interest shall be made payable half yearly on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

Advances
to be a
charge
against
revenue and
property of
corporation.

7. The principal and interest of the sums advanced to the Corporation under the authority of this Act shall be payable by the Corporation out of all its property and assets and out of all its tolls, rates, dues, penalties and other sources of revenue and income, and shall rank as a charge thereon and have precedence in regard to payments next after the payments provided for in section twenty-seven of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1913.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 30.

An Act to constitute a Board of Audit.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Board of Audit Act, 1923*. Short title.
2. The Governor in Council may appoint a Board of Audit to hold office as such until the first day of July, 1925. Board of Audit.
3. The Board shall be composed of four persons. Composition.
4. The Auditor General of Canada shall be a member of the Board and Chairman of the Board. Auditor General, Chairman.
5. The Deputy Minister of Finance shall be a member of the Board and Vice-Chairman of the Board. Deputy Minister of Finance, Vice-Chairman.
6. There shall be two other members of the Board who shall be public accountants, members in good standing of an institute or organization of accountants incorporated under the authority of the Legislature of a Province of Canada. Two other members, public accountants.
7. Each of such two members shall devote to the public service such portion of his time as may be found reasonably necessary for the purpose of discharging the duties of his office, and shall be paid such sum for his services as the Treasury Board shall allow, but not exceeding the sum of three thousand dollars in any year. Remuneration of Public Accountant members.
8. The Board shall inquire into, and report upon, the present system of audit as respects the public accounts of the various Departments of the Dominion of Canada, and shall make such recommendations as may be deemed necessary or useful for the more effective control of the public revenue and expenditure. Board to investigate Audit system.

Board to investigate accounting of C.N. R. Co.

9. The Board shall inquire into the systems of accounting employed by the Canadian National Railway Company and the subsidiaries thereof, and shall make such recommendations with respect thereto as may be deemed necessary in the public interest.

Board may investigate finances of Commission or public body.

10. The Board may inquire into the financial affairs of any Commission or other public body the operations of which are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury of Canada or which are aided by grants or loans from the said Treasury, and shall make any recommendations which in their judgment will tend to a more effective control of the expenditure.

Board may investigate undertakings receiving aid from Government

11. The Minister of Finance may extend the powers of the Board to include inquiry into any other undertaking or service belonging to or receiving aid from the Government of Canada as he may deem to be in the public interest.

Power of enquiry.

12. Each member of the Board shall, for the purposes of inquiry under this Act, have all the power and authority given to the Auditor General of Canada as respects the various departments of the Dominion Government.

Board may engage skilled assistants

13. The Board may with the consent of the Minister of Finance, engage from time to time, such skilled assistants as may be required to facilitate the work of the Board, and such assistants may be paid such compensation as the Treasury Board may allow.

Clerical duties.

14. Any clerical duties that may be necessary for the purposes of the Board shall be performed by such member or members of the staff of the Auditor General of Canada, as he may designate for such purpose.

Report to the Minister.

15. The Board shall from time to time report to the Minister of Finance the results of their inquiry and any recommendations they may desire to make.

Act not to impair authority of Auditor General

16. Nothing herein contained shall in any way impair the authority given by the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act* to the Auditor General of Canada.

Expenditure to be made out of Con. Revenue Fund.

17. Any expenditure necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be made out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 31.

An Act to amend The Bankruptcy Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1919 c 36
1920, c 34
1921, c 17,
1922, c 8

1. This Act may be cited as *The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Act, 1923*. Short title

2. (1) Paragraph (f) of section two of *The Bankruptcy Act, 1919*, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“(f) ‘Authorized assignment’ means an assignment accepted and filed by the Official Receiver.” “Authorized assignment”

(2) Section two is further amended by adding the following paragraph after paragraph (m):—

“(mm) ‘Custodian’ means the person duly authorized to exercise the functions of custodian for the time being.” “Custodian”

(3) Paragraph (x) of the said section, as enacted by chapter thirty-four of the statutes of 1920, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“(x) ‘Locality of a debtor’ (whether a bankrupt or assignor) means (a) the principal place where the debtor has carried on business during the year immediately preceding the date of the presentation against him of a bankruptcy petition or the making by him of an authorized assignment; or (b) the place where the debtor has resided during the year immediately preceding the date of the presentation against him of a bankruptcy petition or the making by him of an authorized assignment; or (c), in cases not coming within (a) or (b), the place where the greater portion of the property of such debtor is situate;” “Locality of a debtor”

(4) The said section is further amended by adding the following paragraph after paragraph (y):—

“(yy) ‘Official Receiver’ means the person having authority in the locality of the debtor to exercise the functions of the official receiver for the time being.” “Official Receiver”

(5) Paragraph (*jj*) of the said section is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Trustee or authorized trustee."

"(*jj*) 'trustee' or 'authorized trustee' means, dependent upon the context, any person, who is appointed by the creditors, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, to act as a trustee in bankruptcy or under an authorized assignment or in connection with a proposal by a debtor for a composition extension or scheme of arrangement to or with his creditors."

(6) The final sentence added to paragraph (*o*) of section two of *The Bankruptcy Act* by section two of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1922 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Winding-up Act to apply and prevail in certain cases

'Moreover an order of the court, granting leave to extend or apply to any such corporation the *Winding-up Act* shall not be invalid or subject to any objection by reason only that the corporation had previously made an assignment under the provisions of this Act, or that proceedings in bankruptcy under this Act were at the time pending against the corporation, and in any such case the provisions of the *Winding-up Act* shall apply and prevail, and the bankruptcy proceedings shall abate subject to such disposition of the costs thereof to be made in the winding-up proceedings as the justice of the case may require.'

Ceasing to meet liabilities.

3. Section three of the said Act is amended by inserting the word "generally" after the word "liabilities" in paragraph (*j*) thereof.

4. Subsection four of section four of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

If petitioning creditor is a secured creditor.

"(4) (*a*) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor."

Where petition may be presented. Proof of debt, etc.

"(*b*) The petition shall be presented to the court having jurisdiction in the locality of the debtor."

(2) Subsection five of the said section is amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "and appoint as custodian a qualified person, having regard, as far as the court deems just, to the wishes of the creditors."

Interim receiver.

5. Subsection one of section five of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "authorized trustee as" in the fourth line thereof.

6. (1) Subsection one of section six of the said Act is repealed. Regarding vestment of property in trustee.

(2) Subsection two of the said section is repealed.

(3) Subsection three of the said section is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— Selection of trustee.

“(3) On a receiving order being made against a debtor, such debtor shall cease to have any capacity to dispose of or otherwise deal with his property affected by the receiving order, which shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, and upon the appointment of a trustee as hereinafter provided, such property shall, subject to the rights of secured creditors, forthwith pass to and vest in such trustee, and in any case of change of trustee, the property shall pass from trustee to trustee without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.” Vesting of property in trustee.

(4) Subsection four of the said section is amended by striking out all the words therein after the words “therein commenced” in the tenth and eleventh lines thereof. Transfer of proceedings to another division.

6A. Paragraph (t) of section 2 of the said Act is amended by substituting for the word “respectively” the word “generally”, and by adding after the word “business” the words “as they generally become due.” “Insolvent.”

7. Section seven of the said Act is repealed.

Stay of proceedings.

8. Section eight of the said Act is amended by striking out the words “this Part” in the first line thereof and substituting the words “section four.” Application of Part I.

9. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section eight, the following section:—

“GENERAL.

“ 8A. (1) The custodian whether appointed by the court pursuant to a receiving order, or by the Official Receiver pursuant to an authorized assignment, shall take immediate possession of the books and all the property of the debtor liable to seizure, and he may under the direction of the Official Receiver take conservatory measures and dispose of any perishable goods and under the direction of the court may carry on the business of the debtor for all conservatory purposes; he shall remain in possession until a trustee is appointed by the creditors. When possession to be taken by custodian.

“(2) Any person appointed as custodian pursuant to the provisions of this Act, shall during the term of his office as such custodian be deemed to be an officer of the court, and shall when so appointed forthwith give such security Security.

for the proper performance of his duties as shall be prescribed by General Rules."

10. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section 8A the following section:—

Stay of
proceedings.

"**8B.** On the making of a receiving order or authorized assignment, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor or shall commence or continue any action, execution or other proceedings for the recovery of a debt provable in bankruptcy unless with the leave of the court and on such terms as the court may impose; provided that, subject to the provisions of section forty-six, any secured creditor or person holding security on the property of the debtor may realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed, unless the court otherwise orders: Provided however that in so ordering, the court shall not have power to postpone the right of any such secured creditor or person holding security on the property of the debtor as aforesaid to realize or otherwise deal with his security as aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided namely:—

Proviso as to
rights of
secured
creditor or
person holding
security.

(a) In the case of a security for a debt due at the date of the receiving order or authorized assignment or which becomes due not later than six months thereafter, such right shall not be postponed for more than six months from such date;

(b) In the case of a security for a debt which does not become due until more than six months from the date of the receiving order or authorized assignment, such right shall not be postponed for more than six months from such date, unless all instalments of interest which are more than six months in arrears are paid and all other defaults of more than six months standing are cured, and then, only so long as no instalment of interest remains in arrears or defaults remain uncured for more than six months, but, in any event, not beyond the date at which the debt secured by such security becomes payable under the instrument or law creating the security, except under paragraph (a) hereof."

Regarding
assignment
for general
benefit of
creditors.

11. (1) Section nine of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "to an authorized trustee appointed pursuant to section fourteen with authority in the locality of the debtor" in the fourth, fifth and sixth lines.

(2) Section nine is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Authorized
assignment.

"(2) Such authorized assignment shall be accompanied by a sworn statement in the prescribed form showing the
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property

property of the debtor divisible among his creditors, the names and addresses of all his creditors and the amounts of their respective claims and the nature of each, whether privileged, secured or otherwise.

“(3) The authorized assignment shall be offered to the Official Receiver in the locality of the debtor to be filed and it shall be inoperative until accepted and filed by such Official Receiver, who shall refuse to accept the same unless it is in the form prescribed by the General Rules or words to the like effect, and accompanied by the sworn statement of affairs required by the preceding subsection. If the Official Receiver accepts the assignment, he shall file the same whereupon the property of the debtor shall be deemed to be under the authority of the court and the debtor shall cease to have any capacity to dispose of or otherwise deal with such property.

Filing of such
authorized
assignment.

“(4) Immediately after the acceptance of the authorized assignment, the Official Receiver shall appoint a custodian whom he shall, as far as possible, select from the most interested creditors, if ascertainable at the time of the assignment.

Appointment
of custodian.

“(5) Upon the appointment of the trustee by the creditors, the Official Receiver shall complete the authorized assignment by certifying thereon the name of such trustee, and such assignment shall thereupon subject to the rights of secured creditors vest, as of the date of the acceptance and filing of the said assignment, in the trustee, all the property of the debtor.”

Procedure to
vest property
in trustee.

12. Section ten of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**10.** Every Official Receiver with whom an assignment is filed, shall, when the same is completed as hereinbefore provided, deposit the same in the court having jurisdiction in the locality of the debtor, and if subsequently the trustee is displaced by a new trustee, such new trustee shall within four days of his appointment give notice thereof to the said court.”

Form of
assignment.

13. Section 10A of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is repealed.

Filing of
assignment.

14. Subsection four of section eleven of the said Act is amended by inserting the words “by the custodian” after the word “gazetted” in the twelfth line thereof.

Publication
of notice.

(2) Subsection eight of section eleven is amended by substituting the words “Official Receiver” for the word “trustee” in the fourth line thereof and by inserting the words “custodian or” before the word “trustee” in the sixth line thereof.

Registration
of assign-
ment.

Affidavit
upon
registration.

(3) Subsection eleven of section eleven is amended by inserting the words "custodian or" after the word "any" in the second line thereof.

Composition,
extension of
scheme of
arrangement.

15. Subsection one of section thirteen is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**13.** (1) Where an insolvent debtor intends to make a proposal for,—

- (a) a composition in satisfaction of his debts; or,
- (b) an extension of time for payment thereof, or,
- (c) a scheme of arrangement of his affairs;

he may, after the making of a receiving order against him or the making of an authorized assignment by him, require in writing the trustee duly appointed to convene at the office of such trustee a meeting of such debtor's creditors for the consideration of such proposal."

(2) Subsection two of section thirteen is amended by striking out of the second and third lines the words:

Proceedings
by debtor

"within such time as the trustee may then fix" and substituting the word "before".

(3) Subsection 3 of section 13 of the said Act, as enacted by chapter 8 of the statutes of 1922, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Proceedings
by trustee.

"(3) As soon as possible after an authorized trustee has been required to convene a meeting of creditors to consider a proposal of a composition, extension or scheme of arrangement, he shall fix a date for such meeting and send by registered mail,

- (a) at least ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, the day of mailing to count as the first day's notice;
- (b) a condensed statement of the assets and liabilities of the debtor;
- (c) a list of his creditors; and
- (d) a copy of his proposal,

Documents to
be sent to
creditors and
shareholders

to every known creditor and, in the case of a meeting to consider a proposal of a scheme of arrangement of the affairs of a corporation debtor of a nature that any change is made in the rights of the shareholders under the letters patent or other instrument of incorporation of the company or the right of participation in such scheme of any shareholder is made conditional upon the purchase by such shareholder of any new securities or upon any other payment or contribution by such shareholder, to every shareholder of such corporation. If any meeting of his creditors whereat a statement or list of the debtor's assets, liabilities and creditors was presented has been held before the trustee is so required to convene such meeting to consider such proposal and at the time when the debtor requires the convening of such meeting the condition of the debtor's estate remains substantially the same as at the time of

such former meeting, the trustee may omit observance of the provisions identified as (b) and (c) in this subsection. If at the meeting so convened to consider such proposal or at any subsequent meeting of creditors a majority of all the creditors and holding three-fourths in amount of all proved debts and, in the case of a meeting to consider a proposal of a scheme of arrangement, of the nature mentioned in this subsection, of the affairs of a corporation debtor, shareholders representing three-fourths in value of the holders of each class of shares of such corporation debtor present in person or by proxy at such meeting resolve to accept the proposal either as made or as altered or modified at the request of the meeting, it shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors and in the case aforesaid by the shareholders of any such corporation debtor. If approved by the court such extension, composition or scheme of arrangement shall be binding on all the creditors and, in the case of a scheme of arrangement, of the nature mentioned in this subsection, of the affairs of a corporation debtor incorporated by or under an Act of the Parliament of Canada, upon all the shareholders thereof, upon the filing in the office of the Secretary of State of a certified copy of the scheme and of the court's approval thereof and, in the case of a scheme of arrangement, of the nature mentioned in this subsection, of the affairs of a corporation debtor incorporated other than by or under an Act of the Parliament of Canada, upon all the shareholders thereof upon any necessary steps being taken to give effect thereto under the laws by or under which such company is incorporated."

When scheme deemed to be accepted.

Approval by court

Filed with Secretary of State.

(4) Subsections 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f of section thirteen, as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, are repealed.

Repeal.

(5) Subsections eight and nine of section thirteen, as enacted by chapter eight of the statutes of 1922, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

"(8) If the court is of the opinion that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the court shall refuse to approve the proposal, and the court shall refuse to approve the proposal whenever it is established that the debtor has committed any one of the offences mentioned in section eighty-nine of this Act."

Court may refuse to approve the proposal.

"(9) If any of the facts mentioned in section fifty-nine of the present Act are proved against the debtor, the court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than fifty cents in the dollar on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate: Provided that if a composition, extension or arrangement, is proposed by the debtor before the expiration of any previous

Reasonable security.

extension or of any renewal or extension thereof, no such previous extension or renewal or extension thereof shall be deemed to have been made on a previous occasion within the meaning of paragraph (j) of section 59."

(6) Subsection eighteen of section thirteen is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Court may make order annulling bankruptcy or assignment.

"(18) If the court approves the composition, extension or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy or authorized assignment and vesting the property of the debtor in him or in such other person as the court may appoint on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the court may declare."

Stay of proceedings.

16. Section 13A of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is repealed.

17. Section fourteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Security to be furnished by trustee.

"**14.** Every trustee appointed by the creditors as hereinafter provided shall within seven days give security in cash or by bond of an approved guarantee company, satisfactory to the Official Receiver, conditioned for the due accounting and for the payment over and transfer of all moneys and property received by him as such trustee.

Depositing of security.

"(2) Such security shall be deposited with the Official Receiver and shall be given in favour of the creditors generally and may be enforced by one of them on behalf of all by direction of the court.

Powers of trustee.

"(3) Every trustee duly appointed shall for the purpose of obtaining possession of and realizing upon the assets of the bankrupt or authorized assignor have power to act as such anywhere.

When trustee continued in trust.

Provided that any person authorized as trustee and acting under a receiving order or authorized assignment or in connection with a proposal for a composition, extension or scheme at the date this Act comes into force, shall continue to act as such trustee unless replaced, pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

Continuance of security given.

And provided further that nothing in this section shall have the effect of terminating the security heretofore given by any such person; such security shall be kept in force until such time as the Governor in Council is satisfied that all moneys and properties received by the trustee have been duly accounted for and paid over to the parties entitled thereto."

18. (1) Subsection one of section fifteen as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, and subsection two of the said section are repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"15. (1) The creditors shall at their first meeting appoint by ordinary resolution any person but the Official Receiver as trustee for the administration of the estate. Appointment of trustee.

"(2) A trustee may be removed and another trustee appointed or substituted by creditors by ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors or for cause by the court." Removal of trustee.

(2) Subsection five of the said section is amended by striking out the words "accept an authorized assignment or to act as trustee" in the first and second lines, and substituting therefor the words "assume the duties of trustee" and by striking out all the words after the word "debtors" in the fourth line thereof. Obligations of trustee.

19. Subsection two of section nineteen is amended by striking out the words "the receiving order or authorized assignment," in the fifth line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "his appointment." Right of manufacturer.

20. Section twenty is amended by repealing paragraph (b) of subsection three, and by inserting therein after subsection 3 (a) the following subsection:—

"(4) (a) The following paragraphs shall apply only to the province of Quebec:— Sales in the province of Quebec.

(b) No immoveable property whereon exists a hypothec or a privilege shall be sold by the trustee unless he has obtained the authorization of the judge pursuant to the permission in writing of the inspectors and after notice has been given to each hypothecary or privileged creditor, whose name is entered in the register of addresses which the registrars of the registration division are obliged to keep according to the laws of the province; Sales of hypothecated immoveable property.

(c) The sale of such immoveable property, unless a written consent to the contrary is obtained from each hypothecary or privileged creditor whose claim has been duly registered, or unless the sale is made subject to hypothec or privilege of any such creditor not so consenting, shall be made at public auction at the place prescribed and after advertisement as required for the sale of immoveable property by the sheriff in the district or place where such immoveable property is situate: Provided that in case of a sale of property situate in more than one district or place the court may direct a sale of all such property as an entirety at one place, to be specified in the order, and after such notice as the court may direct, and any sale at public auction under the provisions of this paragraph shall have the same effect as the sheriff's deed in the said province, such sale shall be subject to the contribution of the building and jury fund provided for in the case of sheriff's sale. In case of false bidding, Method of sale of hypothecated property.

the same recourse as in case of sheriff's sale may be exercised against the false bidder in the manner prescribed by the laws of the province; the present paragraph shall not be interpreted as affecting the right of a secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security as provided by this Act;

Disposal of
property so
sold by
sheriff.

(d) When an immoveable property affected by a hypothec or privilege is sold by the sheriff, the moneys realized from the sale remain in his hands to be paid by him to the privileged and hypothecary creditors in accordance with the report of distribution which shall be made by the prothonotary of the Superior Court in the usual way and the surplus shall be remitted to the trustee upon an order of the judge for its distribution among the chirographony creditors by means of a dividend sheet prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Duties
imposed by
civil code.

(e) On such sales, the trustee shall fulfil all the duties imposed on the sheriff by articles two thousand one hundred and sixty-one d to two thousand one hundred and sixty-one k inclusive of the civil code of the province of Quebec. The registrars of the different registration divisions of the said province shall also fulfil all the duties imposed upon them by the said articles; they are appointed officers of the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy for the carrying out of the provision of this subsection. The omission to comply with any of the provisions of the said articles shall not invalidate any proceedings of the sale but the officer in default shall be responsible for all damages which may result therefrom."

Description
of debtor's
property.

21. Section twenty-five is amended by striking out the words "in the case of a bankrupt," where they occur in the fifteenth and sixteenth lines thereof.

21A. The first sentence of section 27 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Continuance
of business.

"If an interim receiver or custodian or the trustee is directed to continue the business of a debtor, he may for this purpose incur obligations, borrow money, and give security on any property of the estate by mortgage, pledge or otherwise, including security under the provisions of *The Bank Act*, and make necessary or advisable advances, which obligations and advances so incurred or made including obligations for money so borrowed, shall be discharged or repaid to the interim receiver, custodian or trustee out of the assets of the debtor in priority to the claims of the creditors."

22.

22. (1) Subsection two of section thirty-seven of the said Act is amended by inserting the words "and notice that he will apply to the court on a day named therein for his discharge" after the word "therefor" in the eighth line thereof.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements.

(2) Subsection seven of the said section, as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is amended by striking out all the words therein before the word "realized" in the fourth line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "When subsection four of section eleven and subsection two of section forty-two have been complied with as to gazetting, publishing and mailing notices to creditors, the trustee having"

Final dividends.

23. Subsection three of section forty of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "except with the approval in writing of the inspectors and of the court."

Remuneration of trustee.

24. Subsection four of section forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is amended by striking out the word "special" in the second line thereof, and substituting the word "one" for the word "eight" in the third line thereof.

Security released.

25. Section forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(7) The trustee shall apply to the court for the discharge hereinbefore referred to within thirty days of the payment of the final dividend and if such discharge be refused the trustee shall be ineligible to be appointed in the future as trustee under this Act. There shall be no fee on this application unless it is contested."

Application of trustee for discharge.

26. (1) Subsection one of section forty-two of the said Act is amended by inserting the words "a trustee and" after the word "appoint" in the sixth line thereof.

Meetings of creditors.

(2) Subsection two of the said section, as amended by chapter eight of the statutes of 1922, is further amended by substituting the word "custodian" for the word "trustee" wherever it occurs therein, and by striking out the words "at his office or some other convenient place" and substituting therefor the words "at the office of the Official Receiver in the locality of the debtor."

Notice of meeting.

(3) Subsection five of the said section is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(5) (i) The Official Receiver or his nominee shall be the chairman at the first meeting of creditors. He shall decide any questions arising in connection with the appointment of

Chairman of meeting.

of the trustee by creditors, and from any such decision any creditor may appeal to the court;

(ii) At all other meetings the chairman shall be such person as the meeting by resolution appoints;

(iii) The chairman of any meeting may with the consent of the meeting adjourn the meeting from time to time and place to place."

Right of
creditor
to vote.

(4) Subsection nine of the said section is amended by inserting the words "custodian or" before the word "trustee" in the fifth line thereof.

Voting by
proxy.

(5) Subsection thirteen of the said section is amended by inserting the words "custodian or" before the word "trustee" in the second line thereof, and by substituting the word "custodian" for the word "trustee" in the third line thereof.

Proof of
debts.

27. Subsection two of section forty-five is amended by inserting the words "custodian or" before the word "trustee" in the third line thereof.

28. Subsection three of section forty-six as enacted by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Secured
creditor
to value
securities.

"(3) If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security he may if he wishes to rank for dividend and he shall within thirty days after demand made upon him by the trustee, or within such further time as may be allowed by the inspectors or the court, file with the trustee a statutory declaration stating therein full particulars of his security, or securities, the date when each security was given and the value at which he assesses each thereof. A creditor shall be entitled to receive a dividend in respect only of the balance due to him after deducting the assessed value of his security."

(2) Subsection five of section forty-six is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

May order
security
to be sold.

"(5) If the trustee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, or if a secured creditor who has neither realized nor surrendered his security, fails to assess said security within the period above mentioned, the trustee may require that the property comprised in the security be offered for sale at such time and on such terms and conditions, as may be agreed on between the creditor and the trustee, or as, in default of such agreement the court may direct. If the sale be by public auction the creditor or the trustee on behalf of the estate may bid or purchase. In the province of Quebec if the security consists of a hypothec or privilege upon immovable property, the sale, when directed by the court, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subsection four of section twenty

of

of this Act, and said sale shall have the effect mentioned in said subsection."

(3) Subsection seven of section forty-six is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(7) If a creditor after having valued his security, subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of subsection five the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor. The costs and expenses of any sale made under subsection five shall be in the discretion of the court."

Amended
valuation
by creditor.

(4) Subsection eight of section forty-six is amended by striking out the words "within two months after filing his claim" in lines two and three of the said subsection.

Secured
creditor
may amend.

29. Subsection two of section forty-eight is amended by striking out the words,—

Wife's claim.

"claim any dividend as a creditor in respect of any money or other estate hereafter lent or entrusted by her to her husband, for the purpose of his trade or business, or"

30. Subsection one of section fifty-one is amended by inserting after the word "firstly" in the fifth line thereof, the words "costs and expenses of the custodian and"

Priority
of claims

30A. Subsection (1) of section 51 of the said Act, chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1919, as amended by section thirty-nine of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

"Fourthly, claims resulting from injuries to employees of the insolvent debtor to which the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act do not apply, but only upon moneys paid or payable to the insolvent estate by persons or companies guaranteeing the insolvent debtor against damages resulting from such injuries."

Priority
of claims.

31. Section fifty-two of the said Act, as amended by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

"**52.** When a receiving order or an assignment is made against or by any lessee under this Act, the same consequences shall ensue as to the rights and priorities of his landlord as would have ensued under the laws of the province in which the demised premises are situated if the lessee at the time of such receiving order or assignment had been a person entitled to make and had made an abandonment or a voluntary assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors pursuant to the laws of the province,

Application
of provincial
law.

province; and nothing in this Act shall be deemed to suspend, limit or affect the legislative authority of any province to enact any law providing for or regulating the rights and priorities of landlords consequent upon any such abandonment or voluntary assignment; nor shall anything in this Act be deemed to interfere or conflict with the operation of any such provincial law heretofore or hereafter enacted insofar as it provides for or regulates the rights and priorities of landlords in such an event."

Examination
of bankrupt
by Official
Receiver.

32. Subsection one of section fifty-four, as amended by chapter eight of the statutes of 1922, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**54.** (1) Where a receiving order or an authorized assignment is made, the bankrupt or assignor shall present himself before the Official Receiver who shall examine him as to the causes of his insolvency and the disposition of his assets, and shall put to him the questions provided by the General Rules or questions to the like effect. The Official Receiver shall make notes of such examination and shall communicate them to the creditors at their first meeting. If the bankrupt or assignor fails to present himself for such examination within three days from the making of the receiving order or the filing of the assignment, the court may by warrant cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination, and may order him to be committed to the common gaol of the judicial district in which he resides for a term not exceeding twelve months. Furthermore, the bankrupt or assignor shall make out and submit to the Official Receiver a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed by the court. Such statement shall be submitted within seven days from the date of the receiving order or assignment, but the court may for special reasons extend the time. It shall be the duty of the custodian to verify the debtor's statement of affairs and to make an inventory of his assets."

Examination
of debtors,
etc.

33. (1) Subsection one of section fifty-six is amended by inserting the words "any person reasonably thought to have knowledge of the affairs of the debtor" after the word "debtor" in the seventh line, and by striking out all the words in the said subsection after the word "property" in the tenth line.

(2) The said section fifty-six is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

“(9) Any person liable to be examined under the provisions of this section or of section fifty-four, shall be bound to answer all questions relating to the business or property of the debtor, and as to the causes of his insolvency and the disposition of his assets, and shall not be excused from answering any question on the ground that the answer may tend to criminate the person so examined or to establish his liability in any civil action, and all or any of the questions and answers upon any examination under this section may be given in evidence against the person so examined on any charge of an offence against this Act and in any civil action or proceeding brought by, or on behalf of, the trustee or of any creditor or creditors entitled to take such action or proceedings.”

Questions must be answered.

Liability to civil action or charge of offence.

34. Subsection five of section fifty-eight of the said Act is amended by striking out the words “unless for special reasons the court otherwise determines” in the fifth line thereof.

Powers of court regarding conditional discharge.

35. The following section is added after section sixty-five:—

General.

“**65A.** There shall be one Official Receiver in each Bankruptcy District or Division who shall be deemed to be an officer of the court and who as such Official Receiver shall have and perform only such duties and responsibilities as are prescribed by this Act and Rules, and shall be appointed by the Governor in Council.”

Official Receivers.

36. Section sixty-seven of the said Act, as amended by chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1921, is further amended by inserting the words “except with the approval of the court,” after the word “proceeds” in the ninth line thereof.

Tariff of costs and fees.

37. Section ninety-four is amended by adding thereto:—
“Any composition, extension or scheme of arrangement, although accepted or approved, may be annulled at the request of the trustee or of any creditor whenever the debtor is afterwards convicted of any offence mentioned in section eighty-nine of this Act.”

Criminal liability after composition.

38. This Act shall come into force by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General.

Commencement of Act.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 32.

An Act respecting Banks and Banking.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 29
1908, c. 7.
1911, c. 4.
1912, c. 5
1913, c. 9.
(C.S.)
1914 (2 Sess.)
c. 3.
1915, c. 1
1916, c. 10.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Bank Act*. 1913, c. 9, Short title. s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) "Association" means the Canadian Bankers' Association, incorporated by chapter 93 of the statutes of 1900, intituled <i>An Act to incorporate the Canadian Bankers' Association</i> ; | Definitions.
"Association." |
| (b) "bank" means any bank to which this Act applies; | "Bank." |
| (c) "bill of lading" includes all receipts for goods, wares or merchandise, accompanied by an undertaking to transport the same from the place where they were received to some other place, by any mode of carriage, whatever; | "Bill of lading." |
| (d) "Circulation Fund" means the fund heretofore established and continued by the authority of this Act under the name of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund; | "Circulation Fund." |
| (e) "Curator" means any person appointed under the authority of this Act by the Canadian Bankers' Association to supervise the affairs of any bank which has suspended payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue; | "Curator." |
| (f) "farmer" includes the owner, occupier, landlord and tenant of a farm; | "Farmer." |

(g)

- "Goods, wares and merchandise."
- (g) "goods, wares and merchandise" includes, in addition to the things usually understood thereby, products of agriculture, products of the forest, products of the quarry and mine, products of the sea, lakes and rivers, petroleum and crude oil, and other articles of commerce;
- "Manufacturer."
- (h) "grain" includes wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and flax;
- (i) "manufacturer" includes manufacturers of logs, timber or lumber, maltsters, distillers, brewers, refiners and producers of petroleum, tanners, curers, packers, canners of meat, pork, fish, fruit or vegetables, and any person who produces by hand, art, process or mechanical means any goods, wares or merchandise;
- "Minister."
- (j) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance and Receiver General;
- "President."
- (k) "president" does not include an honorary president;
- "Products of agriculture."
- (l) "products of agriculture," in addition to the direct products of the soil such as hay, grain, roots, vegetables, fruits and other crops, includes milk, cream, butter, cheese, honey, poultry (dead), and eggs, hides, skins and wool, and dried, canned and preserved vegetables and fruits;
- "Products of the forests."
- (m) "products of * * * * the forest" includes bark, logs, pulpwood, piling, spars, railway ties, poles, mining and all other timber, shingles, laths, deals, boards, staves and all other lumber, and the skins and furs of wild animals;
- "Products of the sea, lakes and rivers."
- (n) "products of * * * * the sea, lakes and rivers" includes, in addition to fish of all kinds, whether fresh, frozen, salted, dried, canned, preserved in oil or otherwise preserved, whales and seals, their oil, skins and bone, oysters, lobsters and other crustaceans, fresh and canned or otherwise preserved;
- "Trustees."
- (o) "trustees" means the persons appointed by the Association and by the Minister to receive and hold the central gold reserves, and "trustee" means any one of the trustees, and if one or more of the trustees is a corporation then "trustee" includes each of the officers of such corporation who is responsible for any action taken by the corporation for the purposes of this Act;
- "Trustee"
- (p) "warehouse receipt—"
- (i) means any receipt given by any person for any goods, wares or merchandise in his actual, visible and continued possession as bailee thereof in good faith and not as of his own property, and,
- (ii) includes receipts, given by any person who is the owner or keeper of a harbour, cove, pond, wharf, yard, warehouse, shed, storehouse or other place for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise, for goods, wares and merchandise delivered to him as bailee,

- and actually in the place or in one or more of the places owned or kept by him, whether such person is engaged in other business or not, and,
- (iii) includes also receipts given by any person in charge of logs or timber in transit from timber limits or other lands to the place of destination of such logs or timber, and,
- (iv) includes Lake Shippers Clearance Association receipts and all documents recognized by *The Canada Grain Act* as warehouse receipts. 1913, c. 9, s. 2. Am.

3. Where by this Act any public notice is required to be given the notice shall, unless otherwise specified, be given by advertisement— Public notice, how given.

- (a) in one or more newspapers published at the place where the chief office of the bank is situate; and,
- (b) in *The Canada Gazette*.

2. When by this Act a notice is required to be published in a newspaper for four weeks or any longer period, publication each week in a weekly newspaper, or once a week during the period in a newspaper published more frequently, shall be a sufficient publication for the purposes of this Act. Sufficiency of publication.

3. When by this Act notice of any call is required to be given to the shareholders the notice shall, unless otherwise specified, be sufficiently given by mailing the notice in the post office, registered and post paid, to the last known post office address of the respective shareholders as shown by the records of the bank, at least thirty days prior to the day on which the call is payable. 1913, c. 9, s. 2. Notice of call.

APPLICATION.

General.

4. The provisions of this Act apply to the several banks enumerated in Schedule A to this Act, and to every bank incorporated after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, whether this Act is specially mentioned in its Act of incorporation or not, but not to any other bank, except as hereinafter specially provided. 1913, c. 9, s. 3. To what banks this Act applies.

5. Each of the several banks under the name mentioned in Schedule A to this Act is, and shall continue to be, a body politic and corporate until the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and this Act shall form and be the charter of each of the said banks until the first day of July aforesaid. The chief office of each bank, and, subject to the provisions of this Act with regard to increase or decrease, the amount of its authorized capital stock, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, shall be as set out in the Schedule. Bank charters continued to July 1st, 1933, as to some particulars.

As to other
particulars.

2. As to all other particulars this Act shall form and be the charter of each of the said banks until the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three. 1913, c. 9, s. 4. Am.

Forfeited or
void charters
not
continued.

6. Nothing in the next preceding section shall be deemed to continue in force any charter or Act of incorporation, if, or in so far as it is, under the terms thereof, or under the terms of this Act or of any other Act passed or to be passed, forfeited or rendered void by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of such charter or Act of incorporation, or by reason of insolvency, or for any other reason. 1913, c. 9, s. 4. Am.

Banks in course of winding-up.

Act continues
to apply
for purposes
of winding-
up.

7. The provisions of this Act shall continue to apply to the banks named in the Schedule to chapter 9 of the statutes of 1913 intituled *An Act respecting Banks and Banking*, and not named in Schedule A to this Act, but only in so far as may be necessary to wind up the business of the said banks respectively; and the charters or Acts of incorporation of the said banks, and any Acts in amendment thereof, or any Acts in relation to the said banks now in force, shall respectively continue in force for the purposes of winding up, and for such purposes only. 1913, c. 9, s. 5. Am.

INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Particulars
of Act of
incorporation.

8. The capital stock of every bank hereafter incorporated, the name of the bank, the place where its chief office is to be situated, and the names of the provisional directors, shall be declared in the Act of incorporation of every such bank respectively. 1913, c. 9, s. 8.

Form
thereof.

9. An Act of incorporation of a bank in the form set forth in Schedule B to this Act shall be construed to confer upon the bank thereby incorporated all the powers, privileges and immunities, and to subject it to all the liabilities and provisions set forth in this Act. 1913, c. 9, s. 9.

Capital
stock and
shares.

10. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. 1913, c. 9, s. 10.

Provisional
directors.

11. The number of provisional directors shall be not less than five.

Qualification

2. A provisional director shall not be eligible to act as such unless he be a *bona fide* subscriber of stock of the bank for and on his own behalf, to become the absolute
206 and

and sole owner in his individual right of such stock, and not as trustee or in the right of another, on which subscription not less than—

- (a) three thousand dollars have been paid up, when the paid-up capital stock of the bank is one million dollars or less;
- (b) four thousand dollars have been paid up, when the paid-up capital stock of the bank is over one million dollars and does not exceed three million dollars;
- (c) five thousand dollars have been paid up, when the paid-up capital stock of the bank exceeds three million dollars. 1923. New.

3. The provisional directors shall hold office until directors are elected by the subscribers to the stock, as herein-after provided. 1913, c. 9, s. 11. Am. Tenure of office.

12. For the purpose of organizing the bank, the provisional directors may, after giving ten days public notice thereof, cause stock books to be opened, in which shall be recorded the subscriptions of such persons as desire to become shareholders in the bank. Opening of stock books.

2. The stock books shall be opened at the place where the chief office of the bank is to be situate, and elsewhere in the discretion of the provisional directors. Where.

3. Each subscriber shall, at the time of subscription, give his post office address, and description, and these particulars shall appear in the stock books in connection with the name of the subscriber and the number of shares subscribed for. Particulars entered.

4. There shall be printed in small pica type, or type of larger size, on each page in the stock books upon which subscriptions are recorded, and on every document constituting or authorizing a subscription, on a part of the page and document, respectively, which may be readily seen by the person recording the subscription, or by the person signing the document, a copy of section 125 of this Act. Notice of double liability.

5. The stock books may be kept open for such time as the provisional directors deem necessary. Time stock books open.

6. In case of the non-payment of any instalment or other sum payable by a subscriber on account of his subscription, the provisional directors may, in the corporate name of the bank, sue for, recover, collect and get in any such instalment or sum. 1913, c. 9, s. 12. Recovery of unpaid subscriptions.

13. Whenever a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the bank has been *bona fide* subscribed, and payments in money on account thereof have been made by the subscribers, the total of such payments making a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and as soon thereafter as the provisional directors have paid thereout to the Minister the sum of First meeting of subscribers.

two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the provisional directors may, by public notice published for at least four weeks, and by notice with postage prepaid mailed to the last known address of each subscriber at least ten days prior to the date of such meeting, call a meeting of the subscribers to the said stock, to be held in the place named in the Act of incorporation as the chief office of the bank, at such time and at such place as is set forth in the said notice.

What is a
bona fide
subscription.

2. For the purposes of the foregoing subsection no subscription shall be deemed to have been made *bona fide* or be complete unless and until payment in money equal to at least ten per cent of the amount subscribed has been made on account of such subscription by the subscriber, and such payment, with the date thereof, shall be entered on the stock books opposite to such subscription.

Business
at meeting.

3. The subscribers shall, at such meeting,—

(a) determine the day upon which the annual general meeting of the bank is to be held;

(b) elect such number of directors, duly qualified under this Act, not less than five, as they think necessary; and,

(c) provide for the method of filling vacancies in the board of directors until the annual general meeting.

Tenure of
directors.

4. Such directors shall hold office until the annual general meeting next succeeding their election.

Provisional
directors
cease.

5. Upon the election of directors as aforesaid the functions of the provisional directors shall cease. 1913, c. 9, s. 13. Am.

Permission to
commence
business.

14. The bank shall not issue notes or commence the business of banking until it has obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate permitting it to do so.

No certificate
until
directors
elected.

2. No application for such certificate shall be made until directors have been elected by the subscribers to the stock in the manner hereinbefore required 1913, c. 9, s. 14.

Statement
of payments
by pro-
visional
directors.

15. At the time of the application for the certificate, there shall be submitted to the Treasury Board a sworn statement setting forth the several sums of money paid in connection with the incorporation and organization of the bank, and such statement shall, in addition, include a list of all the unpaid liabilities, if any, in connection with or arising out of such incorporation and organization.

To what
limited.

2. Prior to the time at which the certificate is given no payments on account of incorporation and organization expenses shall be made out of moneys paid in by subscribers except reasonable sums for the payment of clerical assistance, legal services, office rental, advertising, stationery, postage and expenses of travel, if any.

When certificate
may
be granted.

3. No certificate shall be given by the Treasury Board until it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Board, by
208 affidavit

affidavit or otherwise, that all the requirements of this Act and of the special Act of incorporation of the bank, as to the subscriptions to the capital stock, the payment of money by subscribers on account of their subscriptions, the payment required to be made to the Minister, the election of directors, deposit for security of note issue, or other preliminaries, have been complied with, and that the sum so paid is then held by the Minister, and unless it appears to the Board that the expenses of incorporation and organization are reasonable.

4. No such certificate shall be given except within one year from the passing of the Act of incorporation of the bank applying for the said certificate. 1913, c. 9, s. 15.

Within one year.

16. If the bank does not obtain a certificate from the Treasury Board within one year from the time of the passing of its Act of incorporation, all the rights, powers and privileges conferred on the bank by its Act of incorporation shall thereupon cease and determine, and be of no force or effect whatever.

If certificate not granted, powers to cease.

2. If stock books have been opened and subscriptions in whole or in part paid, but no certificate from the Treasury Board obtained within the time limited by the preceding subsection, no part of the money so paid, or accrued interest thereon, shall be disbursed for commissions, salaries, charges for services or for other purposes, except a reasonable amount for payment of clerical assistance, legal services, office rental, advertising, stationery, postage and expenses of travel, if any, unless it is so provided by resolution of the subscribers at a meeting convened after notice, at which the greater part of the money so paid is represented by subscribers or by proxies of subscribers; and each subscriber shall be entitled at such a meeting to one vote for each ten dollars paid on account of his subscription.

Ordinary disbursements allowed, but other expenses subject to resolution.

3. If the amount allowed by such resolution for commissions, salaries or charges for services be deemed insufficient by the provisional directors, or directors elected under section 13 of this Act, as the case may be, or if no resolution for such purpose be passed after a meeting has been duly called, then the provisional directors, or directors elected as aforesaid, may apply to a judge of any superior or county court having jurisdiction where the chief office of the bank is fixed by its Act of incorporation, to settle and determine all charges and the reasonableness of the amount of the disbursements already made to which such money and interest, if any, shall be subject, before distribution of the balance to the subscribers.

Application to court to settle amount of disbursements.

4. Notice of the meeting and notice of the application respectively referred to in the next preceding subsections shall be given by mailing the notice in the post office,

Notice of meeting and application to court, with statement.

registered

registered and post paid, at least twenty-one days prior to the date fixed for such meeting or the hearing of such application, to the several subscribers to their respective post office addresses as contained in the stock books; and each of such notices shall contain a statement, in summary form, of the several amounts for commissions, salaries, charges for services and disbursements which it is proposed shall be provided by resolution for payment, or settled and determined by a judge, as the case may be.

Voting.

5. Votes of subscribers may be given at such meeting by proxy, the holder of such proxy to be a subscriber, and subscribers may be heard either in person or by counsel on such application.

Ratio payable by subscribers.

6. In order that the sums paid and payable under the provisions of this section may be equitably borne by the subscribers, the provisional directors or the directors, as the case may be, shall, after the amount of such sums is ascertained as herein provided, fix the proportionate part thereof chargeable to each subscriber at the ratio of the number of shares, in respect of which he is a subscriber to the total number of shares *bona fide* subscribed.

Payment of excess.

7. The respective amounts so fixed shall, before return of the sums paid in to the subscriber, be deducted therefrom, and if the respective sums paid in are not as much as the amounts so fixed, then the excess in each case shall be payable forthwith by the subscriber to the provisional directors or the directors, as the case may be.

Deductions.

8. The total of the amounts in excess mentioned in the next preceding subsection which the provisional directors or the directors are unable to get in or collect in what seems to them a reasonable time shall, with any legal costs incurred, be deducted by them from the sums then remaining in their hands to the credit of the several subscribers in the ratio hereinbefore mentioned, the shares in respect of which no such collections have been made being eliminated from the basis of calculation.

Return of excess to subscribers.

9. The provisional directors or directors, after payment by them of the sums payable under this section, shall return to the subscribers, with any interim interest accretions, the respective balances of the moneys paid in by the subscribers. 1913, c. 9, s. 16.

Deposit, how disposed of if certificate granted.

17. Upon the issue of the certificate in manner hereinbefore provided, the Minister shall forthwith pay to the bank the amount of money so deposited with him as aforesaid, without interest, after deducting therefrom the sum of five thousand dollars required to be deposited under the provisions of this Act for the securing of the notes issued by the bank.

If certificate not granted.

2. In case no certificate is issued by the Treasury Board within the time limited for the issue thereof, the amount

so deposited shall be returned to the bank for distribution in the manner provided by this Act.

3. In no case shall the Minister be under any obligation to see to the proper application in any way of the amount so returned. 1913, c. 9, s. 17. Minister
not bound.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

18. The shareholders of the bank may, at any annual general meeting or at any special general meeting duly called for the purpose, regulate, by by-law, the following matters incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the bank, that is to say:— Regulation
by by-law.

- (a) The day upon which the annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors shall be held;
- (b) The record to be kept of proxies, and the time, not exceeding twenty days, within which proxies must be produced and recorded prior to a meeting in order to entitle the holder to vote thereon;
- (c) The number of the directors, which shall be not less than five, and the quorum thereof, which shall be not less than three;
- (d) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the qualifications of directors;
- (e) The method of filling vacancies in the board of directors, whenever the same occur during each year;
- (f) The time and proceedings for the election of directors in case of a failure of any election on the day appointed for it;
- (g) The remuneration of the president, vice-president and other directors; and,
- (h) The amount of discounts or loans which may be made to directors, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any shareholder, or to corporations.

2. A copy of the by-laws in force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in respect of the several matters hereinbefore in this section set out, together with a copy of this section of the Act, shall, before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, be sent to each shareholder at his last known post office address, as shown by the books of the bank; and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, within six months after the end of each successive five-year period, a copy of the by-laws, in respect of the said matters, in force at the end of each such period, shall be sent as aforesaid. Copy of
by-laws to be
sent to
shareholders.

3. The shareholders may authorize the directors to establish guarantee and pension funds for the officers and employees of the bank and their families, and to contribute Guarantee
and pension
funds.

thereto out of the funds of the bank, and such guarantee or pension fund, whether contributed in whole or in part out of the funds of the bank or not, shall be invested in securities in which a trustee may invest under *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*. Any conversion of investments rendered necessary by this provision shall be made within such time or times as the Minister may deem reasonable.

Existing
by-laws
continued.

4. Until it is otherwise prescribed by by-law under this section, the by-laws of the bank on any matter which may be regulated by by-law under this section shall remain in force, except as to any provision fixing the qualification of directors at an amount less than that prescribed by this Act. 1913, c. 9, s. 18. Am.

Exception.

Board of
directors.

19. The stock, property, affairs and concerns of the bank shall be managed by a board of directors, who shall be elected annually in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be eligible for re-election. 1913, c. 9, s. 19.

Qualifica-
tions.

20. Each director shall hold stock of the bank, of which stock he shall be the absolute and sole owner in his individual right and not as trustee or in the right of another, on which not less than—

- (a) three thousand dollars have been paid up, when the paid-up capital stock of the bank is one million dollars or less;
- (b) four thousand dollars have been paid up, when the paid-up capital stock of the bank is over one million dollars and does not exceed three million dollars;
- (c) five thousand dollars have been paid up, when the paid-up capital stock of the bank exceeds three million dollars.

Required
stock
holdings.

2. No person shall be elected or continue to be a director unless he holds stock, of which he is the owner as aforesaid, paid up to the amount required by this Act, or such greater amount as is required by any by-law in that behalf.

Majority to
be British
subjects.

3. A majority of the directors shall be natural born or naturalized subjects of His Majesty and domiciled in Canada. 1913, c. 9, s. 20.

Election of
directors.

21. The directors shall be elected by the shareholders at the annual general meeting.

At chief
office.

2. The election shall take place at the place where the chief office of the bank is situate.

Notice.

3. Public notice of the annual general meeting shall be given by the directors by publishing such notice, for at least four weeks previously to the time of holding the said meeting, in a newspaper published at the place where the chief office of the bank is situate, and by mailing a copy of such notice to each shareholder at his last known post office

office address, as shown by the books of the bank, at least twenty days prior to the time aforesaid. 1913, c. 9, s. 21.

22. The persons, to the number authorized to be elected, who have the greatest number of votes at any election, shall be directors. 1913, c. 9, s. 22.

Who shall
be directors.

23. If it happens at any election that two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and the election or non-election of one or more of such persons as a director or directors depends on such equality, then the directors who have a greater number of votes, or the majority of them, shall, in order to complete the full number of directors, determine which of the said persons so having an equal number of votes shall be a director or directors. 1913, c. 9, s. 23.

Provision in
case of
equality of
votes.

24. The directors, as soon as may be after their election shall proceed to elect, by ballot, from their number a president and one or more vice-presidents.

Election of
president
and vice-
president.

2. The directors may also elect by ballot one of their number to be honorary president. 1913, c. 9, s. 24.

Honorary
president.

25. If a vacancy occurs in the board of directors the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by the by-laws: Provided that, if the vacancy is not filled, the acts of a quorum of the remaining directors shall not be thereby invalidated. 1913, c. 9, s. 25.

Vacancies,
how filled.

Proviso.

26. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the president or vice-president, the directors shall, from among themselves, elect a president or a vice-president, who shall continue in office for the remainder of the year. 1913, c. 9, s. 26.

Vacancy in
presidency or
vice-
presidency.

27. If an election of directors is not made on the day appointed for that purpose, such election may take place on any other day, according to the by-laws made by the shareholders in that behalf.

Postponed
election of
directors

2. The directors in office on the day appointed for the election of directors shall remain in office until a new election is made. 1913, c. 9, s. 27.

Continuance
in office.

28. The president, or in his absence a vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the directors.

Meetings of
directors.

2. If at any meeting of the directors both president and vice-presidents are absent, one of the directors present, chosen to act *pro tempore*, shall preside.

Temporary
chairman.

3. The president, a vice-president or president *pro tempore*, so presiding, shall vote as a director, and shall, if there is an equal division on any question, also have a casting vote.

Voting.

Record of
attendance of
Directors.

4. A record shall be kept of the attendance at each meeting of directors. A summary thereof prepared so as to show the total number of directors' meetings held and the number attended by each director shall be sent to each shareholder with the notice of the annual meeting required by section twenty-one; and such summary may state the nature and extent of the services rendered by any director who, by reason of residing at a point remote from the chief office of the bank, has been unable to attend meetings of directors. 1913. c. 9, s. 28. Am.

General
powers of
directors.

29. The directors may make by-laws and regulations, not repugnant to the provisions of this Act, or to any by-law duly passed by the shareholders or to the laws of Canada, with respect to—

- (a) the management and disposition of the stock, property, affairs and concerns of the bank;
- (b) the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks and servants employed therein; and,
- (c) all such other matters as appertain to the business of a bank.

Existing
by-laws
continued.

2. All by-laws of the bank heretofore lawfully made and now in force with regard to any matter respecting which the directors may make by-laws under this section, including any by-laws for the establishing of guarantee and pension funds for the employees of the bank, shall remain in force until they are repealed or altered by other by-laws made under this Act. 1913, c. 9, s. 29.

Appointment
of officers.

Directors
may
authorize
officer to
make
appointments.

30. The directors may appoint as many officers, clerks and servants as they may consider necessary for the carrying on of the business of the bank, and may authorize any officer of the bank to make such of these appointments as they may deem expedient.

Salaries.

2. Such officers, clerks and servants may be paid such salaries and allowances as the directors or such officer, in the case of appointments made by him, consider necessary.

Security.

3. The directors before permitting any general manager, manager, or other officer, clerk or servant of the bank to enter upon the duties of his office, and any officer, authorized as aforesaid, before permitting any officer, clerk or servant of the bank appointed by him to enter upon the duties of his office, shall require him to give a bond, guarantee or other security to the satisfaction of the directors or such officer as the case may be, for the due and faithful performance of his duties. 1913, c. 9, s. 30. Am.

Special
general
meeting.

31. A special general meeting of the shareholders of the bank, may be called at any time by—

- (a) the directors of the bank or any four of them; or,
- (b)

(b) any number not less than twenty-five of the shareholders, acting by themselves or by their proxies, who are together proprietors of at least one-tenth of the paid-up capital stock of the bank.

2. Such directors or shareholders shall give six weeks' previous public notice, specifying therein the object of such meeting. Notice.

3. Such meeting shall be held at the usual place of meeting of the shareholders. Place.

4. If the object of the special general meeting is to consider the proposed removal, for maladministration or other specified and apparently just cause, of the president or a vice-president, or of a director of the bank, and if a majority of the votes of the shareholders at the meeting is given for such removal, a director to replace him shall be elected or appointed in the manner provided by the by-laws of the bank, or, if there are no by-laws providing therefor, by the shareholders at the meeting. Removal of president, vice-president or director.
Another to replace.

5. If it is the president or a vice-president who is removed, his office shall be filled by the directors in the manner provided in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president or vice-president. 1913, c. 9, s. 31. Choosing another president or vice-president.

32. Every shareholder shall, on all occasions on which the votes of the shareholders are taken, have one vote for each share held by him for at least thirty days before the time of meeting. One vote for each share.

2. In all cases when the votes of the shareholders are taken, the voting shall be by ballot. Ballot.

3. All questions proposed for the consideration of the shareholders shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the shareholders present or represented by proxy. Majority to determine.

4. The chairman elected to preside at any meeting of the shareholders shall vote as a shareholder only, unless there is a tie, in which case he shall, except as to the election of a director, have a casting vote. Casting vote.

5. If two or more persons are joint holders of shares, any one of the joint holders may be empowered, by letter of attorney from the other joint holder or holders, or a majority of them, to represent the said shares, and to vote accordingly. As to joint holders of shares.

6. Shareholders may vote by proxy, but no person other than a shareholder eligible to vote shall be permitted to vote or act as proxy. Proxies.

7. No general manager, manager, clerk or other subordinate officer of the bank shall vote either in person or by proxy, or hold a proxy for the purpose of voting. Officers not to vote.

8. No appointment of a proxy to vote at any meeting of the shareholders of the bank shall be valid for that purpose unless it has been made or renewed in writing within one year last preceding the time of such meeting. Renewal of proxies.

Calls must
be paid
before
voting.

9. No shareholder shall vote, either in person or by proxy, on any question proposed for the consideration of the shareholders of the bank at any meeting of the shareholders, or in any case in which the votes of the shareholders of the bank are taken, unless he has paid all calls made by the directors which are then due and payable. 1913, c. 9, s. 32.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Increase of
capital.

33. The capital stock of the bank may be increased, from time to time, by such percentage, or by such amount, as is determined upon by by-law passed by the shareholders at the annual general meeting, or at any special general meeting called for the purpose.

Approval of
Treasury
Board.

2. No such by-law shall come into operation, or be of any force or effect, unless and until a certificate approving thereof has been issued by the Treasury Board.

Conditions
for approval.

3. No such certificate shall be issued by the Treasury Board unless application therefor is made within three months from the time of the passing of the by-law, nor unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board that a copy of the by-law, together with notice of intention to apply for the certificate, has been published for at least four weeks in *The Canada Gazette*, and in one or more newspapers published in the place where the chief office of the bank is situate.

Treasury
Board may
refuse.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Treasury Board from refusing to issue such certificate if it thinks best so to do. 1913, c. 9, s. 33.

Allotment.

34. Any of the original unsubscribed capital stock, or of the increased stock of the bank, shall, at such time as the directors determine, be allotted to the then shareholders of the bank *pro rata*, at such price, not less than par, and on such terms as are fixed by the directors: Provided that—

To present
share-
holders.

- (a) no fraction of a share shall be so allotted;
- (b) in no case shall a rate be fixed by the directors, which will make the premium, if any, paid or payable on the stock so allotted, exceed the percentage which the rest or reserve fund of the bank then bears to the paid-up capital stock thereof;
- (c) payment shall not be required in greater amounts or at shorter intervals than ten per cent of the price every thirty days; and,
- (d) the price of such stock shall be paid in money.

Notice of
allotment.

2. Notice of allotment shall be mailed to the shareholders at their last known post office address as shown by the record of the bank, and the directors shall in such notice fix a date not less than ninety days from the day on which the notice is mailed within which the allotment is to be accepted.

3. Any of such allotted stock which is not accepted by a shareholder to whom the allotment has been made, within the time so fixed, or which he declines to accept, together with such shares as remain unallotted because of the provisions of this section that no fraction of a share can be allotted, may be offered for subscription to the public in such manner and on such terms as the directors prescribe.

Allotment to the public.

4. Any sums received in excess of the rate per share fixed by the directors under this section in respect of fractions of shares offered for subscription to the public shall be rateably distributed to the respective shareholders from whose shares the fractions arose. 1913, c. 9, s. 34. Am.

Distribution of fractions.

35. The capital stock of the bank may be reduced by by-law passed by the shareholders at the annual general meeting, or at a special general meeting called for the purpose.

Reduction of capital.

2. No such by-law shall come into operation or be of force or effect until a certificate approving thereof has been issued by the Treasury Board.

Approval Treasury Board.

3. No such certificate shall be issued by the Treasury Board unless application therefor is made within three months from the time of the passing of the by-law, nor unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Board that—

Conditions for approval.

(a) the shareholders voting for the by-law represent a majority in value of all the shares then issued by the bank; and,

(b) a copy of the by-law, together with notice of intention to apply to the Treasury Board for the issue of a certificate approving thereof, has been published for at least four weeks in *The Canada Gazette*, and in one or more newspapers published in the place where the chief office of the bank is situate.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Treasury Board from refusing to issue the certificate if it thinks best so to do.

Treasury Board may refuse.

5. In addition to evidence of the passing of the by-law, and of the publication thereof in the manner in this section provided, statements showing—

Statements to be submitted to Treasury Board.

(a) the amount of stock issued;

(b) the number of shareholders represented at the meeting at which the by-law passed;

(c) the amount of stock held by each such shareholder;

(d) the number of shareholders who voted for the by-law;

(e) the amount of stock held by each of such last mentioned shareholders;

(f) the assets and liabilities of the bank in full; and,

(g) the reasons and causes why the reduction is sought; shall be laid before the Treasury Board at the time of the application for the issue of a certificate approving the by-law.

6.

Not to affect
liability of
shareholders.

6. The passing of the by-law, and any reduction of the capital stock of the bank thereunder, shall not in any way diminish or interfere with the liability of the shareholders of the bank to the creditors thereof at the time of the issue of the certificate approving the by-law.

If legislation
is asked to
sanction
reduction.

7. If in any case legislation is sought to sanction any reduction of the capital stock of any bank, a copy of the by-law or resolution passed by the shareholders in regard thereto, together with statements similar to those by this section required to be laid before the Treasury Board, shall, at least one month prior to the introduction into Parliament of the bill relating to such reduction, be filed with the Minister.

Limit of
reduction.

8. The capital shall not be reduced below the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of paid-up stock. 1913, c. 9, s. 35.

SHARES AND CALLS.

Shares
personalty.

36. The shares of the capital stock of the bank shall be personal property.

Books of
subscription.

2. For the purpose of disposing of stock which may be offered for subscription to the public under section 34 of this Act, stock books may be opened at the chief office of the bank, or at such of its branches, or elsewhere, as the directors prescribe.

Particulars
entered.

3. Each subscriber shall, at the time of subscription, give his post office address, and description, and these particulars shall appear in the stock books in connection with the name of the subscriber and the number of shares subscribed for. 1913, c. 9, s. 36.

Notice of
double
liability.

37. There shall be printed in small pica type, or type of larger size, on each page in the stock books upon which subscriptions are recorded and on every document constituting or authorizing a subscription, on a part of the page and document, respectively, which may be readily seen by the person recording the subscription, or by the person signing the document, a copy of section 125 of this Act. 1913, c. 9, s. 37.

Calls on
shares.

38. The directors may make such calls of money from the several shareholders for the time being, upon the shares subscribed for by them respectively, as they find necessary.

Number of.

2. Any number of calls may be made by one resolution.

Intervals
for calls.

3. Such calls shall be payable at intervals of not less than thirty days.

Notice.

4. Notice of such calls shall be given to the shareholders.

Limitation.

5. No such call shall exceed ten per cent of each share subscribed. 1913, c. 9, s. 38.

39. If any part of the paid-up capital is lost the directors shall, if all the subscribed stock is not paid up, forthwith make calls upon the shareholders to an amount equivalent to the loss: Provided that all net profits shall be applied to make good such loss.

Capital lost to be called for.

2. Any such loss of capital and the calls, if any, made in respect thereof, shall be mentioned in the next return made by the bank to the Minister. 1913, c. 9, s. 39.

Returns to Minister.

40. In case of the non-payment of any call, or instalment under an accepted allotment, the directors may, in the corporate name of the bank, sue for, recover, collect and get in any such call or instalment, or may cause and declare the shares in respect of which any such default is made to be forfeited to the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 40.

Recovery of calls and instalments.

Forfeiture.

41. If any shareholder refuses or neglects to pay any instalment or call upon his shares of the capital stock at the time appointed therefor, such shareholder shall incur a penalty, to the use of the bank, of a sum of money equal to ten per cent of the amount of such shares.

Fine for failure to pay call.

2. If the directors declare any shares to be forfeited to the bank they shall, within six months thereafter, without any previous formality, other than public notice published for at least four weeks, of their intention so to do, sell at public auction the said shares, or so many of the said shares as shall, after deducting the reasonable expenses of the sale, yield a sum of money sufficient to pay the unpaid instalments or calls due on the remainder of the said shares, and the amount of penalties incurred upon the whole.

Sale of forfeited shares at public auction.

3. The president, a vice-president, or the general manager of the bank shall execute the transfer to the purchaser of the shares so sold; and such transfer shall be as valid and effectual in law as if it had been executed by the original holder of the shares thereby transferred.

Transfer, how executed.

4. The directors, or the shareholders at a general meeting may, notwithstanding anything in this section contained, remit, either in whole or in part, and conditionally or unconditionally, any forfeiture or penalty incurred by the non-payment of instalments or calls as aforesaid. 1913, c. 9, s. 41.

Remission of forfeiture or penalty.

42. In any action brought to recover any money due on any instalment or call, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter in the declaration or statement of claim, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is the holder of one share or more, as the case may be, in the capital stock of the bank, and that he is indebted to the bank for instalments or calls upon such share or shares, in the sum to which the instalments or calls amount, as the case

Recovery by action.

Allegations.

case

case may be, stating the amount and number of the instalments or calls.

Proof.

2. It shall not be necessary, in any such action, to prove the appointment of the directors. 1913, c. 9, s. 42.

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

Conditions
for transfer
of shares

43. No transfer of the shares of the capital stock of the bank shall be valid unless—

- (a) made, registered and accepted by the person to whom the transfer is made, or by his attorney appointed in writing, in a book or books kept for that purpose; and,
- (b) the person making the transfer has, if required by the bank, previously discharged all his debts or liabilities to the bank which exceed in amount the remaining stock, if any, belonging to such person, valued at the then current rate.

Entries
in books

2. The post office address and description of the transferee shall be entered in such book.

Fraction of
share not
transferable.
Share register
office to be
opened in
each
province

3. No fractional part of a share, or less than a whole share shall be transferable.

4. The bank may open and maintain in any province in Canada in which it has resident shareholders and in which it has one or more branches or agencies, a share-registry office, to be designated by the directors, at which the shares of the shareholders, resident within the province, shall be registered and at which, and not elsewhere, except as hereinafter provided, such shares may be validly transferred.

Register and
transfer of
shares.

5. Shares of persons who are not resident in Canada or in any province in which there is a branch or agency of the bank may be registered and shall be transferable at the chief office of the bank or elsewhere, as the directors may designate.

When change
of residence.

6. Whenever there is a change in the ownership of shares, and the new shareholder resides in a province other than that in which the former shareholder resided, and whenever there is a change in the residence of a shareholder from one province to another, or whenever a shareholder residing outside of Canada becomes a resident of a province in Canada, the registration of the shares shall be changed to the registry of the province in which the shareholder has his residence, if there is a branch or agency of the bank in that province, and if a share-registry has been opened in that province, and the shares of such shareholder shall thereafter be transferable at such registry and not elsewhere, except as herein provided.

Residence
defined.

7. For the purposes of this section, a shareholder shall be deemed to be resident in the province in which he has, according to the books of the bank, his post office address.

8.

8. The directors shall appoint such agents for the purposes Agents.
of this section as they deem necessary. 1913, c. 9, s. 43.

44. A list of all transfers of shares registered each day List of
in the books of the bank at the respective places where transfers
transfers are authorized, showing in each case the parties
to such transfers and the number of shares transferred, shall
be made up at the end of each day.

2. Such lists shall be kept at the said respective places for For
the inspection of the shareholders. 1913, c. 9, s. 44. inspection.

45. All sales or transfers of shares, and all contracts Requirements for
and agreements in respect thereof, hereafter made or pur- valid transfer
porting to be made, shall be null and void, unless the person
making the sale or transfer, or the person in whose name
or behalf the sale or transfer is made, at the time of the
sale or transfer,—

(a) is the registered owner in the books of the bank of
the share or shares so sold or transferred, or intended
or purporting to be sold or transferred; or,

(b) has the registered owner's assent to the sale.

2. The distinguishing number or numbers, if any, of such Contract
share or shares shall be designated in the contract of agree- to state
ment of sale or transfer. number.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, Purchasers
the rights and remedies under any contract of sale, which without
does not comply with the conditions and requirements in notice.
this section mentioned, of any purchaser who has no know-
ledge of such non-compliance, are hereby saved. 1913,
c. 9, s. 45.

46. When any share of the capital stock has been sold Sale of shares
under a writ of execution, the officer by whom the writ was under
executed shall, within thirty days after the sale, leave with execution.
the bank an attested copy of the writ, with the certificate
of such officer endorsed thereon, certifying to whom the
sale has been made.

2. The president, a vice-president or the general manager Transfer,
of the bank shall execute the transfer of the share so sold to how
the purchaser, but not until after all debts and liabilities to executed.
the bank of the holder of the share, and all liens in favour
of the bank existing thereon, have been discharged as by
this Act provided.

3. Such transfer shall be to all intents and purposes as Validity.
valid and effectual in law as if it had been executed by the
holder of the said share. 1913, c. 9, s. 46.

47. If the interest in any share in the capital stock of Transmission
any bank is transmitted by or in consequence of— of shares.

(a)

- (a) the death, lunacy, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any shareholder; or,
- (b) the marriage of a female shareholder; or,
- (c) any lawful means, other than a transfer according to the provisions of this Act;

How authenticated. the transmission shall be authenticated by a declaration in writing, as hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner as the directors of the bank require.

Declaration. 2. Every such declaration shall distinctly state the manner in which and the person to whom the share has been transmitted, and shall give his post office address and description, and such person shall make and sign the declaration.

Acknowledgment. 3. The person making and signing the declaration shall acknowledge the same before a judge of a court of record, or before the mayor, provost or chief magistrate of a city, town, borough or other place, or before a notary public, or a commissioner for taking affidavits, where the same is made and signed.

To be left with bank. 4. Every declaration so signed and acknowledged shall be left with the general manager, or other officer or agent of the bank, who shall thereupon enter the name of the person entitled under the transmission in the register of shareholders.

Exercise of rights as shareholder. 5. Until the transmission has been so authenticated, no person claiming by virtue thereof shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the bank, or to vote in respect of any such share of the capital stock. 1913, c. 9, s. 47.

Transmission by marriage of female shareholders. 48. If the transmission of any share of the capital stock has taken place by virtue of the marriage of a female shareholder, the declaration shall be accompanied by a copy of the register of such marriage, or other particulars of the celebration thereof, and shall declare the identity of the wife, with the holder of such share, and shall be made and signed by such female shareholder and her husband.

Declaration. 2. The declaration may include a statement to the effect that the share transmitted is the separate property and under the sole control of the wife, and that she may, without requiring the consent or authority of her husband, receive and grant receipts for the dividends and profits accruing in respect thereof, and dispose of and transfer the share itself.

If separate property of wife. 3. The declaration shall be binding upon the bank and persons making the same, until the said persons see fit to revoke it by a written notice to the bank to that effect.

Revocation. 4. The omission of a statement in any such declaration that the wife making the declaration is duly authorized by her husband to make the same shall not invalidate the declaration. 1913, c. 9, s. 48.

Omission not to invalidate. 49.

49. Every such declaration and instrument as are by the last two preceding sections required to perfect the transmission of a share in the bank shall, if made in any country other than Canada, the United Kingdom or a British colony,—

Authentica-
tion of
declaration
and papers
in certain
cases.

(a) be further authenticated by the clerk of a court of record under the seal of the court, or by the British consul or vice-consul, or other accredited representative of His Majesty's Government in the country where the declaration or instrument is made; or,

(b) be made directly before such British consul, vice-consul or other accredited representative.

2. The directors, general manager or other officer or agent of the bank may require corroborative evidence of any fact alleged in any such declaration. 1913, c. 9, s. 49

Further
evidence.

50. If the transmission has taken place by virtue of any testamentary instrument, or by intestacy, the probate of the will, or the letters of administration, or act of curatorship or tutorship, or an official extract therefrom, shall, together with the declaration, be produced and left with the general manager or other officer or agent of the bank.

Transmission
by will or
intestacy.

2. The general manager or other officer or agent shall thereupon enter in the register of shareholders the name of the person entitled under the transmission. 1913, c. 9, s. 50.

Entry.

51. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, if the transmission of any share of the capital stock has taken place by virtue of the decease of any shareholder, the production to the directors and the deposit with them of—

Transmission
by decease.

(a) any authenticated copy of the probate of the will of the deceased shareholder, or of letters of administration of his estate, or of letters of verification of heirship, or of the act of curatorship or tutorship, granted by any court in Canada having power to grant the same, or by any court or authority in England, Wales, Ireland, or any British colony, or of any testament, testamentary or testament dative expedé in Scotland; or,

(b) an authentic notarial copy of the will of the deceased shareholder, if such will is in notarial form according to the law of the province of Quebec; or,

(c) if the deceased shareholder died out of His Majesty's dominions, any authenticated copy of the probate of his will or letters of administration of his property, or other document of like import, granted by any court or authority having the requisite power in such matters; shall be sufficient justification and authority to the directors for paying any dividend, or for transferring or authorizing the transfer of any share, in pursuance of and in conformity to

to the probate, letters of administration, or other such document as aforesaid. 1913, c. 9, s. 51.

SHARES SUBJECT TO TRUSTS.

Bank not bound to see to trusts.

52. The bank shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether expressed, implied or constructive, to which any share of its stock is subject.

Receipt.

2. The receipt of the person in whose name any such share stands in the books of the bank, or, if it stands in the names of more persons than one, the receipt of one of such persons shall be a sufficient discharge to the bank for any dividend or any other sum of money payable in respect of such share, unless, previously to such payment, express notice to the contrary has been given to the bank.

Bank not bound.

3. The bank shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt whether given by one of such persons or all of them. 1913, c. 9, s. 52.

Executor or trustee not personally liable.

53. No person holding stock in the bank as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, tutor or curator—

(a) of or for any estate, trust or person named in the books of the bank as being represented by him; or,

(b) if the will or other instrument under or by virtue of which the stock is so held be named in the books of the bank in connection with such holding,

shall be personally subject to any liability as a shareholder; but the estate and funds in his hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward or person interested in such estate and funds would be, if living and competent to hold the stock in his own name.

Cestui que trust liable.

2. If the trust is for a living person or corporation, such person or corporation shall also be liable as a shareholder to the extent of his or its respective interest in the shares.

Executor or trustee liable if trust not named.

3. If the estate, trust or person so represented, or will or other instrument, is not named in the books of the bank, the executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, tutor or curator shall be personally liable in respect of the stock, as if he held it in his own name as owner thereof. 1913, c. 9, s. 53.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL STATEMENTS.

Statement to be laid before annual meeting.

54. At every annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors, the outgoing directors shall submit a clear and full statement of the affairs of the bank, exhibiting, on the one part, the liabilities of the bank, and, on the other part, the assets and resources thereof, and the statement shall be signed by the general manager or other principal officer of the bank next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank at the time at which the

statement is signed, and shall be signed on behalf of the board by the president or a vice-president or any other two directors, neither of whom shall be an officer of the bank.

2. The statement shall, without restricting the generality of the requirement of the next preceding subsection, include and show, on the one part, the amount of the— Liabilities.

- (a) capital stock paid in,
- (b) rest or reserve fund,
- (c) dividends declared and unpaid,
- (d) balance of profits, as per profit and loss account referred to in subsection 6 of this section,
- (e) notes of the bank in circulation,
- (f) deposits not bearing interest,
- (g) deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement,
- (h) advances under *The Finance Act*,
- (i) balances due to other banks in Canada,
- (j) balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries,
- (k) bills payable,
- (l) letters of credit outstanding,
- (m) liabilities not included in the foregoing;

3. The statement shall include and show, on the other part, the amount of—

- (a) current coin held by the bank, Assets.
- (b) Dominion notes held,
- (c) notes of other banks,
- (d) United States and other foreign currencies,
- (e) cheques on other banks,
- (f) balances due by other banks in Canada,
- (g) balances due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada,
- (h) Dominion and provincial government securities, not exceeding market value,
- (i) Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value,
- (j) railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value,
- (k) call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover,
- (l) call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover,
- (m) other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest), after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts,

(n)

- (n) other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest), after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts,
- (o) liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra,
- (p) real estate other than bank premises,
- (q) non-current loans, estimated loss provided for,
- (r) bank premises, at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off,
- (s) deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund,
- (t) deposit in the central gold reserves,
- (u) other assets not included in the foregoing.

Statement of
controlled
Corporation

4. Whenever a bank carries on any part of its operations in the name of a corporation controlled by such bank, then there shall accompany the statement, a further statement or statements showing the assets and liabilities of each such corporation, and the value placed upon the bank's interest in the corporation; and the auditors of the bank shall, for any purposes within the purview of this Act, be deemed auditors of such controlled corporation, and the shareholders of the bank at every annual general meeting shall appoint such person to act as proxy for the bank at any and all meetings of such controlled corporation as they may see fit.

Other
particulars.

5. Any other or further particulars than those called for by subsections 2 and 3 of this section, which, in the opinion of the directors, are necessary to a full and clear statement of the affairs of the bank shall also be included and shown in such statement.

Profit and
loss
account.

6. A profit and loss account for the financial year of the bank next preceding the date of the annual general meeting shall accompany the statement and be attached thereto, and shall be signed on behalf of the board by the same persons as are required by this section to sign the statement referred to.

Copies of
statement
to be sent to
shareholders
and Minister.

7. A copy of the statement and of the profit and loss account, together with a copy of the minutes of the annual general meeting, shall be sent within four weeks thereafter to each shareholder at his last known post office address, as shown by the books of the bank, and concurrently therewith a certified copy of each of these shall be sent to the Minister. 1913, c. 9, s. 54. Am.

Further
statements
as required
by by-law.

55. The directors shall also submit to the shareholders such further statements of the affairs of the bank as the shareholders require by by-law passed at the annual general meeting, or at any special general meeting of the shareholders called for the purpose.

When to be
submitted.

2. The statements so required shall be submitted at the annual general meeting, or at any special general meeting called for the purpose, or at such time and in such manner

as is set forth in the by-law of the shareholders requiring such statements. 1913, c. 9, s. 55.

SHAREHOLDERS' AUDIT.

56. The affairs of the bank shall be audited by two persons, residing in Canada, each one of whom shall be an accountant who has for at least six years preceding the date of his appointment, as hereinafter provided, practised his profession in Canada, and who shall also be a member in good standing of an Institute or Association of Accountants incorporated under the authority of the Legislature of any province of Canada.

Who
qualified to
audit.

2. A list or lists shall be furnished to the Minister and also to the Association by each such incorporated Institute or Association of Accountants on or before the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, and thereafter on or before the thirtieth day of June in each year, of all members of their corporation in good standing whose names are entitled to be included therein as determined by the provisions of the last preceding subsection, together with their addresses and the names of the firms, if any, of which they are members, and such list or lists shall be certified under their corporate seals respectively.

Lists to be
furnished
to Minister
and
Association.

3. The Minister may, not later than the thirtieth day of September next following, select from such list or lists the persons, any one of whom shall be eligible to be appointed an auditor of a bank under this section. If the Minister does not make a selection as herein provided all the persons on the list or lists so furnished shall be eligible for appointment as auditors of a bank.

The Minister
may select
auditors.

4. The Minister shall, as soon thereafter in each year as may be convenient, cause to be inserted in two successive issues of *The Canada Gazette* a public notice containing the names and other particulars of persons so selected, or if no selection has been made, then the names and other particulars of the persons included in such list or lists as furnished, and the persons included in such published notice shall be deemed qualified for appointment as auditors of a bank.

Publication
of list.

5. The shareholders shall at each annual general meeting appoint two persons, not members of the same firm, whose names are included in the last published list, to audit the affairs of the bank, but if the same two persons, or members respectively of the same two firms have been appointed for two years in succession to audit the affairs of any one bank, one such person or any member of one such firm shall not be again appointed to audit the affairs of such bank during the period of two years next following the term for which he was last appointed.

Appointment
of auditors.

Vacancy.

6. If any vacancy should occur in the office of auditor of a bank, notice thereof shall forthwith be given by the bank to the Minister, who shall thereupon appoint some other person included in the published list for the year to serve for the unexpired term of the person previously appointed.

Remuneration of auditors.

7. The remuneration of auditors shall be fixed by the shareholders at the time of their appointment, and in the event of any vacancy and the appointment of another auditor under the next preceding subsection, the remuneration so fixed shall be divided between them as the directors shall consider just and reasonable.

Powers and rights of auditors.

8. Every auditor of a bank shall have a right of access to the books and accounts, cash, securities, documents and vouchers of the bank, and shall be entitled to require and receive from the directors and officers of the bank such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the auditors.

Procedure and scope of audit.

9. The Minister may from time to time require that the auditors of a bank shall report to him upon the adequacy of the procedure adopted by the bank for the safety of its creditors and shareholders, and as to the sufficiency of their own procedure in auditing the affairs of the bank; and the Minister may at his discretion enlarge or extend the scope of the audit, or direct that any other or particular examination be made or procedure established in the particular case as the public interest may seem to require.

Duty with respect to directors.

10. It shall be the duty of the auditors to report individually or jointly as to them may seem fit to the general manager and to the directors in writing any transactions or conditions affecting the well being of the bank which are not satisfactory to them, and which in their opinion require rectification, and without restricting the generality of this requirement they shall report specifically to the general manager and to the directors from time to time upon any loans exceeding one per cent of the paid-up capital of the bank which in their judgment are inadequately secured, but this provision shall not be construed to relieve any director from the due and proper discharge of the duties of a director. The report shall be transmitted or delivered by the auditors to the general manager at his office and to each director at his last known post office address and the said report shall be incorporated in the minutes of the directors' meeting first following the receipt of the said report.

Report of Auditors.

11. The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders on the statement of the affairs of the bank to be submitted by the directors to the shareholders under section 54 of this Act during their tenure of office; and the report shall state—

- (a) whether or not they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required;
- (b) whether, in their opinion, the transactions of the bank which have come under their notice have been within the powers of the bank;
- (c) whether, in their opinion, the statement referred to in the report discloses the true condition of the bank;
- (d) whether the statement is as shewn by the books of the bank.

12. The auditors' report shall be attached to the statement submitted by the directors to the shareholders under section 54 of this Act, and the report shall be read before the shareholders in the annual general meeting. Attached to annual statement and read.

13. Any further statement of the affairs of the bank submitted by the directors to the shareholders under section 55 of this Act shall be subject to audit and report, and the report of the auditors thereon shall state— Audit and report on further statements

- (a) whether or not they have obtained the information and explanation they have required;
- (b) whether, in their opinion, such further statement discloses to the extent thereof the true condition of the bank.

14. The auditors' report shall be attached to the further statement referred to in the next preceding subsection, and shall be read before the shareholders at the meeting to which such further statement is submitted, and a copy of the statement and report shall be mailed to every shareholder at his last known address. Attached to statement and read.
Copies.

15. A person appointed under this section to audit the affairs of a bank shall not, during the term for which such person is appointed, either by himself, or by the firm of which he is a member, or by any other member of such firm, accept any retainer or undertake any employment on behalf of or at the instance of such bank or any officer thereof, whether at the expense of the bank or not, other than that of auditor hereunder; and failure to comply with the provisions of this subsection shall be an offence against this Act. Auditor not to undertake other employment for bank.

16. No person shall be appointed an auditor of a bank if such person or any member of his firm is a director or officer of such bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 56. Am. Director or officer not eligible.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO MINISTER.

56A. The Minister may direct and require any auditor appointed under the next preceding section of this Act, or any other auditor whom he may select, to examine and inquire specially into any of the affairs or business of the bank, and the auditor so appointed or selected, as the case may be, shall, at the conclusion of his examination and inquiry, report fully to the Minister the results thereof. Examination by auditor appointed by Minister.

Powers of auditor.

2. For the purposes of this section the auditor appointed or selected as aforesaid shall have all the rights and powers given to an auditor under the next preceding section.

Remuneration.

3. For the performance of the duties imposed by this section the auditor shall be paid as remuneration, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such sum as the Governor in Council may direct.

To be deemed auditor of bank.

4. The person selected by the Minister under this section shall, for the purposes of section 153 of this Act, be deemed to be an auditor of the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 56 A.

DIVIDENDS.

Quarterly or half-yearly dividends.

57. The directors of the bank shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, declare quarterly or half-yearly dividends of so much of the profits of the bank as to the majority of them seems advisable.

Notice.

2. The directors shall give public notice, published for at least four weeks, of the payment of such dividends previously to the date fixed for such payment.

Where payable.

3. Dividends shall, on and after the date fixed for payment, be payable at the chief office of the bank, and at such of its branches, and at such other places, as the directors prescribe.

Books closed.

4. The directors may close the transfer books during a certain time, not exceeding fifteen days, before the payment of each dividend.

Liability of bank.

5. The liability of any bank under any law, custom or agreement to pay dividends heretofore or hereafter declared and payable on its capital stock shall continue notwithstanding any statute of limitations or any enactment or law relating to prescription. 1913, c. 9, s. 57.

No prescription.

Dividend not to impair capital.

58. No dividend or bonus shall be declared so as to impair the paid-up capital of the bank.

Directors liable for such dividend.

2. The directors who knowingly and wilfully concur in the declaration or making payable of any dividend or bonus, whereby the paid-up capital of the bank is impaired, shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of such dividend or bonus, as a debt due by them to the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 58.

Dividend limited unless there is a certain reserve.

59. No division of profits, either by way of dividends or bonus, or both combined, or in any other way, exceeding the rate of eight per cent per annum, shall be made by the bank, unless, after making the same, the bank has a rest or reserve fund, equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital after providing all the appropriations necessary for ascertained and estimated losses.

Personal liability of directors.

2. The directors who knowingly and wilfully concur in any division of profits exceeding the rate of eight per cent

per annum, unless after making the same the bank has a rest or reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital after making the appropriations necessary to provide for losses, shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount so divided, as a debt due by them to the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 59. Am.

CASH RESERVES.

60. The bank shall hold in Dominion notes not less than forty per cent of the cash reserves which it has in Canada. Cash reserves in Dominion notes.

2. The Minister shall make such arrangements as are necessary for ensuring the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank, in exchange for an equivalent amount of gold coin lawfully current at the several branch offices of the Department of Finance established for the redemption of Dominion notes under the provisions of *The Dominion Notes Act, 1914*. Supply of Dominion notes.

3. Such notes shall be redeemable at any of the branch offices mentioned in subsection 2 hereof. 1913, c. 9, s. 60, Am. Redemption.

ISSUE AND CIRCULATION OF NOTES.

61. The bank may issue and re-issue its notes payable to bearer on demand and intended for circulation: Provided that— Issue of notes.

(a) the bank shall not, during any period of suspension of payment of its liabilities, issue or re-issue any of its notes; and, Proviso.

(b) if, after any such suspension, the bank resumes business without the consent in writing of the curator, hereinafter provided for, it shall not issue or re-issue any of its notes until authorized by the Treasury Board so to do.

2. No such note shall be for a sum less than five dollars, or for any sum which is not a multiple of five dollars. \$5, or multiples

3. Except as hereinafter provided, the total amount of the notes of a bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the aggregate of— Amount limited.

(a) the amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank; and,

(b) the amount of current gold coin and of Dominion notes held for the bank in the central gold reserves hereinafter mentioned.

4. The Association may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint three trustees and the Minister may appoint a fourth trustee, and the trustees so appointed shall receive such amounts in current gold coin and Dominion notes, or either, as any bank may desire from time to time to deposit with them. The amounts so deposited are herein referred to as "central gold reserves" and shall be held and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Appointment of trustees.
 "Central gold reserves."

By-laws
respecting.

5. The Association may make by-laws, rules and regulations under section 124 of this Act respecting the custody and management of the central gold reserves and the carrying out of the provisions of this Act relating to such reserves.

Excess of
notes over
paid-up
capital.

6. When and so long as the amount of the notes of a bank in circulation in excess of its unimpaired paid-up capital is less than the amount deposited by it in the central gold reserves, the excess of the amount so deposited shall belong to the bank as its property, and the bank may apply to the trustees for a return of the excess last mentioned, and upon receiving from the bank a statement signed by the chief accountant and by the general manager or other principal officer next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank at the time the statement is signed, and otherwise in the form provided by said by-laws, rules or regulations, setting forth to the best of the information and belief of these officers the amount of the notes of the bank in circulation on the date of such statement, the trustees shall return the whole or part of the deposit of the bank, as the case may be. On and from the date when such statement is transmitted by registered post or delivered to the trustees, the amount applied for shall, for the purpose of the statement to be made by the trustees to the Minister under subsection 7 of this section, and for the purpose of calculating the total amount of the authorized note circulation of the bank, be deemed to have been withdrawn from the central gold reserves and shall not be taken into account in such statement nor included in such calculation; provided always that should the total amount of the notes of the bank in circulation be found, by reason of such withdrawal, to be in excess of the circulation of the bank authorized by this Act the bank shall not be deemed to be released or relieved from any of the penalties imposed by this Act for circulation of the notes of a bank in excess of the amount authorized by this Act.

Statement
to be sent
to Minister.

7. The trustees shall prepare and transmit by registered post or deliver to the Minister within the first twenty days of each month a statement to be signed by them showing the amount on each juridical day of the preceding month of the deposit of each bank in the central gold reserves and not withdrawn or deemed to be withdrawn under the provisions of this section.

Inspection
and audit
of gold coin
and notes.

8. The Minister shall, from time to time, and not less frequently than twice in each year, cause an inspection and audit of the gold coin and Dominion notes held by the trustees to be made by officers of the Department of Finance.

Particulars
of inspection.

9. It shall be the duty of such officers—

(a) to inspect and ascertain the amount of the gold coin and Dominion notes held by the trustees for the respective banks at the date of inspection; and,

(b) to ascertain from the books and accounts, documents and vouchers of the trustees the amounts of gold coin and Dominion notes held by the trustees for the respective banks at any preceding date named by the Minister.

10. Every such officer shall have a right of access to the gold coin and Dominion notes held and to the books and accounts, documents and vouchers of the trustees, and shall be entitled to require from the trustees such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of his duties.

Powers of inspecting officer.

11. Should the bank become insolvent within the meaning of this Act, the amount held for it in the central gold reserves shall be paid by the trustees to the liquidator or other person entitled by law to collect and receive the assets of the bank and shall be applied in redeeming the notes of such bank in circulation and for no other purpose, or in making the payment to the Minister required by section 116 of this Act.

When bank insolvent.

12. When a vacancy in the office of a trustee appointed by the Association occurs, by resignation, death or other cause, the trustee to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the approval of the Minister, be appointed by the Association; and when a vacancy occurs in the office of a trustee appointed by the Minister, the trustee to fill the vacancy shall be appointed by the Minister.

Vacancy in office of trustee.

13. The remuneration of trustees, including that of the trustee appointed by the Minister, and all charges and expenses incidental to the establishment and maintenance of the central gold reserves, shall be borne by the Association as the Association may, by by-law, rule or regulation, determine.

Remuneration of trustees.

14. During the usual season of moving the crops, that is to say, from and including the first day of September in any year to and including the last day of February next ensuing in addition to the said amount of notes hereinbefore authorized to be issued for circulation, the bank may issue its notes to an amount not exceeding fifteen per cent of the combined unimpaired paid-up capital and rest or reserve fund of the bank as stated in the statutory monthly return made by the bank to the Minister for the month immediately preceding that in which the additional amount is issued.

Additional issue during moving of crops.

15. Whenever, under the authority of the next preceding subsection of this section, the issue of an additional amount of notes of the bank has been made, the general manager, or other principal officer next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank for the time being, shall forthwith give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the Minister and to the president of the Association.

Notice of additional issue.

16. While its notes in circulation are in excess of the aggregate referred to in subsection 3 of this section, the bank

Interest on additional issue.

bank shall pay interest to the Minister at such rate, not exceeding five per cent per annum, as is fixed by the Governor in Council, on the amount of its notes in circulation in excess from day to day; and the interest so paid shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Return by
bank.

17. A return shall be made and sent by the bank to the Minister showing the amount of its notes in circulation for each juridical day during any month in which any amount of notes in excess of the amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank has been issued or is outstanding.

Time and
form of
return.

18. Such return shall be made up and sent within the first thirty days after the last day of the month in which any such amount in excess has been issued or is outstanding, and shall be accompanied by declarations which shall be a part of the return, and the declarations shall be in the form set forth in Schedule H to this Act, and shall be signed by the chief accountant, and by the president or a vice-president or the director then acting as president, and by the general manager or other principal officer next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank at the time at which the declaration is signed. 1913, c. 9, s. 61. Am.

Signatures
thereto.

Note issue
at agency in
British
possessions
other than
Canada.

62. Notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding section any bank may issue and reissue, at any branch, agency or office of the bank in any British colony or possession other than Canada, notes of the bank payable to bearer on demand and intended for circulation in such colony or possession, for the sum of one pound sterling each, or for any multiple of such sum, or for the sum of five dollars each, or for any multiple of such sum of the dollars in commercial use in such colony or possession, if the issue or reissue of such notes is not forbidden by the laws of such colony or possession.

Governor in
Council to
fix rate for
circulation.

2. No issue of notes of the denomination of five such dollars, or any multiple thereof, shall be made in any such British colony or possession unless and until the Governor in Council, on the report of the Treasury Board, determines the rate, in Canadian currency, at which such notes shall be circulated as forming part of the total amount of the notes in circulation within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Redemption.

3. The notes so issued shall be redeemable at par at any branch, agency or office of the bank in the colony or possession in which they are issued for circulation, and not elsewhere, except as in this section specially provided; and the place of redemption of such notes shall be legibly printed or stamped across the face of each note so issued.

Redemption
if agency is
abolished.

4. In the event of the bank ceasing to have a branch or agency or office in any such British colony or possession, all notes issued in such colony or possession under the provisions of this section shall become payable and redeemable at the rate of four dollars and eighty-six and two-thirds

cents per pound sterling, or, in the case of the issue of notes of the denomination of five dollars, or any multiple thereof, of the dollars in commercial use in such colony or possession, at the rate established by the Governor in Council as required by this section, in the same manner as notes of the bank issued in Canada are payable and redeemable.

5. The amount of the notes at any time in circulation in any such colony or possession, issued under the provisions of this section, shall, at the rate mentioned in the last preceding subsection, form part of the total amount of the notes in circulation within the meaning of the last preceding section, and, except as herein otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act.

Total
amount of
circulation.

6. No notes issued for circulation in a British colony or possession other than Canada shall be re-issued in Canada.

No reissue
in Canada.

7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any bank—

Section
limited.

(a) to increase the total amount of its notes in circulation in Canada and elsewhere beyond the limit fixed by the last preceding section; or,

(b) to issue or reissue in Canada notes payable to bearer on demand, and intended for circulation, for a sum less than five dollars, or for a sum which is not a multiple of five dollars. 1913, c. 9, s. 62.

63. The bank shall not pledge, assign, or hypothecate its notes; and no advance or loan made on the security of the notes of a bank shall be recoverable from the bank or its assets. 1913, c. 9, s. 63.

Pledge of
notes
prohibited.

64. The moneys heretofore paid to and now deposited with the Minister by the banks to which this Act applies, constituting the fund known as the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, shall continue to be held by the Minister for the purposes and subject to the provisions in this section mentioned and contained.

Bank
circulation
redemption
fund
continued.

2. The Minister shall, upon the issue of a certificate under this Act authorizing a bank to issue notes and commence the business of banking, retain, out of any moneys of such bank then in his possession, the sum of five thousand dollars, which sum shall be held for the purposes of this section, until the annual adjustment hereinafter provided for takes place in the year then next following.

\$5,000 to be
retained
upon issue of
certificate.

3. The amount at the credit of such bank shall, at such next annual adjustment, be adjusted by payment to or by the bank of such sum as is necessary to make the amount of money at the credit of the bank equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation from the time it commenced business to the time of such adjustment and such sum shall thereafter be adjusted annually as hereinafter provided.

Adjustment.

Five per
cent of
average
circulation.

4.

Circulation
Fund.

4. The amounts heretofore and from time to time hereafter paid, to be retained and held by the Minister as by this section provided, shall continue to form and shall form the Circulation Fund.

Its purposes.

5. The Circulation Fund shall continue to be held as heretofore for the sole purpose of payment, in the event of the suspension by a bank of payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue, of the notes then issued or reissued by such bank, intended for circulation, and then in circulation, and interest thereon.

Fund to bear
interest.

6. The Circulation Fund shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum.

Adjustment
annually.

7. The Circulation Fund shall be adjusted, as soon as possible after the thirtieth day of June in each year, in such a way as to make the amount at the credit of each bank contributing thereto, unless herein otherwise specially provided, equal to five per cent of the average note circulation of such bank during the then last preceding twelve months.

Average note
circulation,
how
determined.

8. The average note circulation of a bank during any period shall be determined from the average of the amount of its notes in circulation, as shown by the monthly returns for such period made by the bank to the Minister; and where, in any return the greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during the month is given, such amount shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be the amount of the notes of the bank in circulation during the month to which such return relates: Provided, however, that in determining the average note circulation of a bank under this subsection the daily average for each month of the amount of the bank's deposit (if any) in the central gold reserves which has not been withdrawn or deemed to be withdrawn within the meaning of this Act shall be deducted from the greatest amount of the notes of the bank in circulation at any time during the month.

Proviso.

Rights of
Minister.

9. The Minister shall, with respect to all notes paid out of the Circulation Fund, have the same rights as any other holder of notes of the bank: Provided that all such notes, and all interest thereon, so paid by the Minister, after the amount at the credit of such bank in the Circulation Fund, and all interest due or accruing due thereon, has been exhausted, shall bear interest, at the rate of three per cent per annum, from the time such notes and interest are paid until such notes and interest are repaid to the Minister by or out of the assets of such bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 64.

Proviso.

Notes of
bank
suspending
payment to
bear interest.

65. In the event of the suspension by a bank of payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue, the notes of the bank, issued or reissued, intended for circulation, and then in circulation, shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the day of

of the suspension to such day as is named by the directors, or by the liquidator, receiver, assignee, or other proper official, for the payment thereof.

2. Notice of such day shall be given by advertisement in at least three consecutive issues of a daily newspaper, published in the place in which the chief office of the bank is situate, and if there is no daily newspaper published there, then by advertisement in two consecutive issues of any weekly newspaper published in that place.

Notice of
time for
payment.

3. If any notes presented for payment on or after any day named for payment thereof are not paid, all notes then unpaid and in circulation shall continue to bear interest until such further day is named for payment thereof, of which day notice shall be given in manner hereinbefore provided.

As to notes
not then
presented.

4. If the directors of the bank or the liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper official fails to make arrangements within two months from the day of the suspension of payment by the bank, for the payment of all of its notes and interest thereon, the Minister may make arrangements for the payment out of the Circulation Fund, of the notes remaining unpaid and all interest thereon, and the Minister shall give such notice of the payment as he thinks expedient.

Notes not
redeemed
to be paid
out of
Circulation
Fund.

5. Notwithstanding anything herein, all interest upon such notes shall cease upon and from the date named by the Minister for such payment.

Interest to
cease.

6. Nothing herein shall be construed to impose any liability upon the Government of Canada, or upon the Minister, beyond the amount available from time to time out of the Circulation Fund. 1913, c. 9, s. 65.

Government
not liable.

66. All payments made from the Circulation Fund shall be without regard to the amount contributed thereto by the bank in respect of whose notes the payments are made.

Payment
from fund.

2. If the payments from the Circulation Fund exceed the amount contributed to the Circulation Fund by the bank so suspending payment, and all interest due or accruing due to such bank thereon, the other banks to which this Act applies shall, on demand, make good to the Circulation Fund the amount of the excess, proportionately to the amount which each such other bank had or should have contributed to the Circulation Fund, at the time of the suspension of the bank in respect of whose notes the payments are made: Provided that—

If fund
exceeded.

(a) each of such other banks shall only be called upon to make good to the Circulation Fund its share of the excess in payments not exceeding in any one year one per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation;

Proviso.

(b) such circulation shall be ascertained in such manner as the Minister decides; and,

Amounts
recovered,
how
distributed.

(c) the Minister's decision shall be final.

3. All amounts recovered and received by the Minister from the bank on account of which such payments were made shall, after the amount of such excess has been made good as aforesaid, be distributed among the banks contributing to make good such excess, proportionately to the amount contributed by each. 1913, c. 9, s. 66.

Refund of
deposit if
bank is
wound up.

67. In the event of the winding-up of the business of a bank by reason of insolvency or otherwise, the Treasury Board may, on the application of the directors, or of the liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper official, and on being satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the payment of the notes of the bank and any interest thereon, pay over to the directors, liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper official, the amount of the Circulation Fund at the credit of the bank, or such portion thereof as it thinks expedient. 1913, c. 9, s. 67.

Treasury
Board rules.

68. The Treasury Board may make all such rules and regulations as it thinks expedient with reference to—

- (a) the payment of any moneys out of the Circulation Fund, and the manner, place and time of such payment;
- (b) the collection of all amounts due to the Circulation Fund;
- (c) all accounts to be kept in connection therewith; and,
- (d) generally the management of the Circulation Fund and all matters relating thereto. 1913, c. 9, s. 68.

Minister
may enforce
payments.

69. The Minister may, in his official name, by action in the Exchequer Court of Canada, enforce payment, with costs of action, of any sum due and payable by any bank which should form part of the Circulation Fund. 1913, c. 9, s. 69.

Arrangements
to be made for
circulation at
par, and
redemption.

70. The bank shall make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure the circulation at par, in any and every part of Canada, of all notes issued or reissued by it and intended for circulation; and towards this purpose the bank shall establish agencies for the redemption and payment of its notes at the places at which the Governor in Council has established branch offices of the Department of Finance for the redemption of Dominion notes, and at such other places as are from time to time designated by the Treasury Board. 1913, c. 9, s. 70. Am.

Bank must
take its own
notes.

71. The bank shall always receive in payment its own notes at par at any of its branches, agencies or offices, and whether

whether they are made payable there or not. 1913, c. 9, s. 71.

72. The bank, when making any payment shall, on the request of the person to whom the payment is to be made, pay the same, or such part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, as such person requests, in Dominion notes for one, two or five dollars each, at the option of such person.

Payment in Dominion notes.

2. No payment, whether in Dominion notes or bank notes, shall be made by the bank in bills that are unclean or torn or partially defaced by excessive handling.

No torn or defaced notes

3. The Treasury Board may make regulations providing for the disinfection and sterilization by the several banks of all bank notes and Dominion notes which have come into the bank's possession before a reissue thereof to the public; and the bank, its officers, clerks and servants, shall carry out and execute the regulations made under the authority of this section. 1913, c. 9, s. 72.

Disinfection of notes.

73. The bills or notes of the bank signed by the president, a vice-president, the general manager or other officer appointed by the directors of the bank to sign the same, promising the payment of money to any person, or to his order, or to the bearer, though not under the corporate seal of the bank, shall be binding and obligatory on the bank, in like manner and with the like force and effect as they would be upon any private person, if issued by him in his private or natural capacity, and shall be assignable in like manner as if they were so issued by a private person in his natural capacity.

Bills or notes binding though not sealed.

2. The directors of the bank may, from time to time, authorize or depute the general manager, a manager or other officer of the bank, or any director other than the president or a vice-president, or any manager of any branch or office of discount and deposit of the bank, to sign the notes of the bank intended for circulation. 1913, c. 9, s. 73.

Directors may depute officer to sign.

74. All bank notes and bills whereon the name of any person entrusted or authorized to sign such notes or bills on behalf of the bank is impressed by machinery provided for that purpose, by or with the authority of the bank, shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes, as if such notes and bills had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of the person entrusted or authorized by the bank to sign the same respectively, and shall be bank notes and bills within the meaning of all laws and statutes whatever, and may be described as bank notes or bills in all indictments and civil or criminal proceedings whatever: Provided that if all such names are impressed by machinery, at least one such name to each note or bill, together with a distinguishing device and number, shall be impressed or

Bills may be signed by machinery.

Proviso.

engraved under the authority of the bank after the notes are received by the bank from the engraver and printer, and shall not be otherwise impressed or engraved. 1913, c. 9, s. 74.

Counterfeit
or fraudulent
notes to be
stamped

75. Every officer charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and every officer of any bank, and every person acting as or employed by any banker, shall stamp or write in plain letters, upon every counterfeit or fraudulent note issued in the form of a Dominion or bank note, and intended to circulate as money, which is presented to him at his place of business, the word "Counterfeit," "Altered" or "Worthless."

If wrongfully
stamped

2. If such officer or person wrongfully stamps any genuine note he shall, upon presentation, redeem it at the face value thereof. 1913, c. 9, s. 75.

BUSINESS AND POWERS OF A BANK.

Business and
powers of
bank.

76. The bank may—

- (a) open branches, agencies and offices;
- (b) engage in and carry on business as a dealer in gold and silver coin and bullion;
- (c) deal in, discount and lend money and make advances upon the security of, and take as collateral security for any loan made by it, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable securities, or the stock, bonds, debentures and obligations of municipal and other corporations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, or Dominion, provincial, British, foreign, and other public securities; and,
- (d) engage in and carry on such business generally as appertains to the business of banking.

Exceptions.

2. Except as authorized by this Act, the bank shall not, either directly or indirectly,—

- (a) deal in the buying or selling, or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engage or be engaged in any trade or business whatsoever;
- (b) purchase, or deal in, or lend money, or make advances upon the security or pledge of any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank; or,
- (c) lend money or make advances upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any lands, tenements or immoveable property, or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise.
- (d) lend to or on the security of the general manager, assistant general manager, branch manager, or any officer, clerk or servant of the bank without the approval of the directors any amount or amounts exceeding in the aggregate one thousand dollars; or
- (e) lend to or on the security of the general manager, assistant general manager, branch manager, or any officer, clerk or servant of the bank any amount or

amounts exceeding in the aggregate ten thousand dollars.

- (f) lend money or make advances in excess of ten per cent of its paid-up capital to a director of the bank or to any company or corporation in which the president, general manager or a director of the bank is a partner or shareholder, as the case may be, without the approval of two-thirds of the directors present at a regular meeting, or meeting specially called for the purpose, of the board.

3. No agent or manager of any bank shall act as agent for any insurance company or for any person in the placing of insurance, nor shall any bank exercise pressure upon any borrower to place insurance for the security of such bank in any particular insurance agency, but nothing herein contained shall prevent such bank from requiring such insurance to be placed with an insurance company which it may approve.

No agent or manager to act as agent for insurance company.

4. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the agent or manager of a bank, with chief office and branches in one province only, from acting as agent for the placing of hail insurance. 1913, c. 9, s. 76. Am.

Exception as to hail insurance.

77. The bank shall have a privileged lien, for any debt or liability for any debt to the bank, on the shares of its own capital stock, and on any unpaid dividends of the debtor or person liable, and may decline to allow any transfer of the shares of such debtor or person until the debt is paid.

Bank to have lien upon the stock of its debtors

2. The bank shall, within twelve months after the debt has accrued and become payable, sell such shares: Provided that notice shall be given to the holder of the shares of the intention of the bank to sell the same, by mailing the notice, in the post office, post paid, to the last known address of the holder, as shown by the records of the bank, at least thirty days prior to the sale.

Sale of shares.

Notice.

3. Upon the sale being made the president, a vice-president or the general manager shall execute a transfer of the shares to the purchaser thereof in the usual transfer book of the bank.

Transfer.

4. Such transfer shall vest in the purchaser all the rights in or to the said shares which were possessed by the holder thereof, with the same obligation of warranty on his part as if he were the vendor thereof, but without any warranty from the bank or by the officer of the bank executing the transfer. 1913, c. 9, s. 77.

Effect of transfer.

78. The stock, bonds, debentures or securities, acquired and held by the bank as collateral security, may, in case of default in the payment of the debt, for the securing of which they were so acquired and held, be dealt with, sold and conveyed, either in like manner and subject to the same restrictions

Collateral securities may be sold.

restrictions as are herein provided in respect of stock of the bank on which it has acquired a lien under this Act, or in like manner as and subject to the restrictions under which a private individual might in like circumstances deal with, sell and convey the same: Provided that the bank shall not be obliged to sell within twelve months.

Right of
sale may be
waived.

2. The right so to deal with and dispose of such stock, bonds, debentures or securities in manner aforesaid may be waived or varied by any agreement between the bank and the owner of the stock, bonds, debentures or securities. 1913, c. 9, s. 78.

Acquisition
of real
estate.

79. The bank may acquire and hold real and immoveable property for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business, and may sell or dispose of the same, and acquire other property in its stead for the same purpose.

Return to
Minister.

2. The bank shall annually, during the month of January, transmit or deliver to the Minister a return showing in detail the fair market value of its real and immoveable property held under this section either in its own name or in the name of a trustee or of a corporation controlled by the bank.

Particulars.

3. Such return shall state separately each parcel of real property held by the bank and as to each such parcel shall state—

(a) the registered owner thereof, if the bank is not the registered owner;

(b) the amount of any mortgage or hypothec upon the same, and if more than one parcel is subject to the same mortgage or hypothec, the parcels subject to such mortgage or hypothec shall be segregated in such return and identified therewith;

(c) the extent (if any) to which each such parcel is not held for the actual use and occupation of the bank;

How signed.

and such return shall be signed by the chief accountant, and by the president, or a vice-president, or the director then acting as president, and by the general manager or other principal officer of the bank next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank at the time at which the said return is made. 1913, c. 9, s. 79. Am.

Mortgages
and
hypothec
of realty,
and agree-
ments of
sale.

80. The bank may take, hold and dispose of—

(a) mortgages and hypothecs upon real and personal, immoveable and moveable property: Provided, however, that no mortgage or hypothec shall be taken, held or disposed of in respect to, or be deemed to include, any personal property which, at the date of the coming into force of this Act, is by any statutory enactment exempt from seizure under writs of execution.

(b)

(b) the rights of vendors or purchasers under agreements for the sale or purchase of real and personal, immoveable and moveable property, by way of additional security for debts contracted to the bank in the course of its business.

2. The rights, powers and privileges which the bank is by this Act declared to have, or to have had, in respect of real or immoveable property mortgaged to it, shall be held and possessed by it in respect of any personal or moveable property which is mortgaged or hypothecated to the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 80. Am. As to personality.

81. The bank may purchase any lands or real or immoveable property offered for sale— Purchases of realty.

(a) under execution, or in insolvency, or under the order or decree of a court, as belonging to any debtor to the bank; or,

(b) by a mortgagee or other encumbrancer, having priority over a mortgage or other encumbrance held by the bank; or,

(c) by the bank under a power of sale given to it for that purpose, notice of such sale by auction to the highest bidder having been first given by advertisement for four weeks in a newspaper published in the county or electoral district in which such lands or property is situate, Notice of sale by auction.

in cases in which, under similar circumstances, an individual could so purchase, without any restriction as to the value of the property which it may so purchase, and may acquire a title thereto as any individual, purchasing at sheriff's sale, or under a power of sale, in like circumstances could do, and may take, have, hold and dispose of the same at pleasure. 1913, c. 9, s. 81.

82. The bank may acquire and hold an absolute title in or to real or immoveable property mortgaged to it as security for a debt due or owing to it, either by the obtaining of a release of the equity of redemption in the mortgaged property, or by procuring a foreclosure, or by other means whereby, as between individuals, an equity of redemption can, by law, be barred, or a transfer of title to real or immoveable property can, by law, be effected, and may purchase and acquire any prior mortgage or charge on such property. Bank may acquire absolute title to mortgaged premises.

2. Nothing in any charter, Act or law shall be construed as ever having been intended to prevent or as preventing the bank from acquiring and holding an absolute title to and in any such mortgaged real or immoveable property, whatever the value thereof, or from exercising or acting upon any power of sale contained in any mortgage given to or held by the bank, authorizing or enabling it to sell or convey any property so mortgaged. 1913, c. 9, s. 82. No Act or law to prevent.

Property to
be sold
within
certain time.

§3. No bank shall hold any real or immoveable property, howsoever acquired, except such as is required for its own use, for any period exceeding seven years from the date of the acquisition thereof, or any extension of such period as in this section provided, and such property shall be absolutely sold or disposed of, within such period or extended period, as the case may be, so that the bank shall no longer retain any interest therein unless by way of security.

Extension of
time.

2. The Treasury Board may direct that the time for the sale or disposal of any such real or immoveable property shall be extended for a further period or periods, not to exceed five years.

Twelve
years.

3. The whole period during which the bank may so hold such property under the foregoing provisions of this section shall not exceed twelve years from the date of the acquisition thereof.

Property not
sold liable
to forfeiture.

4. Any real or immoveable property, not required by the bank for its own use, held by the bank for a longer period than authorized by the foregoing provisions of this section shall be liable to be forfeited to His Majesty for the use of the Dominion of Canada: Provided that—

Proviso.

(a) no such forfeiture shall take effect until the expiration of at least six calendar months after notice in writing to the bank by the Minister of the intention of His Majesty to claim the forfeiture; and,

(b) the bank may, notwithstanding such notice, before the forfeiture is effected sell or dispose of the property free from liability to forfeiture.

Provisions
apply to
realty now
held.

5. The provisions of this section shall apply to any real or immoveable property heretofore acquired by the bank and held by it at the time of the coming into force of this Act. 1913, c. 9, s. 83.

Loans on
standing
timber.

§4. The bank may lend money upon the security of standing timber or the rights or licenses held by persons to cut or remove such timber; provided that if the provincial law permits, the instrument evidencing such security is registered against the land upon which such timber stands or in the offices in which are recorded such rights or licenses. 1913, c. 9, s. 84. Am.

Loans to
receiver or
liquidator
under
*Winding-up
Acts*
and to officer
under *Bank-
ruptcy Act*.

§4A. The bank may lend money to a receiver, to a receiver and manager, to a liquidator appointed under any *Winding-up Act*, or to a custodian, interim receiver, or trustee under *The Bankruptcy Act*, provided such receiver, receiver and manager, liquidator, custodian, interim receiver, or trustee, has been duly authorized or empowered to borrow, and, in respect of any money so lent, the bank may take security, with or without personal liability, from such receiver, receiver and manager, liquidator, custodian, interim receiver or trustee to such an amount, and upon

such property and assets, as may be directed or authorized by any court of competent jurisdiction. 1913, c. 9, s. 84A. Am.

85. Every bank advancing money in aid of the building of any ship or vessel shall have the same right of acquiring and holding security upon such ship or vessel, while building and when completed, either by way of mortgage, hypothèque, hypothecation, privilege or lien thereon, or purchase or transfer thereof, as individuals have in the province wherein the ship or vessel is being built.

Advances for building ships.

2. The bank may, for the purpose of obtaining and enforcing such security, avail itself of all such rights and means, and shall be subject to all such obligations, limitations and conditions, as are, by the law of such province, conferred or imposed upon individuals making such advances. 1913, c. 9, s. 85, ss. 2.

Rights and obligations.

86. The bank may acquire and hold any warehouse receipt or bill of lading as collateral security for the payment of any debt incurred in its favour, or as security for any liability incurred by it for any person, in the course of its banking business.

Warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

2. Any warehouse receipt or bill of lading so acquired shall vest in the bank, from the date of the acquisition thereof,—

Effect of taking.

(a) all the right and title to such warehouse receipt or bill of lading and to the goods covered thereby of the previous holder or owner thereof; or,

(b) all the right and title to the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned therein of the person from whom such goods, wares and merchandise were received or acquired by the bank, if the warehouse receipt or bill of lading is made directly in favour of the bank, instead of to the previous holder or owner of such goods, wares and merchandise. 1913, c. 9, s. 86.

87. If the previous holder of such warehouse receipt or bill of lading is any person—

When previous holder is an agent.

(a) entrusted with the possession of the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned therein, by or by the authority of the owner thereof; or,

(b) to whom such goods, wares and merchandise are, by or by the authority of the owner thereof, consigned; or,

(c) who, by or by the authority of the owner of such goods, wares and merchandise, is possessed of any bill of lading, receipt, order or other document covering the same, such as is used in the course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, wares and merchandise, or as authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of

such

such a document to transfer or receive the goods, wares and merchandise thereby represented;
the bank shall be, upon the acquisition of such warehouse receipt or bill of lading, vested with all the right and title of the owner of such goods, wares and merchandise, subject to the right of the owner to have the same retransferred to him if the debt or liability, as security for which such warehouse receipt or bill of lading is held by the bank, is paid.

Presumption
of possession.

2. Any person shall be deemed to be the possessor of such goods, wares and merchandise, bill of lading, receipt, order or other document as aforesaid—

(a) who is in actual possession thereof; or,

(b) for whom, or subject to whose control such goods, wares and merchandise are, or bill of lading, receipt, order, or other document is held by any other person.
1913, c. 9, s. 87.

Loans to
certain whole-
sale dealers.

88. The bank may lend money to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in products of agriculture, the forest, quarry and mine, or the sea, lakes and rivers, or to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in live stock or dead stock or the products thereof, upon the security of such products, or of such live stock or dead stock or the products thereof.

Grain.

2. The bank may lend money to a farmer upon the security of his threshed grain grown upon the farm.

Loans to
wholesale
manufac-
turers.

3. The bank may lend money to any person engaged in business as a wholesale manufacturer of any goods, wares and merchandise, upon the security of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by him, or procured for such manufacture.

Removal
of goods.

4. If, with the consent of the bank, the products, goods, wares and merchandise, live stock or dead stock or the products thereof, upon the security of which money has been loaned under the authority of this section, are removed and other products, goods, wares and merchandise, live stock or dead stock or the products thereof of substantially the same character are respectively substituted therefor, then to the extent of the value of the products, goods, wares and merchandise, or live stock or dead stock or the products thereof so removed, the products, goods, wares and merchandise, live stock or dead stock or the products thereof so substituted shall be covered by such security as if originally covered thereby; but failure to obtain the consent of the bank to any such substitution shall not affect the validity of the security either as respects any products, goods, wares and merchandise, or live stock or dead stock or the products thereof actually substituted as aforesaid or in any other particular.

Substitution.

Security.

Owner may
give the
security.

5. Any such security, as mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this section, may be given by the owner of
246 the

the said products, goods, wares and merchandise, stock or products thereof, or grain.

6. The security may be taken in the form set forth in Schedule C to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form of security.

7. The bank shall, by virtue of such security, acquire the same rights and powers in respect of the products, goods, wares and merchandise, stock or products thereof, or grain covered thereby as if it had acquired the same by virtue of a warehouse receipt; provided, however, that the wages, salaries or other remuneration of persons employed by any wholesale purchaser, shipper or dealer, by any wholesale manufacturer, or by any farmer in connection with any of the several wholesale businesses referred to, or in connection with the farm, owing in respect of a period not exceeding three months, shall be a charge upon the property covered by the said security in priority to the claim of the bank thereunder, and such wages, salaries or other remuneration shall be paid by the bank if the bank takes possession or in any way disposes of the said security or of the products, goods, wares and merchandise, stock or products thereof, or grain covered thereby.

Same rights as upon warehouse receipts.

Proviso as to claims for wages.

8. The bank may lend money to the owner, tenant or occupier of land for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of any crop to be grown from such seed grain.

Loans for purchase of seed grain.

9. The security taken under subsection eight of this section may be taken in the form set forth in Schedule D to this Act or in a form to the like effect.

Security.

10. The bank shall by virtue of such security acquire a first and preferential lien and claim for the sum secured and interest thereon upon the seed grain purchased and the crop covered by the security, as well before as after the severance of the crop from the soil, and upon the grain threshed therefrom, and the bank shall by virtue of such security acquire the same rights and powers in respect of such seed grain and of the grain so threshed as if it had acquired such rights and powers by virtue of a warehouse receipt.

First lien upon seed grain and crop.

Same rights as upon warehouse receipts.

11. The bank shall have the right, through its servants or agents, in case of default in payment of the money lent or in case of neglect to care for and harvest the crop, or in case of any attempt to dispose of the crop without the consent of the bank, or in case of the seizure of the crop under process of law, to enter upon the land upon which the crop is grown, to take possession of, care for and harvest the crop and thresh the grain therefrom.

Right to enter and take possession in case of default, etc.

12. The bank may lend money to a farmer and to any person engaged in stock raising upon the security of his live stock; provided however that such security shall not include and shall be deemed not to include any live stock which at the date of the coming into force of this Act is by any statutory enactment exempt from seizure under writs of

Loan for Live Stock Raising.

execution. The provisions of subsection 4 of this section, making live stock substituted for live stock removed subject to the security, shall apply to the live stock substituted by the farmer or other person engaged in stock raising.

"Live Stock " "Live Stock" for the purposes of this section means horses and mares, bulls, cows, oxen, bullocks, steers, heifers and calves, sheep and swine and the offspring of any of such animals.

Security. 13. The security taken under subsection twelve of this section may be taken in the form set forth in schedule E to this Act or in a form to the like effect.

Entry, seizure and sale. 14. The bank shall by virtue of the security taken under subsection twelve of this section have full power, right and authority, if the bills or notes therein mentioned or described or any of them are not paid according to their tenor, to enter upon the premises upon which the live stock mentioned in the security are, to take possession of or seize such live stock, and before or after such taking possession of or seizure, to sell such live stock, or such part thereof as may be necessary to realize the amount due and payable, at public auction, not less than five days after,—

Notice of sale. (a) notice of the time and place of such sale has appeared in a newspaper published in or nearest to the place where the sale is to be made, and,
(b) posting a notice in writing or in print of the time and place of such sale in or at the post office nearest to the place where the sale is to be made.

Disposal of proceeds of sale. 15. After all necessary and reasonable expenses in connection with such seizure and sale have been deducted and prior privileges, liens or pledges existing in favour of third parties and for which claims may have been filed with the party making the sale have been satisfied, the balance of the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of the said bills or notes and the surplus if any returned to the grantor. 1913, c. 9, s. 88; 1915, c. 1; 1916, c. 10.

Notice of intention to give security

SSA. Any person intending to give a bank security under the authority of section eighty-eight of this Act must give notice of such intention before any loan is made by the bank to such person and the security taken, by signing a document which may be in the form set out in Schedule F to this Act or to the like effect. Such document shall be registered in the manner hereinafter provided, and, after this section comes into force, any security subsequently taken under the authority of section eighty-eight of this Act, before such document is registered, shall be null and void as against the creditors of such person and as against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith. A notice of intention when registered shall be deemed to be notice for the purposes of this section in

To be registered.

respect of all securities taken by the bank from such person, under said authority, during the period of three years after the date of registration.

2. The document mentioned in the last preceding subsection shall be registered in the office of the Assistant Receiver General (hereinafter called the Assistant Receiver) in the province in which the place of business, or principal place of business in case the person has more than one place of business, of the person is situate. If the person has no place of business then the document shall be registered in the office of the Assistant Receiver in the province in which such person resides. "Place of business" and "principal place of business" shall, in the case of a company incorporated in Canada, be deemed to be the place where the head office or chief place of business of the company is situate, or if a foreign corporation, then the place of business of such corporation for the purposes of this section shall be the place at which civil process in the province in which the loan is made can be served upon the company. "Assistant Receiver" in this section includes anyone acting for the Assistant Receiver.

Where
to be
registered

3. The Assistant Receiver shall number consecutively every notice received by him and shall endorse thereon the number and the hour and date of receiving it, and shall file the notice and enter, in alphabetical order, in a book to be kept by him, the name of every person who has given notice of such intention, with the number endorsed thereon opposite to each name. The Assistant Receiver shall endorse over his signature on a copy of the document, to be supplied by the bank, for the records of the bank, the date of registration and number, and the production of the copy with such endorsement and signature shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of the registration and of the time of registration as thereon endorsed.

Manner of
registration

4. The notice of intention may be cancelled by the Assistant Receiver in the book containing such registration at the place where the registration is entered on receipt by him from the bank named in the document registered of a certificate duly signed on behalf of the bank to the effect that each and every security under section 88 given to the bank by the person has been released, or that no security was given to the bank, as the case may be, and such certificate shall bear on the face thereof the number and date endorsed on the original document on file in the office of the Assistant Receiver. The Assistant Receiver shall number consecutively every release received by him and shall endorse thereon the number and the hour and date of its receipt and shall file the release.

Cancellation

5. Every person, upon payment of the proper fees, shall have access to and be entitled to inspect the registration book

Register
open to
inspection

book and any document registered or filed pursuant to this section.

Fees. 6. For services under this Act, the Assistant Receiver shall be entitled to the following fees, for which he shall be accountable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund:—

For registration of each notice and endorsement of copy over signature	25c.
For production of registration book for inspection.....	25c.
For production of any notice for inspection	25c.
For registration of each certificate of release	25c.

Date. 7. This section shall come into force on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-three. *New.*

Goods manufactured from articles pledged. **89.** If goods, wares and merchandise are manufactured or produced from the goods, wares and merchandise, or any of them, included in or covered by any warehouse receipt, or included in or covered by any security given under section 88 of this Act, while so covered, the bank holding such warehouse receipt or security shall hold or continue to hold such goods, wares and merchandise, during the process and after the completion of such manufacture or production, with the same right and title, and for the same purposes and upon the same conditions, as it held or could have held the original goods, wares and merchandise.

Prior claim of bank over unpaid vendor. **2.** All advances made on the security of any bill of lading or warehouse receipt, or of any security given under section 88 of this Act, shall give to the bank making the advances a claim for the repayment of the advances on the products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise therein mentioned, or into which they have been converted, prior to and by preference over the claim of any unpaid vendor: **Proviso.** Provided that such preference shall not be given over the claim of any unpaid vendor who had a lien upon the products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise at the time of the acquisition by the bank of such warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or security, unless the same was acquired without knowledge on the part of the bank of such lien.

Sale of goods on non-payment of debt. **3.** In the event of the non-payment at maturity of any debt or liability secured by a warehouse receipt or bill of lading, or secured by any security given under section 88 of this Act, the bank may sell the products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise or grain, mentioned therein, or so much thereof as will suffice to pay such debt or liability with interest and expenses, returning the surplus, if any, to the person from whom the warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or security, or the products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise or grain mentioned therein, as the case may be, were acquired: **Proviso.** Provided that such power

of sale shall be exercised subject to the following provisions namely:—

- (a) No sale, without the consent in writing of the owner of any products of the forest shall be made under this Act until notice of the time and place of such sale has been given by a registered letter, mailed in the post office, post paid, to the last known address of the pledgor thereof, at least thirty days prior to the sale thereof; Notice of sale of saw-logs, railway ties and lumber.
- (b) No such products or stock, other than products of the forest, and no goods, wares and merchandise, and no grain, shall be sold by the bank under this Act without the consent of the owner, until notice of the time and place of sale has been given by a registered letter, mailed in the post office, post paid, to the last known address of the pledgor thereof, at least ten days prior to the sale thereof; Notice of sale of goods.
- (c) Every sale, under such power of sale, without the consent of the owner, shall be made by public auction, after notice thereof by advertisement, in at least two newspapers published in or nearest to the place where the sale is to be made, stating the time and place thereof; and, if the sale is in the province of Quebec, then at least one of such newspapers shall be a newspaper published in the English language, and one other such newspaper shall be a newspaper published in the French language. 1913, c. 9, s. 89. Am. Sale by auction.

90. The bank shall not acquire or hold any warehouse receipt or bill of lading, or any such security as aforesaid, to secure the payment of any bill, note, debt, or liability, unless such bill, note, debt or liability is negotiated or contracted,— Conditions under which bank may take security.

- (a) at the time of the acquisition thereof by the bank; or,
- (b) upon the written promise or agreement that such warehouse receipt or bill of lading or security would be given to the bank:

Provided that such bill, note, debt or liability may be renewed, or the time for the payment thereof extended, without affecting any such security. Proviso.

2. The bank may—

- (a) on the shipment of any products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise, or grain, for which it holds a warehouse receipt, or any such security as aforesaid, surrender such receipt or security and receive a bill of lading in exchange therefor; or,
- (b) on the receipt of any products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise, or grain, for which it holds a bill of lading, or any such security as aforesaid, surrender such bill of lading or security, store the products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise, or grain, and take a warehouse receipt therefor, or ship the products or Exchanging of warehouse receipt for bill of lading and vice versa.

stock, goods, wares and merchandise, or grain, or part of them, and take another bill of lading therefor. 1913, c. 9, s. 90.

Interest to 7
per cent may
be charged.

91. The bank may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding seven per cent per annum and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank.

Return to
Minister.

2. The bank shall make a quarterly return to the Minister, as of the last juridical day of the months of March, June, September and December in each year, giving such particulars as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Treasury Board of the interest and discount rates charged by the bank.

Signature
to returns.

3. Such returns shall be made up and sent in within the first thirty days after the respective juridical days aforesaid, and shall be signed by the same persons as are required to sign the monthly returns made to the Minister under section 112 of this Act.

Charge for
keeping
accounts.

4. No bank shall directly or indirectly charge or receive any sum whatsoever for the keeping of any account unless such charge is made by express agreement between the bank and the customer. 1913, c. 9, s. 91. Am.

Interest on
deposits.

92. The bank may allow any rate of interest whatever upon money deposited with it.

Liability of
bank on
deposits.

2. The liability of the bank, under any law, custom or agreement to repay moneys heretofore or hereafter deposited with it and interest, if any, shall continue, notwithstanding any statute of limitations, or any enactment or law relating to prescription. 1913, c. 9, s. 92.

Percentage
chargeable
for
collection.

93. When any note, bill, or other negotiable security or paper, payable at any of the bank's places or seats of business, branches, agencies or offices of discount and deposit in Canada, is discounted at any other of the bank's places or seats of business, branches, agencies or offices of discount and deposit, the bank may, in order to defray the expenses attending the collection thereof, receive or retain in addition to the discount thereon, a percentage calculated upon the amount of such note, bill, or other negotiable security or paper, not exceeding one-eighth of one per cent; provided that the bank may make a minimum charge of fifteen cents. 1913, c. 9, s. 93.

Agency
charges

94. The bank may, in discounting any note, bill or other negotiable security or paper, *bona fide* payable at any place in Canada, other than that at which it is discounted, and other than one of its own places or seats of business, branches, agencies or offices of discount and deposit in
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Canada,

Canada, receive and retain, in addition to the discount thereon, a sum not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent on the amount thereof; provided that the bank may make a minimum charge of twenty-five cents. 1913, c. 9, s. 94.

95. The bank may, subject to the provisions of this section, without the authority, aid, assistance or intervention of any other person or official being required,—

Deposits may be received from persons unable to contract.

(a) receive deposits from any person whomsoever, whatever his age, status or condition in life, and whether such person is qualified by law to enter into ordinary contracts or not; and,

(b) from time to time repay any or all of the principal thereof, and pay the whole or any part of the interest thereon to such person, unless before such repayment the money so deposited in the bank is lawfully claimed as the property of some other person.

2. In the case of any such lawful claim the money so deposited may be paid to the depositor with the consent of the claimant, or to the claimant with the consent of the depositor.

Payments by consent.

3. If the person making any such deposit could not, under the law of the province where the deposit is made, deposit and withdraw money in and from a bank without this section, the total amount to be received from such person on deposit shall not, at any time, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars. 1913, c. 9, s. 95. Am.

Deposit limited to \$2,000.

96. The bank shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether expressed, implied or constructive, to which any deposit made under the authority of this Act is subject.

Bank not bound to see to trust in deposits.

2. Except only in the case of a lawful claim, by some other person, before repayment the receipt of the person in whose name any such deposit stands, or, if it stands in the names of two persons, the receipt of one, or, if it stands in the names of more than two persons, the receipt of a majority of such persons, shall, notwithstanding any trust to which such deposit is then subject, and whether or not the bank sought to be charged with such trust, and with which the deposit has been made, had notice thereof, be a sufficient discharge to all concerned for the payment of any money payable in respect of such deposit.

Receipt of one of two joint depositors sufficient.

Or of a majority.

3. The bank shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt.

Application.

4. An attaching or garnishee order or summons shall only affect and bind moneys to the credit of the debtor at the branch, agency or office of the bank where such order or summons or notice thereof is served. 1913, c. 9, s. 96. Am.

Garnishee order affects only branch where served

If depositor dies, claim not exceeding \$500, how proved.

97. If a person dies, having a deposit with the bank not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, the production to the bank of—

- (a) any authenticated copy of the probate of the will of the deceased depositor, or of letters of administration of his estate, or of letters of verification of heirship, or of the act of curatorship or tutorship, granted by any court in Canada having power to grant the same, or by any court or authority in England, Wales, Ireland or any British colony, or of any testament, testamentary or testament dative expedé in Scotland; or,
- (b) an authentic notarial copy of the will of the deceased depositor, if such will is in notarial form, according to the law of the province of Quebec; or,
- (c) if the deceased depositor died out of His Majesty's dominions, any authenticated copy of the probate of his will, or letters of administration of his property, or other document of like import, granted by any court or authority having the requisite power on such matters; shall be sufficient justification and authority to the directors for paying such deposit, in pursuance of and in conformity to such probate, letters of administration, or other documents as aforesaid.

Deposit of copy of document.

2. When the authenticated copy or other document of like import is produced to the bank under subsection 1 of this section, there shall be deposited with the bank a true copy thereof. 1913, c. 9, s. 97.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT CHEQUES.

Official cheques and cheques payable to government to be paid at par.

98. The bank shall not charge any discount or commission for the cashing of any official cheque of the Government of Canada or of any department thereof, whether drawn on the bank cashing the cheque or on any other bank, nor upon any cheque drawn in favour of the Government of Canada or any department thereof, and tendered for deposit to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada. 1913, c. 9, s. 98. Am.

PURCHASE OF THE ASSETS OF A BANK.

Bank may sell assets to another bank.

99. Any bank may sell the whole or any portion of its assets to any other bank which may purchase such assets; and the selling and purchasing banks may, for such purposes, enter into an agreement of sale and purchase, which agreement shall contain all the terms and conditions connected with the sale and purchase of such assets.

Consent of Minister.

2. No agreement by a bank to sell the whole or any portion of its assets to another bank shall be made unless and until the Minister, in writing, consents that an agreement

under subsection 1 of this section may be entered into between the two banks. 1913, c. 9, s. 99.

100. The consideration for any such sale and purchase may be as agreed upon between the selling and purchasing banks. Consideration.

2. If the consideration, or any portion thereof, is shares of the capital stock of the purchasing bank, the agreement shall provide for the amount of the shares of the purchasing bank to be paid to the selling bank. If in shares of capital stock.

3. Until such shares so paid to the selling bank have been sold by such bank, or have been distributed among and accepted by the shareholders of such bank, they shall not be considered issued shares of the purchasing bank for the purposes of its note circulation. 1913, c. 9, s. 100. Not considered issued until sold or distributed.

101. The agreement of sale and purchase shall be submitted to the shareholders of the selling and purchasing banks, either at the annual general meeting of the respective banks or at a special general meeting thereof called for the purpose. Agreement of sale to be submitted to selling shareholders at meeting.

2. A copy of the agreement shall be mailed, post paid, to every shareholder of each bank to his last known address, at least four weeks previously to the date of the meeting at which the agreement is to be submitted, together with a notice of the time and place of the holding of such meeting. 1913, c. 9, s. 101. Am. Copy to each shareholder by mail.

102. If at each meeting the agreement is approved by resolution carried by the votes of shareholders, present or represented by proxy, representing not less than two-thirds of the amount of the subscribed capital stock of the bank, the agreement may be executed under the seals of the banks, parties thereto, and application may be made to the Governor in Council, through the Minister, for approval thereof. Agreement may be executed if they approve.

2. Until the agreement is approved by the Governor in Council it shall not be of any force or effect. 1913, c. 9, s. 102. Am. Approval of Governor in Council.

103. If the agreement provides for the payment of the consideration for such sale and purchase, in whole or in part, in shares of the capital stock of the purchasing bank, and for such purpose it is necessary to increase the capital stock of such bank, a bylaw for the purpose may be passed by the shareholders at the meeting called to approve of the agreement. 1913, c. 9, s. 103. Am. Approval of shareholders of purchasing bank.

104. The Governor in Council may, on the application for his approval of the agreement, approve of the increase of the capital stock of the purchasing bank, which is necessary to provide for the payment of the shares of such bank Necessary increase of stock may be approved.

to the selling bank, as provided in the said agreement. 1913, c. 9, s. 104.

Ordinary
provisions
for increase
not to apply

105. The provisions of this Act with regard to—

- (a) the increase of the capital stock of the bank by by-law of the shareholders approved by the Treasury Board; and,
 - (b) the allotment and sale of such increased stock;
- shall not apply to any increase of stock made or provided for under the authority of the last two preceding sections. 1913, c. 9, s. 105.

Conditions
on which
Governor in
Council may
approve
agreement.

106. The approval of the Governor in Council shall not be given to the agreement, unless—

- (a) the consent of the Minister as prescribed by subsection 2 of section 99 of this Act has been given;
- (b) the approval of the agreement is recommended by the Treasury Board;
- (c) the application for approval thereof is made, by or on behalf of the bank executing it, within three months from the date of execution of the agreement; and,
- (d) it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that all the requirements of this Act in connection with the approval of the agreement by the shareholders of the selling and purchasing banks have been complied with, and that, after the approval by the shareholders of the selling bank, notice of the intention of the banks to apply to the Governor in Council for the approval of the agreement has been published for at least four weeks in *The Canada Gazette*, and in one or more newspapers published in places where the chief offices of the banks are situate.

Information.

2. Such banks shall afford all information that the Minister requires.

Approval
may be
refused.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor in Council or the Treasury Board from refusing to approve of the agreement or to recommend its approval. 1913, c. 9, s. 106.

Further
conditions

107. The agreement shall not be approved of unless it appears that—

- (a) proper provisions have been made for the payment of the liabilities of the selling bank;
- (b) the agreement provides for the assumption and payment by the purchasing bank of the notes of the selling bank issued and intended for circulation, outstanding and in circulation; and,
- (c) the amounts of the notes of both the purchasing and selling banks, issued for circulation, outstanding and in circulation, as shown by the then last monthly returns of the banks, do not together exceed the then paid-up capital

capital of the purchasing bank and the amount (if any) held for both of the said banks in the central gold reserves referred to in section 61 of this Act; or if the amount of such notes does exceed such paid-up capital and the amount so held, an amount in cash, equal to the excess of such notes over such paid-up capital and the amount so held, has been deposited by the purchasing bank with the Minister.

2. The amount so deposited under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of this section shall be held by the Minister as security for the redemption of the said excess of notes; and when the amount of the notes of the two banks outstanding and in circulation is less than the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the purchasing bank, the amount aforesaid (if any) held in the central gold reserves, together with the amount so deposited, the difference shall, from time to time, be repaid by the Minister out of the deposit, to the extent thereof, to the purchasing bank, but without interest, on the application of such bank, and on the production of such evidence as the Minister may require to show the amount of the notes of the two banks then outstanding and in circulation. 1913, c. 9, s. 107.

Deposit.

108. The notes of the selling bank so assumed and to be paid by the purchasing bank shall, on the approval of the agreement, be deemed to be, for all intents and purposes, notes of the purchasing bank issued for circulation; and the purchasing bank shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had issued them for circulation.

Notes of selling bank to become notes of purchasing bank.

2. The amount at the credit of the selling bank in the Circulation Fund shall, on the approval of the agreement, be transferred to the credit of the purchasing bank.

Circulation Fund.

3. The trustees shall not permit any part of the deposit (if any) of the selling bank in the central gold reserves to be withdrawn under the provisions of this Act after the last juridical day of the month in which notice of intention to apply to the Governor in Council for approval of the agreement has been given and pending such approval, unless and until the trustees are notified in writing by the Minister of his consent thereto; and on the approval of the agreement the trustees shall hold the deposit (if any) for and as if such deposit had been originally made by the purchasing bank.

As to withdrawal of deposit in central gold reserves.

4. The notes of the selling bank shall not be reissued, but shall be called in, redeemed and cancelled as quickly as possible. 1913, c. 9, s. 108.

Notes to be called in.

109. The approval by the Governor in Council of the agreement shall be evidenced by a certified copy of the order in council approving thereof.

Evidence of approval by Governor in Council.

2. A copy of such order in council or extract thereof, and a copy of such agreement, purporting to be certified to be true

Order in council conclusive.

true by the clerk or assistant or acting clerk of the King's Privy Council for Canada shall, in all courts of justice and for all purposes, be *prima facie* evidence of the said agreement, and of its due execution, and of its approval by the Governor in Council, and of the regularity of all proceedings in connection therewith. 1913, c. 9, s. 109.

On approval
of Governor
in Council
the assets
pass.

110. On the agreement being approved of by the Governor in Council, the assets therein referred to as sold and purchased shall, in accordance with and subject to the terms thereof, and without any further conveyance, become vested in the purchasing bank.

Further
assurance.

2. The selling bank shall, from time to time, subject to the terms of the agreement, execute such formal and separate conveyances, assignments and assurances, for registration purposes or otherwise, as are reasonably required to confirm or evidence the vesting in the purchasing bank of the full title or ownership of the assets referred to in the agreement. 1913, c. 9, s. 110.

Selling bank
to cease
business and
be wound up.

111. As soon as the agreement is approved of by the Governor in Council, the selling bank shall cease to issue or reissue notes for circulation, and shall cease to transact any business, except such as is necessary to enable it to carry out the agreement, to realize upon any assets not included in the agreement, to pay and discharge its liabilities, and generally to wind up its business; and the charter or Act of incorporation of such bank, and any Acts in amendment thereof then in force, shall continue in force only for the purposes in this section specified. 1913, c. 9, s. 111.

RETURNS.

Monthly
returns.

112. The bank shall, within the first twenty-eight days of each month, transmit or deliver to the Minister a return in the form set forth in Schedule G to this Act.

What return
shall show.

2. Such return shall exhibit the condition of the bank on the last juridical day of the month last preceding.

When return
last
received
may be used.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this section, whenever, in the usual course of the post, the return of a branch or agency for the last juridical day of the month, mailed at the branch or agency on or before the second day of the following month, does not reach—

(a) the chief office of the bank on or before the eighteenth day of the month; or,

(b) the office of the general manager, if the office of the general manager is at a place other than the chief office of the bank, on or before the fifteenth day of the month,

the return last received from any such branch, exhibiting as far as that branch is concerned the condition of the bank

at the date for which it purports to be made, may be used in the preparation of the monthly return called for by this section.

(4) The Minister may also call for other or special returns from any bank, and may require that the bank shall transmit or deliver such other or special returns at monthly or other prescribed periods, or whenever in his judgment they are necessary to afford a full and complete knowledge of its condition. Special returns.

(5) The Minister may prescribe the time within which such other or special returns shall be transmitted or delivered to him; but unless otherwise prescribed the time within which any monthly or other periodic return shall be transmitted or delivered, shall be the time allowed by this section for a monthly return; provided that the Minister may extend the time for transmitting any special return for such further period, not exceeding thirty days, as he thinks expedient. 1913, c. 9, sections 112 and 113. Am. Within 30 days from demand.

113. Every return provided for or required under the last preceding section shall be accompanied by declarations which shall be a part of the return, and the declarations shall be in the form set forth in Schedule G to this Act, and shall be signed by the chief accountant or by the acting chief accountant, and by the president, or a vice-president, or the director then acting as president, and by the general manager or other principal officer of the bank next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank at the time at which the declaration is signed. Return accompanied by declaration
How signed.

2. As soon as may be after the annual general meeting there shall be sent to the Minister the names of the directors elected thereat and the names of the president and vice-presidents, and should any vacancy occur in the membership of the board of directors, or in the office of president, or vice-president, the Minister shall forthwith be notified of the name of the person by whom the vacancy has been filled. Names of directors, president and vice-president sent to Minister.
Vacancy.

3. If any change is made in the holder of the office of chief accountant or of general manager, the Minister shall forthwith be notified of the name of the person by whom the vacancy has been filled. Notice to Minister of change of officers

4. Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section contained it shall not, except as to the chief accountant or acting chief accountant of the bank, be sufficient for the purposes of any return provided for or required under the said section that such return agrees with the books of the bank, but the return shall set forth the true financial position of the bank on the last juridical day of the month last preceding the date of the return according to the latest information possessed by or reasonably available to the officers or any of them who sign the return. Return to show true position

Current
loans not to
include

5. For the purposes of any return provided for or required under the last preceding section, or for the purposes of any statement or balance sheet prepared and issued by a bank, there shall not be included amongst "current loans", any loan in respect of which,—

- (a) the borrower has not for a period of two years preceding the date of such return, statement or balance sheet, paid the interest thereon at the rate agreed, in cash, unassisted by the bank;
- (b) the bank has taken possession of the property or any part of the property covered by any security given by the borrower with the intention of realizing thereon, or has realized or taken any step or proceeding for the purpose of realizing upon any security given by the borrower;
- (c) the bank has commenced an action at law to recover from the borrower the amount of the loan or any part thereof;
- (d) the borrower has made an abandonment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors or any of them; or,
- (e) there is other cause, sufficient in the opinion of the manager of the branch of the bank where such loan is domiciled, or in the opinion of any director or officer of the bank who prepares, signs, approves or concurs in such return, statement or balance sheet, for deeming such loan not to be a current loan.

Provided however, that any loan falling within this subsection may be included amongst current loans if the directors declare that after due inquiry they have approved such loan as a current loan.

Controlled
corporations

6. Whenever a bank carries on any part of its operations in the name of a corporation controlled by such bank, then such bank shall, for the purposes of any return required under the last preceding section, transmit or deliver therewith, a separate return, showing the assets and liabilities of each such corporation, and the interest of the bank in such corporations shall be shown separately in any return respecting the affairs of the bank.

Amounts
written off
bank
premises.

7. Whenever a bank has appropriated, out of its profits for any period, with the consent and approval of its shareholders had and obtained at any annual or special general meeting, any sum for the writing down of its bank premises or other assets, no portion of such sum so appropriated shall be again taken into account for the purposes of any return required under the last preceding section, or for the purposes of any statement prepared and issued by the bank, without the consent and approval of its shareholders, in like manner first had and obtained. 1913, c. 9, s. 112. Am.

114.

114. The bank shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, transmit or deliver to the Minister a return—

Annual
return of
unpaid
dividends
and balances.

- (a) of all dividends which have remained unpaid for more than five years; and,
- (b) of all amounts or balances in respect of which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid, during the five years prior to the date of such return:

Provided that, in the case of moneys deposited for a fixed period, the said term of five years shall be reckoned from the date of the termination of such fixed period.

2. The return mentioned in the last preceding subsection shall set forth—

What return
shall show.

- (a) the name of each shareholder or creditor to whom such dividends, amounts or balances are, according to the books of the bank, payable;
- (b) the last known address of each such shareholder or creditor;
- (c) the amount due to each such shareholder or creditor;
- (d) the branch or agency of the bank at which the last transaction took place;
- (e) the date of such last transaction; and,
- (f) if such shareholder or creditor is known to the bank to be dead, the names and addresses of his legal representatives, so far as known to the bank.

3. The bank shall likewise, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, transmit or deliver to the Minister a return of all certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange, issued by the bank to any person, and remaining unpaid for more than five years prior to the date of such return, setting forth so far as known,—

Further
annual
return.

- (a) the names of the persons to whom, or at whose request, such drafts, certified cheques, or bills of exchange were issued;
- (b) the addresses of such persons;
- (c) the names of the payees of such drafts or bills of exchange;
- (d) the amounts and dates of such certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange;
- (e) the names of the places where such certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange were payable; and,
- (f) the branches or agencies of the bank respectively from which such drafts, certified cheques, or bills of exchange were issued.

Particulars.

4. If a dividend, amount or balance, certified cheque, draft, or bill of exchange is for a less sum than five dollars, and returns in respect thereof have been made under the preceding provisions of this section for five consecutive years, the bank may hereafter omit from the respective returns particulars required by the said provisions with

Amounts
under five
dollars

regard to any such dividend, amount or balance, certified cheque, draft or bill of exchange.

Declarations
and
signatures.

5. The returns required by the foregoing provisions of this section shall be accompanied by declarations which shall be a part of the return, and the declarations shall be in the form set forth in Schedule I to this Act, and shall be signed by the chief accountant, and by the president or a vice-president or the director then acting as president, and by the general manager or other principal officer of the bank next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank at the time at which the declaration is signed.

Notice that
dividend
draft or
cheque
remains
unpaid.

6. The bank shall transmit by registered post to the person to whom any such dividend, amount or balance is payable, and to the person to whom (in so far as known to the bank) and to the person at whose request any such draft, certified cheque or bill of exchange was issued, to the last known post office address of each person as shown by the books of the bank, a notice in writing stating that such dividend remains unpaid, or that in respect of such amount or balance no transaction has taken place or no interest has been paid, or that such draft, certified cheque or bill remains unpaid, as the case may be.

When notice
to be given

7. The notice called for by the next preceding subsection shall be given twice, namely, during the month of January next after the end of the first two-year period and also during the month of January next after the end of the first five-year period in respect of which—

(a) the dividend has remained unpaid; or,

(b) no transaction has taken place or no interest has been paid in connection with such amount or balance; or,

(c) the draft, certified cheque or bill has remained unpaid.

Certified
annual list
of
shareholders
transmitted
to Minister

8. The bank shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, transmit or deliver to the Minister a list, certified by the general manager or other principal officer of the bank next in authority in the management of the affairs of the bank at the time at which the list is certified, and by the officer of the bank in charge of the register of shareholders, to be a correct list and in accordance with the books of the bank with regard thereto; and the list shall show—

(a) the names of the shareholders of the bank on the last day of such calendar year, with their last known post office addresses and descriptions;

(b) the number of shares then held by them respectively; and,

(c) the amount paid thereon.

Laid before
Parliament.

9. The Minister shall lay such returns and lists before Parliament at the next session thereof. 1913, c. 9, s. 114. Am.

PAYMENTS TO THE MINISTER UPON WINDING UP.

115. If, in the event of the winding-up of the business of the bank in insolvency, or under any general winding-up Act, or otherwise, any moneys payable by the liquidator, either to shareholders or depositors, remain unclaimed,—

Unclaimed
moneys paid
to Minister
on
winding up
of bank.

(a) for the period of three years from the date of suspension of payment by the bank; or,

(b) for a like period from the commencement of the winding-up of such business; or,

(c) until the final winding-up of such business, if the business is finally wound up before the expiration of the said three years;

such moneys and all interest thereon shall, notwithstanding any statute of limitations or other Act relating to prescription, be paid to the Minister, to be held by him subject to all rightful claims on behalf of any person other than the bank.

With
interest.

2. If a claim to any moneys so paid is thereafter established to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board, the Governor in Council shall, on the report of the Treasury Board, direct payment thereof to be made to the person entitled thereto, together with interest on the principal sum thereof, at the rate of three per cent per annum for a period not exceeding six years from the date of payment thereof to the Minister as aforesaid: Provided that no such interest shall be paid or payable on such principal sum unless interest thereon was payable by the bank paying the same to the Minister.

Governor in
Council may
order
payment to
person
entitled.

Interest.

3. Upon payment to the Minister as herein provided, the bank and its assets shall be held to be discharged from further liability for the amounts so paid. 1913, c. 9, s. 115.

Bank
discharged.

116. Upon the winding-up of a bank in insolvency or under any general winding-up Act, or otherwise, the assignees, liquidators, directors, or other officials in charge of such winding-up shall, before the final distribution of the assets, or within three years from the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank, whichever shall first happen, pay over to the Minister a sum, out of the assets of the bank, equal to the difference between the amount then outstanding of the notes intended for circulation issued by the bank, together with any interest on such outstanding notes which may have accrued under section 65 of this Act, and the aggregate of the amount at the credit of the bank in the Circulation Fund and the amount (if any) paid to the Minister by the trustees under section 61 of this Act.

Circulation
outstanding
at
distribution
of assets.

2. Upon such payment being made, the bank and its assets shall be relieved from all further liability in respect of such outstanding notes.

Bank
relieved.

Minister to
redeem.

3. The sum so paid shall be held by the Minister and applied for the purpose of redeeming, whenever presented, such outstanding notes, without interest, except such as may have been paid over under this section. 1913, c. 9, s. 116.

CURATOR.

Association
to appoint
curator.

117. The Association shall, if a bank suspends payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue, forthwith appoint a curator to supervise the affairs of such bank.

Removal.

2. The Association may at any time remove the curator, and may appoint another person to act in his stead. 1913, c. 9, s. 117.

Appoint-
ment by
Association.

118. The appointment of the curator shall be made in the manner provided for in the by-law of the Association made in that behalf as hereinafter provided.

If no by law

2. If there is no such by-law the appointment shall be made in writing by the president of the Association, or by the person acting as president. 1913, c. 9, s. 118.

Powers and
duties of
curator.

119. The curator shall assume supervision of the affairs of the bank, and of all necessary arrangements for the payment of the notes of the bank issued for circulation, and, at the time of his appointment, outstanding and in circulation.

Generally.

2. The curator shall generally have all powers and shall take all steps and do all things necessary or expedient to protect the rights and interests of the creditors and shareholders of the bank, and to conserve and ensure the proper disposition, according to law, of the assets of the bank; and, for the purposes of this section, he shall have free and full access to all books, accounts, documents and papers of the bank.

Supervision

3. The curator shall continue to supervise the affairs of the bank until he is removed from office, or until the bank resumes business, or until a liquidator is duly appointed to wind up the business of the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 119.

Officers and
clerks to
assist
curator.

120. The president, vice-president, directors, general manager, managers, clerks and officers of the bank shall give and afford to the curator all such information and assistance as he requires in the discharge of his duties. 1913, c. 9, s. 120.

No act of
directors
valid unless
approved by
curator.

121. No by-law, regulation, resolution or act, touching the affairs or management of the bank, passed, made or done by the directors during the time the curator is in charge of the bank, shall be of any force or effect until approved in writing by the curator. 1913, c. 9, s. 121.

122. The curator or liquidator shall make all returns and reports, and shall give all information to the Minister, touching the affairs of the bank, that the Minister requires of him. 1913, c. 9, s. 122. Am.

Curator to make returns as required by Minister.

123. The remuneration of the curator for his services, and his expenses and disbursements in connection with the discharge of his duties, shall be fixed and determined by a judge of a superior court in the province where the chief office of the bank is situate, and shall be paid out of the assets of the bank, and, in case of the winding-up of the bank, shall rank on the estate equally with the remuneration of the liquidator. 1913, c. 9, s. 123.

Remuneration of curator.

BY-LAWS OF THE CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

124. The Association may, at any meeting thereof, with the approval of two-thirds in number of the banks represented at such meeting, if the banks so approving have at least two-thirds in par value of the paid up-capital of the banks so represented, make by-laws, rules and regulations respecting—

By-laws

- (a) all matters relating to the appointment or removal of the curator, and his powers and duties;
- (b) the supervision of the making of the notes of the banks which are intended for circulation, and the delivery thereof to the banks;
- (c) the inspection of the disposition made by the banks of such notes;
- (d) the destruction of notes of the banks;
- (e) the custody and management of the central gold reserves and the carrying out of the provisions of this Act relating to such reserves; and,
- (f) the imposition of penalties for the breach or non-observance of any by-law, rule or regulation made by virtue of this section.

As to what subjects

2. No such by-law, rule or regulation, and no amendment or repeal thereof, shall be of any force or effect until approved by the Treasury Board.

Approval by Treasury Board.

3. Before any such by-law, rule or regulation, or any amendment or repeal thereof is so approved, the Treasury Board shall submit it to every bank which is not a member of the Association, and give to each such bank an opportunity of being heard before the Treasury Board with respect thereto.

Notice to other banks

4. The Association shall have all powers necessary to carry out, or to enforce the carrying out, of any by-law, rule or regulation, or any amendment thereof, so approved by the Treasury Board. 1913, c. 9, s. 124.

Enforcement of by-laws.

INSOLVENCY.

INSOLVENCY.

Double liability of shareholders.

125. In the event of the property and assets of the bank being insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, each shareholder of the bank shall be liable for the deficiency, to an amount equal to the par value of the shares held by him, in addition to any amount not paid up on such shares.

"Shareholder" defined.

2. "Shareholder," within the meaning of this section, shall include an undisclosed principal and, to the extent of his interest, a *cestui que trust*, on whose behalf or for whose benefit shares in the capital stock of the bank are held. 1913, c. 9, s. 125.

Suspension for 90 days to constitute insolvency.

126. Any suspension by the bank of payment of any of its liabilities as they accrue, in specie or Dominion notes, shall, if it continues for ninety days consecutively, or at intervals within twelve consecutive months, constitute the bank insolvent, and work a forfeiture of its charter or Act of incorporation, so far as regards all further banking operations. 1913, c. 9, s. 126.

Charter to remain in force for calls and winding-up.

127. The charter or Act of incorporation of the bank shall, in the case mentioned in the next preceding section, remain in force only for the purpose of enabling the directors, or other lawful authority, to make and enforce the calls mentioned in the next following section of this Act, and to wind up the business of the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 127.

If no proceedings within 3 months thereafter, directors to make calls.

128. If any suspension of payment in full, in specie or Dominion notes, of all or any of the notes or other liabilities of the bank, continues for three months after the expiration of the time which, under the two last preceding sections would constitute the bank insolvent, and if no proceedings are taken under any Act for the winding-up of the bank, the directors shall make calls on the shareholders thereof, to the amount they deem necessary to pay all the debts and liabilities of the bank not exceeding the limit of liability of the shareholders hereinbefore specified, without waiting for the collection of any debts due to the bank or the sale of any of its assets or property.

Intervals.

2. Such calls shall be payable at intervals of thirty days.

Notice.

3. Notice of such calls shall be given to the shareholders.

Number.

4. Any number of such calls may be made by one resolution.

Amount.

5. No such call shall exceed twenty per cent on each share.

Payment.

6. Payment of such calls may be enforced in like manner as payment of calls on unpaid stock may be enforced.

First call.

7. The first of such calls may be made within ten days after the expiration of the said three months.

Procedure.

8. In the event of proceedings being taken, under any Act, for the winding-up of the bank in consequence of the insol-

veny of the bank, the said calls shall be made in the manner prescribed for the making of such calls in such Act.

9. Any failure on the part of any shareholder liable to any such call to pay the same when due, shall work a forfeiture by such shareholder of all claim in or to any part of the assets of the bank: Provided that such call, and any further call thereafter, shall nevertheless be recoverable from him as if no such forfeiture had been incurred. 1913, c. 9, s. 128.

Forfeiture
for
non-pay-
ment.

Proviso.

129. Nothing in the four sections last preceding shall be construed to alter or diminish the additional liabilities of the directors as herein mentioned and declared. 1913, c. 9, s. 129.

Liability of
directors not
diminished.

130. (a) Persons who, having been shareholders of the bank, have only transferred their shares, or any of them, to others, as hereinbefore provided, within sixty days before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank; and,

Liability of
shareholders
who have
transferred
their stock.

(b) Persons whose subscriptions to the stock of the bank have been forfeited, in manner hereinbefore provided, within the said period of sixty days before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank; shall be liable to all calls on the shares held or subscribed for by them, as if they held such shares at the time of such suspension of payment, saving their recourse against those by whom such shares were then actually held. 1913, c. 9, s. 130.

Or whose
subscriptions
have been
cancelled.

131. In the case of the insolvency of any bank,—

(a) the payment of the notes issued or reissued by such bank, intended for circulation, and then in circulation, together with any interest paid or payable thereon as hereinbefore provided, shall be the first charge upon the assets of the bank;

Or for of
charges.
Notes.

(b) the payment of any amount due to the Government of Canada, in trust or otherwise, shall be the second charge upon such assets;

Dominion
Government.

(c) the payment of any amount due to the government of any of the provinces, in trust or otherwise, shall be the third charge upon such assets; and,

Provincial
governments

(d) the amount of any penalties for which the bank is liable shall not form a charge upon the assets of the bank, until all other liabilities are paid. 1913, c. 9, s. 131.

Penalties.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Payments of Incorporation and Organization expenses.

131A. If prior to the time at which the certificate permitting the bank to issue notes and commence the business

Offences.

Payments
of directors
prior to
obtaining
Treasury
Board
certificate

business of banking has been obtained from the Treasury Board, any provisional director or director authorizes or is a party to the payment of, or receives, out of moneys paid in by subscribers or interest thereon, any sum for commission, salary or charges for services in connection with or arising out of the incorporation or organization of the bank, it shall be an offence against this Act.

After
certificate
obtained.

2. If after the certificate has been obtained from the Treasury Board, any director authorizes payment of, or any general manager or other officer of the bank pays or causes to be paid any money for or on account of the incorporation or organization expenses of the bank, except and unless the sum so paid is mentioned or included in the statement submitted to the Treasury Board at the time at which the application is made under this Act to the Board for a certificate permitting the bank to issue notes and commence the business of banking, it shall be an offence against this Act.

When no
certificate
obtained

3. If no certificate from the Treasury Board has been obtained within the time limited by this Act, it shall be an offence against this Act for any provisional director or director to authorize or be a party to the payment of, or to receive, out of moneys paid in by subscribers, any sum for commission, salary or charges for services in connection with or arising out of the incorporation or organization of the bank, unless provision has been made pursuant to section 16 of this Act for payment. 1913, c. 9, s. 131A.

Penalty for
bank officers
obtaining
gifts or
showing
favour

131B. Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, upon conviction on indictment, to two years' imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, or to both, and, upon summary conviction, to imprisonment for six months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both, who—

- (a) being a director, general manager, manager, or other executive officer of a bank, corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person for himself or for any other person, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having, after this Act comes into force, done or forborne to do, any act relating to the bank's business or affairs, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person with relation to the bank's business or affairs; or,
- (b) corruptly gives or agrees to give or offers any gift or consideration to any director, general manager, manager, or other executive officer of a bank as an inducement or reward or consideration to such director, general manager, manager, or other executive officer of the bank, for doing or forbearing to do, or for

Penalty for
offering gifts
or showing
favour to
bank officers

having, after this Act comes into force, done or forbore to do any act relating to the bank's business or affairs, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person with relation to the bank's business or affairs.

2. In this section "consideration" includes valuable consideration of any kind. 1913, c. 9, s. 131B.

Commencement of Business.

132. Every director or provisional director of any bank and every other person who, before the obtaining of the certificate from the Treasury Board, by this Act required, permitting the bank to issue notes or commence business, issues or authorizes the issue of any note of such bank, or transacts or authorizes the transaction of any business in connection with such bank, except such as is by this Act authorized to be transacted before the obtaining of such certificate, is guilty of an offence against this Act. 1913, c. 9, s. 132.

"Consideration" defined.

Commencing business without certificate.

Sale and Transfer of Shares.

133. Any person, whether principal, broker or agent, who wilfully sells or transfers or attempts to sell or transfer—

Offence.

(a) any share or shares of the capital stock of any bank by a false number; or,

(b) any share or shares of which the person making such sale or transfer, or in whose name or on whose behalf the same is made, is not at the time of such sale, or attempted sale, the registered owner; or,

Sale and transfer of shares contrary to requirements.

(c) any share or shares, without the assent to such sale of the registered owner thereof;

is guilty of an offence against this Act. 1913, c. 9, s. 133.

Offence

Cash Reserves.

134. Every bank which at any time holds in Dominion notes less than forty per cent of the cash reserves which it has in Canada shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for each such offence. 1913, c. 9, s. 134.

Penalty for cash reserve not held in prescribed notes.

Issue and Circulation of Notes.

135. If the total amount of the notes of the bank in circulation at any time exceeds the amount authorized by this Act the bank shall, —

Excess of circulation.

(a) if the amount of such excess is not over one thousand dollars, incur a penalty equal to the amount of such excess; or,

- (b) if the amount of such excess is over one thousand dollars, and not over twenty thousand dollars, incur a penalty of one thousand dollars; or,
- (c) if the amount of such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, and not over one hundred thousand dollars, incur a penalty of ten thousand dollars; or,
- (d) if the amount of such excess is over one hundred thousand dollars, and not over two hundred thousand dollars, incur a penalty of fifty thousand dollars; or,
- (e) if the amount of such excess is over two hundred thousand dollars, incur a penalty of one hundred thousand dollars. 1913, c. 9, s. 135.

Unauthorized
issue of
notes for
circulation.

136. Every person, except a bank to which this Act applies, who issues or reissues, makes, draws, or endorses any bill, bond, note, cheque or other instrument, intended to circulate as money, or to be used as a substitute for money, for any amount whatsoever, shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars.

Penalty,
recovery of.

2. Such penalty shall be recoverable with costs, in any court of competent jurisdiction, by any person who sues for the same.

Appropriation.

3. A moiety of such penalty shall belong to the person suing for the same, and the other moiety to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada.

Intention
presumed.

4. If any such instrument is made for the payment of a less sum than twenty dollars, and is payable either in form or in fact to the bearer thereof, or at sight, or on demand, or at less than thirty days thereafter, or is overdue, or is in any way calculated or designed for circulation, or as a substitute for money, the intention to pass the same as money shall be presumed, unless such instrument is—

Exceptions.

- (a) a cheque on some chartered bank paid by the maker directly to his immediate creditor; or,
- (b) a promissory note, bill of exchange, bond or other undertaking for the payment of money made or delivered by the maker thereof to his immediate creditor; and,
- (c) not designed to circulate as money or as a substitute for money. 1913, c. 9, s. 136.

Defacement
of notes.

137. Every person who mutilates, cuts, tears or perforates with holes any Dominion or bank note, or who in any way defaces a Dominion or bank note, whether by writing, printing, drawing or stamping thereon, or by attaching or affixing thereto anything in the nature or form of an advertisement shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

Penalty.

Issue, by
bank, of
notes not
disinfected
or sterilized

2. Every officer, clerk and servant of a bank who, for the bank, reissues to the public any bank notes or Dominion notes which have not been disinfected and sterilized in accord-

ance with the regulations made by the Treasury Board under the authority of this Act shall, on the information of any person, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

3. In the event of the conviction of any officer, clerk or servant of a bank under this section, the bank shall thereby incur a penalty of fifty dollars. 1913, c. 9, s. 137. Penalty.

138. (a) Every person who, being president, vice-president, director, general manager, manager, clerk or other officer of the bank, issues or reissues, during any period of suspension of payment by the bank of its liabilities, any notes of the bank payable to bearer on demand, and intended for circulation, or authorizes or is concerned in any such issue or reissue; and, Issuing notes during period of suspension.

(b) if, after any such suspension, the bank resumes business without the consent in writing of the curator, hereinafter provided for, every person who being president, vice-president, director, general manager, manager, clerk or other officer of the bank issues or reissues, or authorizes or is concerned in the issue or reissue of any such notes before being thereunto authorized by the Treasury Board; and, Or without authority of Treasury Board.

(c) every person who accepts, receives or takes, or authorizes or is concerned in, the acceptance, receipt or taking of any such notes, knowing the same to have been so issued or reissued, from the bank, or from such president, vice-president, director, general manager, manager, clerk or other officer of the bank, in payment or part payment, or as security for the payment of any amount due or owing to such person by the bank; And accepting such notes.

is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or to both. 1913, c. 9, s. 138. Penalty.

139. (a) Every person who, being the president, vice-president, director, general manager, manager, clerk or other officer of the bank, pledges, assigns, or hypothecates, or authorizes, or is concerned in the pledge, assignment or hypothecation of the notes of the bank; and, Pledging of notes by officers of bank.

(b) every person who accepts, receives or takes, or authorizes or is concerned in the acceptance or receipt or taking of such notes as a pledge, assignment or hypothecation; Accepting.

shall be liable to a fine of not less than four hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to both. 1913, c. 9, s. 139. Penalty.

140. (a) Every person who, being the president, vice-president, director, general manager, manager, clerk Issuing notes fraudulently.

- or other officer of a bank, with intent to defraud, issues or delivers, or authorizes or is concerned in the issue or delivery of notes of the bank intended for circulation and not then in circulation; and,
- Knowingly accepting. (b) every person who, with knowledge of such intent, accepts, receives or takes, or authorizes or is concerned in the acceptance, receipt or taking of such notes;
- Penalty. shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or to both. 1913, c. 9, s. 140.

Annual Statement and Auditors' Report.

- Issue of annual statement without auditors' report. **140A.** If any copy of the statement or of the profit and loss account submitted under section 54 of this Act, which has not been signed as required by that section, is issued, circulated or published, or if any copy of such statement is issued, circulated or published without having a copy of the auditor's report attached thereto, the bank, and every director, general manager or other officer of the bank who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars. 1913, c. 9, s. 140A.
- Penalty.

Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading and other Securities.

- Bank acquiring warehouse receipt or bill of lading. **141.** If any bank, to secure the payment of any bill, note, debt or liability, acquires or holds—
- (a) any warehouse receipt or bill of lading; or,
- (b) any instrument such as is by this Act authorized to be taken by the bank to secure money lent,—
- (i) to any wholesale purchaser, or shipper of or dealer in products of agriculture, the forest, quarry and mine, or the sea, lakes and rivers, or to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in live or dead stock, and the products thereof, upon the security of such products, or of such live or dead stock, or the products thereof;
- (ii) to any person engaged in business as a wholesale manufacturer of any goods, wares and merchandise upon the security of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by such person, or procured for such manufacture;
- (iii) to any farmer upon the security of threshed grain;
- (iv) to any owner, tenant or occupier of land for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of any crop to be grown from such seed grain; or,
- (v) to any farmer or person engaged in stock raising upon the security of live stock;
- such bank shall, unless—

- (a) such bill, note, debt or liability is negotiated or contracted at the time of the acquisition by the bank of such warehouse receipt, bill of lading or security; or, Except in certain cases.
- (b) such bill, note, debt or liability is negotiated or contracted upon the written promise or agreement that such warehouse receipt, bill of lading or security would be given to the bank; or,
- (c) the acquisition or holding by the bank of such warehouse receipt, bill of lading or security is otherwise authorized by this Act;

incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. 1913, **Penalty.** c. 9, s. 141. Am.

142. If any debt or liability to the bank is secured by— Non-compliance with requirements for sale.

- (a) any warehouse receipt or bill of lading; or,
- (b) any other security such as is mentioned in the last preceding section;

and is not paid at maturity, such bank shall, if it sells the products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise or grain covered by such warehouse receipt, bill of lading or security, under the power of sale conferred upon it by this Act, without complying with the provisions to which the exercise of such power of sale is, by this Act, made subject, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. 1913, c. 9, **Penalty.** s. 143.

143. Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years who wilfully makes any false statement— Making false statements—

- (a) in any warehouse receipt or bill of lading given under the authority of this Act to any bank; or, In warehouse receipt or bill of lading.
- (b) in any instrument given to any bank under the authority of this Act, as security for any loan of money made by the bank to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in products of agriculture, the forest, quarry and mine, or the sea, lakes and rivers, or of any wholesale purchaser, or shipper of or dealer in live or dead stock or the products thereof, or farmer or person engaged in stock raising, whereby any such products or stock is assigned or transferred to the bank as security for the payment of such loan; or, In security upon products.
- (c) in any instrument given to any bank under the authority of this Act, as security for any loan of money made by the bank to any person engaged in business as a wholesale manufacturer of any goods, wares and merchandise, whereby any of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by him, or procured for such manufacture, are transferred or assigned to the bank as security for the payment of such loan; or, In security upon manufactures.

(d)

In security
upon grain.

(d) in any instrument given to any bank under the authority of this Act as security for any loan of money made by the bank to a farmer or to the owner, tenant or occupier of land whereby any grain is transferred or assigned to the bank as security for the payment of such loan. 1913, c. 9, s. 143. Am.

Wilfully
disposing of
or withhold-
ing goods
covered by
security.

144. Every person who, having possession or control of any products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise, or grain covered by any warehouse receipt or bill of lading or by any such security as in the last preceding section mentioned, and having knowledge of such receipt, bill of lading or security, without the consent of the bank in writing, and before the advance, bill, note, debt or liability thereby secured has been fully paid,—

(a) wilfully alienates or parts with any such products or stock, goods, wares or merchandise, or grain; or,

(b) wilfully withholds from the bank possession of any such products or stock, goods, wares and merchandise, or grain, upon demand, after default in payment of such advance, bill, note, debt or liability;

Penalty.

is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. 1913, c. 9, s. 144.

Bank not
selling shares
subject to
privileged
lien.

145. (a) If any bank having, by virtue of the provisions of this Act, a privileged lien for any debt or liability for any debt to the bank, on the shares of its own capital stock of the debtor or person liable, neglects to sell such shares within twelve months after such debt or liability has accrued and become payable; or,

Or selling
without
notice.

(b) If any such bank sells any such shares without giving notice to the holder thereof of the intention of the bank to sell the same, by mailing such notice in the post office, post paid, to the last known address of such holder, at least thirty days prior to such sale:

Penalty.

such bank shall incur, for each such offence, a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. 1913, c. 9, s. 145.

Prohibited Business.

Bank doing
prohibited
business.

146. If any bank, except as authorized by this Act, either directly or indirectly—

(a) deals in the buying or selling or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engages or is engaged in any trade or business whatsoever;

(b) purchases, deals in, or lends money or makes advances upon the security or pledge of any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank;

(c) lends money or makes advances upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any lands, tenements or immoveable property, or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise;

(d) lends to or on the security of the general manager, assistant general manager, branch manager, or any officer, clerk or servant of the bank without the approval of the directors any amount or amounts exceeding in the aggregate one thousand dollars, or

(e) lends to or on the security of the general manager, assistant general manager, branch manager, or any officer, clerk or servant of the bank any amount or amounts exceeding in the aggregate ten thousand dollars;

such bank shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. 1913, c. 9, s. 146. Am. Penalty.

146A. It shall be an offence against this Act for any director, officer, clerk or servant of the bank to pledge, assign or hypothecate the notes of the bank on behalf of the bank. 1913, c. 9, s. 146A. Hypothecation of notes prohibited.

146B. If a bank suspends payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue, then, so long as such suspension continues, it shall be an offence against this Act for any director, officer, clerk or servant of the bank who has knowledge of such suspension to pay or cause to be paid to any person any debt or liability of the bank unless with the consent of a curator or liquidator duly appointed. 1913, c. 9, s. 146B. Payment of liabilities of bank after suspension.

Returns.

147. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister, within the first twenty-eight days of any month, any monthly return by this Act required to be made up and sent in within the said twenty-eight days, exhibiting the condition of the bank on the last juridical day of the month last preceding, and signed in the manner and by the persons by this Act required, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day, after the expiration of such time during which such neglect continues. 53 V., c. 31, s. 85 Am.; 1913, c. 9, s. 147. Am. Bank not making monthly.
 Penalty.

147A. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister, within the first thirty days after the last day of the month in which any amount of its notes in excess of the amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank has been issued or is outstanding, a return showing the amount of its notes in circulation for each juridical day during such month, and signed in the manner and by the persons by this Act required, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day, after the expiration of such time, during which such neglect continues. 1913, c. 9, s. 147A. Am. Neglecting return of additional issue of notes.
 Penalty.

Neglecting
return of
value of
property.

147B. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister during the month of January in each year a return showing in detail the fair market value of its real and immoveable property held under section seventy-nine of this Act, together with the other information prescribed by the said section, and signed in the manner and by the persons by this Act required, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day, after the expiration of such time, during which such neglect continues. 1913, c. 9, s. 147B. Am.

Penalty.

Neglecting
quarterly
return.

147C. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister a quarterly return as of the last juridical day of the months of March, June, September and December in each year, giving such particulars as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Treasury Board of the interest and discount rates charged by the bank, such returns to be made up and sent in within the first thirty days after the respective juridical days aforesaid, and signed by the persons by this Act required, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day, after the expiration of such time, during which such neglect continues. 1913, c. 9, s. 147C. Am.

Penalty.

Not making
returns
required by
Minister.

148. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister, within thirty days from the date of the demand therefor by the Minister, or, if such time is extended by the Minister, within such extended time, not exceeding thirty days, as the Minister may allow, any special return, signed in the manner and by the persons by this Act required, which under the provisions of this Act, the Minister may, for the purpose of affording a full and complete knowledge of the condition of the bank, call for, shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. 1913, c. 9, s. 148. Am.

Penalty.

Bank not
making
annual
returns of
drafts and
bills.

149. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister, within thirty days after the close of any calendar year, a return, signed in the manner and by the persons and setting forth the particulars by this Act required in that behalf, of all certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange issued by the bank to any person and remaining unpaid for more than five years prior to the date of such return, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. 1913, c. 9, s. 149. Am.

Penalty.

Not returning
annual list.

150. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister, within thirty days after the close of any calendar year, a certified list, as by this Act required, showing—

(a) the names of the shareholders of the bank on the last day of such calendar year, with their last known post office addresses and descriptions;

(b) the number of shares then held by such shareholders respectively; and

(c) the amount paid thereon,

shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. 1913, c. 9, s. 150. Am. Penalty.

151. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister, within thirty days after the close of any calendar year, a return, signed in the manner and by the persons by this Act required, of all dividends which have remained unpaid for more than five years, and also of all amounts or balances in respect of which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid, during the five years prior to the date of such return, and also of all certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange issued by the bank and remaining unpaid for more than five years prior to the date of such return, as required by the provisions of this Act in the several cases respectively mentioned, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. Not making annual returns of dividends, balances, drafts and bills.
 Penalty.

2. The said term of five years shall, in case of moneys deposited for a fixed period, be reckoned from the date of the termination of such fixed period. 1913, c. 9, s. 151. Am. Period of 5 years.

152. If any return or list, mentioned in either of the last eight preceding sections, is transmitted by post, the date appearing, by the post office stamp or mark upon the envelope or wrapper inclosing the return or list received by the Minister, as the date of deposit in the post office of the place at which the chief office of the bank was situated shall be taken *prima facie*, for the purpose of any of the said sections, to be the day upon which such return or list was transmitted to the Minister. 1913, c. 9, s. 152. Am. Date of posting return or list.

153. Every president, vice-president, director, auditor, general manager or other officer of the bank or trustee who knowingly prepares, signs, approves or concurs in any account, statement, return, report or document respecting the affairs of the bank containing any false or deceptive statement, or any return which does not set forth the true financial position of the bank including all the information required by section 113 of this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. Making false or deceptive statement in account or return.
 Penalty.

Liability of
officers.

2. Every president, vice-president, director, auditor, general manager or other officer of the bank or trustee who negligently prepares, signs, approves or concurs in any account, statement, return, report or document respecting the affairs of the bank containing any false or deceptive statement, or any return which does not set forth the true financial position of the bank including all the information required by section 113 of this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. 1913, c. 9, s. 153 Am.

Calls in the case of Suspension of Payment.

Director
refusing to
make calls
on suspension
of bank.

154. (a) If any suspension of payment in full, in specie or Dominion notes, of all or any of the notes or other liabilities of the bank continues for three months after the expiration of the time which, under the provisions of this Act, would constitute the bank insolvent; and,

(b) if no proceedings are taken under any Act for the winding-up of the bank; and,

(c) if any director of the bank refuses to make or enforce, or to concur in the making or enforcing of any call on the shareholders of the bank, to any amount which the directors deem necessary to pay all the debts and liabilities of the bank;

such director shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable—

Penalty.

(a) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years; and,

(b) personally for any damages suffered by any such default. 1913, c. 9, s. 154.

Undue Preference to the Bank's Creditors.

Officers
giving undue
preference
to any
creditor.

155. Every person who, being the president, vice-president, director, general manager, manager, or other officer of the bank, wilfully gives or concurs in giving to any creditor of the bank any fraudulent, undue or unfair preference over other creditors, by giving security to such creditor, or by changing the nature of his claim, or otherwise howsoever, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable—

Penalty.

(a) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; and,

Damages.

(b) for all damages sustained by any person in consequence of such preference. 1913, c. 9, s. 155.

Use

Use of the Title "Bank," etc.

156. Every person using the word "bank," or the words "savings bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association," or "banking institution," or any word or words of import equivalent thereto in any foreign language, in a sign or in an advertisement, or in a title to represent or describe his business or any part of his business without being authorised so to do by this Act, or by some other Act in force in that behalf, is guilty of an offence against this Act.

Unauthor-
ized use of
title "bank,"
etc.

Offence.

2. Every person who uses in a sign or in an advertisement or in a title to represent or describe his business words in a foreign language of import equivalent to the word "banker," or equivalent to the words "private banker," without being authorized so to do by this Act or by some other Act in force in that behalf, is guilty of an offence against this Act.

Unauthorized
use of words
"banker,"
"private
banker."

Offence.

3. The Minister may, upon the application of any interested person, require that any person who receives money on deposit or receives money for transmission to a foreign country without being authorized so to do, either by or under the authority of a statute of Canada or any province thereof, shall make to the Minister in such form as the Minister may prescribe, a return respecting the business so carried on; or the Minister may direct an inquiry into such business and that a report be made to him thereon by any one or more persons whom he may select from the list of persons eligible to audit the affairs of a bank, or by any other person whom he may designate for that purpose; and the Minister may, after due consideration of such return or report, require that such business be discontinued, or that security be deposited as a condition of the continuance thereof, to such extent and in such manner as the public interest may seem to require; and failure to comply with such requirement, within such time as the Minister shall allow, shall be an offence against this Act; and if the offender be a body corporate, then every officer of such body corporate shall be guilty of such offence. 1913, c. 9, s. 156. Am.

Person
receiving
money on
deposit.

Inquiry
and report.

Failure to
comply with
requirements.

Penalty for Offence against this Act.

157. Every person committing an offence, declared to be an offence against this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both, in the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had. 1913, c. 9, s. 157.

Offence
against this
Act.

Penalty.

PROCEDURE.

Penalties
enforceable
at suit of
Attorney
General or
Minister.

Appropriation.

Proviso.

158. The amount of all penalties imposed upon a bank or person for any violation of this Act shall, unless otherwise provided by this Act, be recoverable and enforceable, with costs, at the suit of His Majesty instituted by the Attorney General of Canada, or by the Minister.

2. Such penalties shall, unless otherwise provided by this Act, belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada: Provided that the Governor in Council, on the report of the Treasury Board, may direct that any portion of any penalty be remitted, or paid to any person, or applied in any manner deemed best adapted to attain the objects of this Act, and to secure the due administration thereof. 1913, c. 9, s. 158.

Repeal
1913, c. 9.
1915, c. 1.
1916, c. 10.

159. Chapter 9 of the Statutes of 1913, Chapter 1 of the Statutes of 1915 and Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1916 are repealed, save and except that sections 112 and 153 of said chapter 9 shall remain in force to and including the thirtieth day of September, 1923.

Commence-
ment of
Act.

160. Except as herein otherwise provided, this Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, save and except that sections 112, 113 and 153 thereof shall not come into force until the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

SCHEDULE A.

Name of Bank	Capital authorized	Chief office of Bank
1. The Bank of Montreal.....	\$31,175,000	Montreal
2. The Bank of Nova Scotia.....	15,000,000	Halifax
3. The Bank of Toronto.....	10,000,000	Toronto
4. The Molsons Bank.....	5,000,000	Montreal
5. La Banque Nationale.....	5,000,000	Quebec
6. La Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	5,000,000	Montreal
7. The Union Bank of Canada..	15,000,000	Winnipeg
8. The Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	25,000,000	Toronto
9. The Royal Bank of Canada..	25,000,000	Montreal
10. The Dominion Bank.....	10,000,000	Toronto
11. The Bank of Hamilton.....	7,000,000	Hamilton
12. The Standard Bank of Canada.....	5,000,000	Toronto
13. La Banque d' Hochelaga.....	10,000,000	Montreal
14. The Imperial Bank of Canada.....	10,000,000	Toronto
15. The Home Bank of Canada..	5,000,000	Toronto
16. The Sterling Bank of Canada..	3,000,000	Toronto
17. The Weyburn Security Bank..	1,000,000	Weyburn

SCHEDULE B.

An Act to incorporate the—————Bank.

Whereas the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. [*Insert names of those applying for incorporation; the full name, address and description of each director must be given*], together with such persons as become shareholders in the corporation by this Act created, are incorporated under the name of [*insert name of bank*] hereinafter called “the Bank.”

2. The persons named in section 1 of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Bank.

3. The capital stock of the Bank shall be————dollars.

4. The chief office of the Bank shall be at————.

5. This Act shall, subject to the provisions of section 16 of *The Bank Act*, remain in force until the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

1913, c. 9, Sch. B, Am.

SCHEDULE C.

In consideration of an advance of————dollars made by the————Bank to A. B., for which the said Bank holds the following bills or notes: (*describe the bills or notes, if any*), [*or, in consideration of the discounting of the following bills or notes by the————Bank for A. B.; (describe the bills or notes),*] the products of agriculture, the forest, quarry and mine, [*or, the sea, lakes and rivers, or, the live stock or dead stock, or, the products thereof, or the goods, wares and merchandise, or, the grain, (as the case may be),*] mentioned below are hereby assigned to the said Bank as security for the payment on or before the ———day of ———of the said advance, together with interest thereon at the rate of ———per cent per annum from the ———day of ———[*or, of the said bills or notes, or renewals thereof, or substitutions therefor, and interest thereon, or as the case may be.*

This

This security is given under the provisions of section eighty-eight of *The Bank Act*, and is subject to the provisions of the said Act.

The said products of agriculture, the forest, quarry and mine, [or, the sea, lakes and rivers, or, the live stock or dead stock, or the products thereof, or, the goods, wares and merchandise, or, the grain, (*as the case may be*),] are now owned by _____, and are now in the possession of _____, and are free from any mortgage, lien or charge thereon (*or as the case may be*), and are in (*place or places where the goods are*), and are the following (*description of property assigned*).

Dated, etc.

(*N.B.—The bills or notes and the property assigned may be set out in schedules annexed.*)

1913, c. 9, Sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

In consideration of an advance of _____ dollars made by the _____ Bank to A.B., for which the said bank holds the following bills or notes: (*describe the bills or notes, if any*) [or, In consideration of the discounting of the following bills or notes by the _____ Bank for A. B.: (*describe the bills or notes*)] and inasmuch as the said advance [or the said discounting, *as the case may be*] was made on the representation that seed grain would be purchased with the advance [or proceeds of the discounting, *as the case may be*] and would be sown upon land in the province of _____ situate and being _____ the seed grain purchased and the crop grown from the grain so sown upon the land aforesaid and the grain threshed therefrom are hereby assigned to the said bank as security for the payment, on or before the _____ day of _____, of the said advance, together with interest at the rate of _____ per cent per annum from the _____ day of _____ [or, of the said bills or notes, or renewals thereof, or substitutions therefor, and interest thereon, *as the case may be*].

This security is given under the provisions of subsection 8 of section 88 of *The Bank Act* and is subject to the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at

1915, c. 1, Sch. G.

SCHEDULE E.

In consideration of an advance of _____ dollars, made by the _____ Bank to A. B., for which the said Bank holds the following bills
282 or

or notes (*describe the bills or notes, if any*) [or, in consideration of the discounting of the following bills or notes by the _____ Bank for A. B. (*describe the bills or notes*)], and, inasmuch as the said advance (or the said discounting, *as the case may be*) is made upon the security of the following live stock:

the said live stock are hereby assigned to the said Bank as security for the payment, on or before the _____ day of _____ of the said advance together with interest at the rate of _____ per centum per annum from the _____ day of _____

(or, of the said bills or notes or renewals thereof or substitutions therefor, and interest thereon, *as the case may be*.)

This security is given under the provisions of subsection twelve of section eighty-eight of *The Bank Act*, and is subject to the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at

1916, c. 10, Sch. H Am.

SCHEDULE F.

To Whom it May Concern:

.....
(*name of person, firm or company. P.O. address*)

hereby gives notice that it is _____ intention to give security under the authority of section 88 of *The Bank Act*, to the _____ Bank _____.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____.

.....
(*New*)

SCHEDULE G.

Return of the liabilities and assets of the _____ Bank on the _____ day of _____, 19—

Liabilities.

1. Notes in circulation.....\$
2. Balance due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay-lists, etc.....
3. Advances under the *Finance Act*.....
4. Balances due to provincial governments....
5. Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada.....
6. Deposits by the public, payable after notice or on a fixed day, in Canada.....
7. Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.....

8.

8. Loans from other banks in Canada, secured, including bills re-discounted.....
9. Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada.....
10. Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....
11. Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....
12. Bills payable.....
13. Letters of credit outstanding
14. Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.....
15. Dividends declared and unpaid.....
16. Rest or Reserve Fund.....
17. Capital paid up.....

	<i>Assets.</i>	\$
1. Current gold and sub- sidiary coin.....	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> In Canada \$ Elsewhere \$ </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin: 0 5px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">\$ \$ </div> </div>	\$
2. Dominion notes.....	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> In Canada \$ Elsewhere \$ </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin: 0 5px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">\$ \$ </div> </div>	\$
3. Notes of other banks.....		
4. United States and other foreign currencies..		
5. Cheques on other banks.....		
6. Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills re-discounted.....		
7. Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada.....		
8. Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....		
9. Due from banks and banking correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....		
10. Dominion government and provincial government securities.....		
11. Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian.....		
12. Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks.....		
13. Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....		
14. Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....		

- 15. Other current loans and discounts in Canada
- 16. Other current loans and discounts elsewhere
than in Canada after making full provision
for bad and doubtful debts
- 17. Loans to the Government of Canada.....
- 18. Loans to provincial governments.....
- 19. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and
school districts.....
- 20. Non-current loans, estimated loss provided
for.....
- 21. Real estate other than bank premises.....
- 22. Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank..
- 23. Bank premises, at not more than cost, less
amounts (if any) written off.....
- 24. Liabilities of customers under letters of
credit as per contra.....
- 25. Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the
security of note circulation.....
- 26. Deposit in the central gold reserves.....
- 27. Shares of and loans to controlled companies
- 28. Other assets not included under the fore-
going heads.....

Capital authorized.....\$
Capital subscribed.....\$
Rate per cent of last dividend declared..... per cent.
Aggregate amount of loans to directors and firms of which
they are partners, and loans for which they are
guarantors, \$—————
Average amount of current gold and subsidiary coin held
during the month, \$—————
Average amount of Dominion notes held during the
month, \$—————
Greatest amount of notes of the bank in circulation at any
time during the month, \$—————

Branch and Agency returns used in the preparation of the
foregoing and antedating the last juridical day of the month
aforesaid are as follows:—

<i>Branch or Agency.</i>	<i>Date of such return.</i>
--------------------------	-----------------------------

I declare that the above return is correct according to
the books of the bank.
E. F.,
Chief Accountant, (or Acting Chief
Accountant, as the case may be).

We declare that the foregoing return is to the best of our
knowledge and belief correct, and shows truly and clearly
the

the financial position of the bank, as required by sections 112 and 113 of *The Bank Act*; and we further declare that the Bank has never, at any time during the period to which the said return relates, held in Dominion notes less than forty per cent. of the cash reserves which it has in Canada.

(Place).....this.....day of.....19..

A. B.,

President, (Vice-President, or Director
acting as President, *as the case may
be*).

C. D.,

General Manager, (or other principal
officer, *as the case may be*).

1913, c. 9, Sch. D, Am.

SCHEDULE H.

Return of the _____ Bank _____ showing
the amount of its notes in circulation for each juridical day
during the month of _____, 19—.

Day of the Month	Paid up Capital	* Reserve Fund	Deposit Gold Coin and Dominion Notes	Circulation	Excess (if any).

* N.B.—Returns for the months of March to August, inclusive, need not have the Reserve Fund column.

I declare that the above return has been prepared under my directions and is correct according to the books of the bank.

E.F.,

Chief Accountant, (or Acting Chief
Accountant, *as the case may be*).

We

We declare that the foregoing return is made up from the books of the bank, and that to the best of our knowledge and belief it is correct.

(Place)———this———day of———, 19—.

A.B.,
President, (Vice-President, or Director acting as President, *as the case may be*).

C.D.,
General Manager, (or other principal officer, *as the case may be*).

1913, c. 9, Sch. E.

SCHEDULE I.

Return of unpaid dividends, balances and amounts, certified cheques, drafts and bills of exchange of the——— Bank at the close of the calendar year 19—, made in accordance with the provisions of subsections 1 to 5, inclusive, of section 114 of *The Bank Act*.

.....
.....
.....

I declare that the above return has been prepared under my directions and is correct according to the books of the bank.

E.F.,
Chief Accountant, (or Acting Chief Accountant, *as the case may be*).

We declare that the foregoing return is made up from the books of the bank, and that to the best of our knowledge and belief it is correct.

(Place)———this———day of———, 19—.

A.B.,
President, (Vice-President, or Director acting as President, *as the case may be*).

C.D.,
General Manager, (or other principal officer, *as the case may be*).

1913, c. 9, Sch. F.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 33.

An Act to amend The Biological Board Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the ^{1912, c. 6.} Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of *The Biological Board Act*, chapter six of the statutes of 1912, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“4. The Board shall consist of five members appointed by the Minister, and one additional member appointed by such Universities (to be named by the Minister) as may engage in the work of biological research.”

Constitution
of Board.

OTTAWA Printed by F. A. AGLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 34.

An Act to amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1916, c. 11,
1917 c. 6,
1918, c. 10,
1919, c. 39,
1920, c. 36

1. Subsection three of section thirteen of *The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916*, is amended by striking out all the words after the word "liable" in the second line thereof down to and including the word "payable" in the third line thereof and the words "within the said three years" in the seventh line thereof. The said Act shall be construed as if the words struck out by this amendment had never been contained therein.

Period of
liability to
pay tax
extended.

Retroactive
effect.

OTTAWA Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 35.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 113;
1920, c. 33.

1. Section three of the *Canada Shipping Act*, chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph (b) thereof:—

“(c) Any reference to a ship shall include a reference to a share in a ship.”

“Ship” to
include share
in a ship.

2. Section thirty-one of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

“(2) Every surveyor shall on or before the twentieth day of January in each year make and forward to the Minister a report in writing and in such form and containing such particulars as the Minister from time to time directs, of all ships measured, distances travelled and fees and travelling expenses charged and collected by him during the year ended the thirty-first day of December then passed.”

Annual
returns by
surveyors.

3. The said Act is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section sixty-four thereof:—

“64A. No registrar shall register under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts or of this Part any ship purchased or otherwise acquired from a foreign subject or corporation where any bill of sale or other document under or by virtue of which the ship became vested in the applicant for registry contains any provision express, implied or constructive, restricting the use of the vessel or imputing any measure of continued control thereof by the Government of a foreign country.

Registration
prohibited
if ship
purchased
from foreign
subject or
corporation
and subject
to control
of foreign
government.

“64B. Where in the opinion of the Minister any person who applies to be registered as owner of a ship has not sufficient assets in Canada, other than the ship itself, to reimburse His Majesty for any expenses His Majesty may

Security to be
given by
applicant
if assets
in Canada
not sufficient.

subsequently incur in connection with such ship, her master or a member of her crew, the Minister may prohibit a registrar from registering such person as owner until security for such expenses, in such form and such amount as the Minister may decide, shall have been furnished."

4. Section two hundred and seven of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Assistance to
shipwrecked,
destitute or
distressed
seamen.

"207. (1) The Minister may, whenever he deems it necessary, pay, out of any moneys applicable to the relief of distressed seamen and appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for that purpose, such sums as he deems requisite for the temporary relief, in such manner as he deems advisable, of shipwrecked, destitute or otherwise distressed seamen not entitled to relief under any of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and may also, on the production of the bills of the disbursements with the proper vouchers and such other evidence as the Minister requires, pay out of such moneys any reasonable expenses incurred by the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom or by any officers of His Majesty in any British possession other than Canada or in any foreign country, on account of subsistence or transport back to Canada of any seamen or apprentices belonging to any ship registered in Canada who have been domiciled in Canada for twelve months and who have been found in distress either on account of shipwreck or otherwise in any place out of Canada.

Domicile.

"(2) Persons serving in ships registered in Canada shall for the purpose of this section be deemed to be domiciled in Canada while so serving."

5. Section five hundred and sixty-nine, Part VII, of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Passenger
certificate
issued by
Government
of Great
Britain
or of a British
possession.

"(2) The Governor in Council may direct that this Part or certain provisions thereof shall apply, or shall not apply, to any passenger steamboat registered in Canada holding a valid passenger steamboat certificate issued by the Government of Great Britain or by the Government of a British possession, provided he is satisfied that such certificate is to the like effect, and is granted after a like inspection, and in such manner as to be equally as effective as the certificate granted for the same purpose under this Part."

6. Section five hundred and ninety-six of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Survey or
inspection by
a classifica-
tion society
surveyor.

"(5) The Governor in Council may direct, subject to regulations he may make, that survey or inspection by an exclusive surveyor to a society or association for the classification and registry of shipping approved by the

Minister, if made at a port or place outside of Canada other than along the Great Lakes and connecting waters in the United States and other than any port, place or territory that the Governor in Council may direct, may be deemed to have been made by an inspector appointed under this Part: Provided, however, that this subsection shall only apply to sea-going freight boats as defined in this Act, and shall not exempt any such freight boat from the requirement of having a certificate issued by an inspector appointed under this Part, which certificate may be in a form to be approved by the Minister."

7. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section seven hundred and sixteen:—

"716A. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the manner in which grain cargoes shall be loaded at ports in Canada on ships bound to ports outside of Canada not within the limits of inland navigation, and for the imposition of penalties for breach of any such regulations."

Regulations
as to loading
of grain
cargoes.

8. Section nine hundred of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"900. (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the manner in which the Port Warden shall perform his duties, and giving him such additional duties as he may from time to time see fit, and the Council of the board of trade or chamber of commerce may, from time to time, make suggestions to the Governor in Council with respect to any such other duties, or any modification of the duties in this Part assigned to the Port Warden for the harbour; and such other duties may be assigned or such modification made by the Governor in Council accordingly.

Regulations
to prescribe
duties of port
warden.

(2) Every regulation made under this Part shall have the force of law."

Effect of
regulations.

9. Section nine hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"922. Tonnage of a steamship shall be her registered tonnage with the addition of any engine-room space deducted for the purpose of ascertaining that tonnage; and the tonnage of a sailing ship shall be her registered tonnage: Provided that there shall not be included in such tonnage any space occupied by seamen or apprentices and appropriated to their use which is certified under the regulations scheduled to the *Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*, with regard thereto."

Tonnage, how
calculated.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 36.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 113;
1908, c. 64.

1. Section nine hundred and fifty-eight of the *Canada Shipping Act*, as enacted by chapter sixty-four of the statutes of 1908, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“958. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Order in Council declare that the foregoing provisions of this Part shall not, for the period specified in such Order in Council, apply, either throughout Canada or in any specified waters of Canada, to the ships or vessels, or to any specified, ascertained or ascertainable class or number of the ships or vessels, of any foreign country.”

Power to
suspend
coasting
laws.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. AGLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 37.

An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act,
1919.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canadian National Railways Guarantee Act, 1923.* Short title.

2. Section twenty-six of the *Canadian National Railways Act, 1919*, chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1919, is amended by adding thereto the following as subsections two and three:—

“(2) No securities, as defined in this section including in such definition equipment certificates or obligations in any form intended to be issued to the public, shall be issued for the purposes of or by the Company or any of the companies designated in the schedule hereto except those approved as to form, terms and amount by the Governor in Council. Form, term and amount of securities to be approved.

“(3) The said securities so approved may be guaranteed by His Majesty and any such guarantee may be in such form and on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine, and may be signed by the Minister or Acting Minister of Finance on behalf of His Majesty. Guarantee of securities.

“(4) Nothing herein contained shall be construed as granting power to guarantee any securities the issue of which has not been authorized by Parliament.” Only on authorized issue

SCHEDULE.

Any company mentioned or referred to in the following statutes:—

Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919.

Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1920.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 38.

An Act respecting Chinese Immigration.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 95;
1908, c. 14;
1917, c. 7;
1921, c. 21.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Chinese Immigration Act, 1923.* Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act and in any order, proclamation or regulation made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires, Definitions.

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, or the member of His Majesty's Privy Council of Canada charged with the administration of this Act for the time being; "Minister".

(b) "Chief Controller" means the chief officer charged, under the direction of the Minister, with the duty of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect and having authority over officers of Immigration and others appointed for the purpose or charged with the duty of assisting in carrying out the provisions of this Act; "Chief Controller".

(c) "Controller" means the Immigration or other officer at any seaport or frontier port of entry duly appointed as such and charged with the duty of assisting in carrying the provisions of this Act into effect; "Controller".

(d) "Officer" means any person appointed under this Act for any of the purposes of this Act, whether within or outside of Canada, and any person who is an officer within the meaning of section two, paragraph (b) of *The Immigration Act*; "Officer".

(e) "Chinese Immigrant" means any person of Chinese origin or descent entering Canada for the purpose of "Chinese Immigrant"

1910, c. 27.

- of acquiring Canadian domicile, as defined by section two, paragraph (d) of *The Immigration Act*; a person shall not be deemed to be of Chinese origin or descent merely because his mother or his female ancestors or any of them are or were of Chinese origin or descent;
- 1919, c. 25. (f) "Master" or "Conductor" means any person in command of or in charge of any vessel or vehicle;
- "Master,"
"Conductor".
- (g) "Vessel" means any sea-going craft of any kind or description capable of carrying passengers;
- "Vessel".
- (h) "Tonnage" means the gross tonnage according to the measurement fixed by the Merchant Shipping Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom;
- "Tonnage".
- (i) "Vehicle" means any ferryboat, boat, railway car, cart, wagon, carriage, sleigh, or other conveyance whatsoever, however propelled or drawn;
- "Vehicle".
- (j) "Rejected" as applied to an immigrant or other person seeking to enter or land in Canada means that such immigrant or other person has been examined by an officer and has been refused permission to land in Canada by the Controller;
- "Rejected".
- (k) "Deportation" means the removal under authority of this Act of any rejected immigrant or other person, or of any immigrant or other person who has already been landed in Canada, or who has entered or who remains in Canada contrary to any provision of this Act, from any place in Canada at which such immigrant or other person is rejected or detained to the place whence he came to Canada or to the country of his birth or citizenship;
- "Deportation".
- (l) The "landing" of a person of Chinese origin or descent from a vessel or vehicle, wherever referred to in this Act, means his lawful admission to Canada under this Act by a Controller or other qualified officer, otherwise than for inspection, examination or other temporary purpose, and shall not be held to apply to the placing of such person in a proper building where he may remain until the provisions of this Act have been complied with, and the Controller or other qualified officer has given his authority for his departure therefrom, or to the temporary landing of any Chinese sailor for the purpose of assisting in the lading or unlading of the vessel to which he belongs, or for the purpose of his transfer to another vessel, subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and such person or sailor while in such building or while so employed or waiting such transfer shall, for the purpose of this Act, be held to be on board the vessel by which he arrived;
- "Landing".
- (m) "Port of entry" means any port, railway station or place in Canada where immigrants, passengers or other
- "Port of entry".

other persons are examined as to their admissibility to Canada.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. The Governor General in Council may,—

Powers of
Governor in
Council.

- (a) appoint any official of the Department of Immigration and Colonization or of the Department of Customs and Excise to be Chief Controller or a Controller;
- (b) appoint and fix the salary and remuneration of officers in countries other than Canada for the purpose of endorsing passports or performing other duties under this Act;
- (c) assign any duty in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act to any officer or person in the employ of the Government of Canada,
- (d) define and prescribe the duties of such officer or person;
- (e) make regulations for the carrying out of this Act;
- (f) designate certain ports as ports of entry for the admission to Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent;
- (g) make regulations providing for the payment of fees for the furnishing of substitutional certificates, endorsing passports and other administrative work in connection with the carrying out of this Act.

4. Every officer shall have authority to administer oaths and take evidence under oath in all matters arising under this Act.

Oaths and
evidence.

ENTRY AND LANDING.

5. The entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, is confined to the following classes, that is to say:—

Immigration
confined to
certain
classes.

- (a) The members of the diplomatic corps, or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) The children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) (1) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe;
- (2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;

Diplomatic
corps.

Consuls

Children
born in
Canada.

Merchants.

Students.

who shall substantiate their status to the satisfaction of the Controller at the port of entry subject to the approval of the Minister, whose decision shall be final and conclusive; provided that no Chinese person belonging to any of the two classes referred to in this paragraph shall be allowed to enter or land in Canada, who is not in possession of a valid passport issued in and by the Government of China and endorsed (*visé*) by a Canadian Immigration Officer at the place where he was granted such passport or at the port or place of departure.

Entry at
port of
entry.

6. No person of Chinese origin or descent shall enter or land in Canada except at a port of entry.

At
Vancouver
and Victoria
only, with
several
exceptions.

7. No person of Chinese origin or descent other than the classes mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section five and sections twenty-three and twenty-four of this Act shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada elsewhere than at the ports of Vancouver and Victoria.

PROHIBITED CLASSES.

Prohibited
classes.

1910, c. 27.

8. No person of Chinese origin or descent unless he is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of paragraph (f) of section two of *The Immigration Act* shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada, or having entered or landed in Canada shall be permitted to remain therein, who belongs to any of the following classes, hereinafter called "Prohibited classes":—

Idiots,
epileptics,
etc.

(a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously;

Diseased
persons.

(b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or leprosy in any form, or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may be or become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only to pass through Canada in transit to some other country;

Criminals.

(c) Persons who have been convicted of, or admit having committed, any crime involving moral turpitude;

Prostitutes
and pimps.

(d) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose and pimps or persons living on the avails of prostitution;

Procurers.

(e) Persons who procure or attempt to bring into Canada prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose;

Beggars and
vagrants.

(f) Professional beggars or vagrants;

- (g) Persons who in the opinion of the Controller or the officer in charge at any port of entry are likely to become a public charge; Persons likely to become public charges.
- (h) Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority;
- (i) Persons with chronic alcoholism, or addicted to the use of drugs; Alcohol or drug addicts.
- (j) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes, who upon examination by a medical officer of the Department of Health are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living; Mentally or physically defective.
- (k) Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; Advocates of force or violence against organized government.
- (l) Persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or advocating or teaching the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of Canada or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property; Members of unlawful organizations.
- (m) Persons who have been found guilty of high treason or treason for an offence in connection with the late war, or of conspiring against His Majesty, or of assisting His Majesty's enemies during the war, or of any similar offence against any of His Majesty's allies; Conspirators.
- (n) Persons over fifteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English or the French language or some other language or dialect. For the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigration officer shall use slips of uniform size prepared by direction of the Minister, each containing not less than thirty and not more than forty words in ordinary use printed in plainly legible type in the language or dialect the person may designate as the one in which he desires the examination to be made, and he shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to persons residing in Canada at the date of the passing of this Act nor to Canadian citizens; Illiterates.
- (o) Persons who have been deported from Canada, or the United States, or any other country, for any cause whatsoever. Deported persons.

Minister may
authorize
admission for
specified
period.

9. The Minister may authorize the admission to Canada of any person of Chinese origin or descent without being subject to the provisions of this Act, and such admission shall be authorized for a specified period only, but may be extended or cancelled by the Minister in writing.

POWERS OF CONTROLLER.

Powers of
Controller.

10. (1) The Controller shall have authority to determine whether an immigrant, passenger or other person seeking to enter or land in Canada or detained for any cause under this Act is of Chinese origin or descent and whether such immigrant, passenger or other person, if found to be of Chinese origin or descent, shall be allowed to enter, land or remain in Canada or shall be rejected and deported.

Examination
of Chinese

(2) The examination of persons of Chinese origin or descent applying for admission or entry to Canada shall be separate and apart from the public and in the presence of such persons only as the Controller shall permit: Provided that if, on the preliminary hearing, the Controller is not satisfied that such person is entitled to remain in Canada, the hearing shall be thereupon adjourned for forty-eight hours or for such longer period as the Controller may see fit, and an opportunity shall be given such person to consult with duly accredited legal counsel who shall be entitled to represent him upon the hearing and upon all subsequent proceedings.

Proviso.

Counsel.

No appeal
in certain
cases

11. There shall be no appeal from the decision of the Controller, as to the rejection or deportation of any immigrant, passenger or other person found to be of Chinese origin or descent seeking to enter or land in Canada when such decision is based upon a certificate of the examining medical officer to the effect that such immigrant, passenger or other person of Chinese origin or descent is afflicted with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which may be or become dangerous to the public health, or that he comes within any of the following prohibited classes, namely, idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics and insane persons: Provided always that Canadian citizens and persons who have left Canada with the declared intention of returning thereto under the provisions of section twenty-three hereof and are seeking re-entry in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-four hereof, shall be permitted to land in Canada.

Appeal to
Minister.

12. In all cases other than those provided for in the next preceding section an appeal may be taken to the Minister against the decision of the Controller if the appellant within forty-eight hours serves written notice of such appeal upon the Controller. Such notice of appeal shall

shall act as a stay of all proceedings until a final decision is rendered by the Minister.

13. Pending the decision of the Minister, the appellant and those dependent upon him shall be kept in custody at an immigrant station unless released upon security as provided for in the next succeeding section of this Act.

Appellant and dependents to be held in custody.

14. The Controller may at his discretion release any person detained or taken into custody for any cause under this Act pending the final disposition of his case, upon the deposit of money to an amount and under conditions specified by the said Controller.

Release upon deposit.

15. Every person of Chinese origin or descent, brought to Canada by a transportation company and rejected by the Controller, shall be sent back to the place whence he came by the said transportation company and the cost of his maintenance while being detained at an immigrant station, as well as the cost of his return, shall be paid by such transportation company.

Rejected Chinese to be sent back by same transportation company.

16. (1) Every person of Chinese origin or descent deported under the provisions of this Act shall be carried by the same transportation company or companies which brought him into Canada to the port from whence he came to Canada or to the country of his birth or citizenship, without receiving the usual payment for such carriage.

Deported Chinese to be carried back by same transportation company.

(2) In case such person was brought into Canada by a railway company, such company shall similarly convey him or secure his conveyance without the usual payment for such carriage, from the municipality or locality whence he is to be deported to the ocean port from which he will be carried to the country of his birth or citizenship.

Railway companies to convey him to port of deportation.

IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

17. (1) The Controller shall deliver to each Chinese immigrant who has been permitted to land in or enter Canada a certificate containing a description and photograph of such individual, the date of his arrival and the name of the port of his landing, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person presenting it has complied with the requirements of this Act; but such certificate may be contested by His Majesty or by any officer if there is any reason to doubt the validity or authenticity thereof; or of any statement therein contained; and such contestation shall be heard and determined in a summary manner by any judge of a superior court of any province of Canada where such certificate is produced.

Certificate to be delivered to immigrant permitted to land

Its effect.

May be contested.

How decided.

Register of
certificates.

(2) The Chief Controller and such controllers as are by him authorized so to do shall each keep a register of all persons to whom certificates of entry have been granted.

Chinese to
register
within
twelve
months from
date of the
Act.

18. Within twelve months after the coming into force of this Act and subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor General in Council for the purpose, every person of Chinese origin or descent in Canada, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, shall register with such officer or officers and at such place or places as are designated by the Governor General in Council for that purpose, and obtain a certificate in the form prescribed: Provided that those persons who may, during the time fixed for registration, be absent from Canada with authority to return, may register upon their return.

Proviso.

CARRIAGE OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

Number of
immigrants
to be
carried on
each ship
limited.

19. No vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall carry more than one such immigrant for every two hundred and fifty tons of its tonnage.

Chinese
persons not
to leave
ship without
permit.

20. (1) It shall be unlawful for the master of any vessel carrying persons of Chinese origin or descent, whether immigrants, passengers, stowaways, officers or crew, to any port in Canada to allow any person of Chinese origin or descent to leave such vessel until a permit so to do stating that the provisions of this Act have been complied with has been granted to the master of such vessel by the Controller. Should such master permit any such person to leave the vessel without such permit he shall upon demand pay to the Controller or officer in charge at the port of entry one thousand dollars for each such person so permitted to leave the vessel.

Bill of
health to
be obtained.

(2) No controller at any port shall grant a permit allowing any person of Chinese origin or descent to leave the vessel until the quarantine officer has granted a bill of health, and has certified, after due examination, that no leprosy or infectious, contagious, loathsome or dangerous disease exists on board such vessel; and no permit to land shall be granted to any person of Chinese origin or descent prohibited entry under section eight of this Act.

No permit
in certain
cases.

No clearance
pending
deter-
mination and
payment of
fine.

(3) No vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while the fine remains unpaid; nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded unless in the opinion of the Minister a mistake has been made. Provided that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

21. (1) Every conductor or other person in charge of any railway train or car bringing persons of Chinese origin or descent into Canada shall, immediately on his arrival, deliver to the Controller or other officer at the port or place of arrival a report containing a complete and accurate list of all persons of Chinese origin or descent arriving by or being on board of the railway train or car of which he is in charge, and showing their names in full, the country and place of their birth, their occupation and last place of domicile; and he shall not allow any such persons of Chinese origin or descent to disembark from such train or car until after such report has been made.

Conductor to furnish list of Chinese persons carried.

(2) Every master of any vessel bringing persons of Chinese origin or descent to any port or place in Canada shall be personally liable to His Majesty for the production of such persons carried by such vessel to the Controller, and shall deliver to the Controller immediately on his arrival in port and before any of his Chinese crew or passengers disembark, a complete and accurate list of his crew and passengers, stowaways, or other persons, showing their names in full, the country and place of their birth, and the occupation and last place of domicile of each of such immigrants, passengers, or other persons.

Liability of master for production of Chinese.

(3) If the master or conductor of any vessel or vehicle refuses or neglects to furnish the controller with a complete and accurate list of all persons of Chinese origin or descent, as required by this section, such master or conductor shall be required by the controller or officer in charge, with the approval of the Minister, to pay to the said controller or officer in charge the sum of one thousand dollars for each name omitted from the said list, and no such vessel or vehicle shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine; and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid; nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

Penalty.

CHINESE IN TRANSIT.

22. Persons of Chinese origin or descent may pass through Canada in transit from one port or place out of Canada to another port or place out of Canada: Provided that such passage is made in accordance with and under such regulations as are made for the purpose by the Governor in Council.

Conditions as to passage through Canada.

REGISTRATION OUT AND RE-ENTRY.

23. (1) Every person of Chinese origin or descent, who wishes to leave Canada with the declared intention of returning thereto, and who establishes to the satisfaction

Chinese leaving Canada with intention to return.

of the Controller that he was legally landed in Canada, and is lawfully resident therein, shall give written notice of such intention to the controller at the port or place whence he proposes to sail or depart at least twenty-four hours before the intended date of his departure; in which notice shall be stated the foreign port or place which such person wishes to visit and the route he intends taking, both going and returning; and such notice shall be accompanied by a fee of two dollars.

Governor in
Council may
make
regulations.

Registration.

(2) The form of such notice shall be in accordance with such regulations as are made from time to time for the purpose by the Governor General in Council.

(3) The Controller shall enter in a register to be kept for the purpose the name, residence, occupation and description of the person making the declaration, and such other information regarding him as is deemed necessary under such regulations as are made by the Governor General in Council for the purpose.

Re-entry.

Registered
persons.

24. (1) The person so registered shall be entitled on his return, if within two years of such registration, and on proof of his identity to the satisfaction of the controller, to re-enter; but if he does not return to Canada within two years from the date of such registration, he shall be treated in the same manner as a person making application for admission as an immigrant.

Non-
registered
persons.

(2) Every person of Chinese origin or descent who leaves Canada and does not register shall be subject on his return to the provisions of this Act as in the case of a first arrival.

Persons who
registered out
under
P.C. 697
must return
within one
year from
date of this
Act.

(3) Every person of Chinese origin or descent, who registered out between April 1st, 1914, and March 31st, 1919, and who, under the provisions of an Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1919 (P.C. 697), was accorded the privilege of prolonging his return to Canada until one year after a proclamation had been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that a state of war no longer exists, shall be entitled to re-enter if he returns to Canada within one year from the date of the coming into force of this Act, and substantiates his identity to the satisfaction of the Controller.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Order in Council P.C. 697, every person of Chinese origin or descent who registered out between April 1st, 1914, and March 31st, 1919, and who does not return to Canada within one year from the date upon which this Act comes into force shall be subject on his return to the provisions of this Act as in the case of a first arrival.

Chinese
sailors on
Canadian
vessels.

25. (1) Any person of Chinese origin or descent who has been legally admitted to Canada and who is employed

as a member of the crew of any vessel which operates between Canadian and United States ports, shall in order to retain his right of re-entry to Canada on his return with such vessel from such United States ports register with the controller and obtain a certificate of registration, which certificate shall be in the form prescribed and under such regulations as may be made by the Governor General in Council, and shall be produced at any time when demanded by an officer; such registration shall be for a period not to exceed two years and a fee of two dollars shall be charged by the controller for each registration card issued.

Registration.

Fee.

(2) Every person who fails to register in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be subject on his return to Canada to the provisions of this Act as in the case of a first arrival.

Failure to register.

(3) Any transportation company, master, agent, or owner of any vessel who employs on such vessel a person of Chinese origin or descent without such person having complied with this section shall pay to any controller or officer demanding the same the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for each such person. Pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, which question shall be decided by the Minister, no such vessel shall be granted clearance: Provided that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon deposit with the controller or officer in charge of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

Penalty for employing Chinese sailor who has not complied with this section.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

26. Whenever any officer has reason to believe that any person of Chinese origin or descent has entered or remains in Canada contrary to the provisions of this Act or of the *Chinese Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, or any amendment thereof, he may, without a warrant apprehend such person, and if such person is unable to prove to the satisfaction of the officer that he has been properly admitted into and is legally entitled to remain in Canada, the officer may detain such person in custody and bring him before the nearest controller for examination, and if the controller finds that he has entered or remains in Canada contrary to the provisions of this Act or of the *Chinese Immigration Act* or any amendment thereof, such person may be deported to the country of his birth or citizenship, subject to the same right of appeal as is provided in the case of a person applying for original entry to Canada. Where any person is examined under this section the burden of proof of such person's right to be or remain in Canada shall rest upon him. Where an order for deportation is

Arrest and deportation of any Chinese who has illegally entered or remained in Canada.

made under this section and in the circumstances of the case the expenses of deportation cannot be charged to the transportation company, such expenses shall be paid by the person being deported if able to pay, and, if not, by His Majesty.

Residents of Chinese origin or decent properly admitted may continue to reside in Canada.

Proviso as to persons admitted as merchants without paying head tax.

Arrest and deportation of Chinese who ceases to belong to exempt or admissible classes.

Carrying Chinese immigrants in excess of number limited by section 19.

Landing Chinese in violation of Act.

27. (1) Every person of Chinese origin or descent resident in Canada at the date of the coming into force of this Act, who was admitted under the provisions of any Act now or heretofore in force, and did not secure such admission by fraudulent misrepresentation, and does not belong to any of the prohibited classes of persons described in section 8 of this Act, shall be deemed to be entitled to continue to reside in Canada: Provided, however, that any such person who was, subsequent to the 25th day of July, 1917, admitted without payment of the head tax because of his being a merchant and who has ceased to belong to such class, shall pay into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada the sum of five hundred dollars, and if he refuses or fails to make such payment he shall *ipso facto* forfeit his right to remain in Canada, and may be arrested by any officer without a warrant and brought before a Controller for examination, whereupon he shall be dealt with to all intents and purposes in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as in the case of a person apprehended under section 26 of this Act.

(2) Any person admitted under this Act who at any time after admission ceases to belong to any of the classes admissible under this Act shall, unless he is a Canadian citizen, *ipso facto* forfeit his right to remain in Canada and may be arrested by any officer without a warrant and brought before a Controller for examination, whereupon he shall be dealt with to all intents and purposes in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as in the case of a person apprehended under section 26 of this Act.

28. The owner of any vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for each Chinese immigrant therein carried in excess of one for every two hundred and fifty tons of such vessel's tonnage.

29. Every master or conductor of any vessel or vehicle or any other person who lands or brings or assists or permits to land in Canada any person of Chinese origin or descent contrary to any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, for each such person.

30. If any transportation company which has brought to Canada any person of Chinese origin or descent who has been rejected by the controller:—

Liability of transportation companies.

- (a) refuses to return such person to the place whence he came to Canada;
- (b) refuses to pay the cost of his maintenance whilst under detention;
- (c) makes any charge against any such person for his maintenance while under detention, or for his return to the place from whence he came, or at any time takes any security from any such person for the payment of such charges;

such transportation company shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars for each offence.

31. If any railway or other transportation company, having undertaken to transport through Canada any person of Chinese origin or descent in transit, fails to comply with any regulations of the Governor in Council in that behalf, such company shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars in each case.

Liability of railway companies.

32. (1) Every person of Chinese origin or descent who—

- (a) lands or attempts to land in Canada contrary to the provisions of this Act;
- (b) wilfully makes use of or attempts to make use of any forged or fraudulent certificate, or of a certificate issued to any other person for any purpose connected with this Act;

Chinese landing in violation of Act, or using forged or fraudulent certificate.

is guilty of an offence, and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months and not less than six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than three hundred dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine, and shall be deported.

(2) Every person who wilfully aids and abets any person of Chinese origin or descent in any evasion or attempt at evasion of any of the provisions of this Act is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than three hundred dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine, and shall be deported unless of Canadian citizenship.

Aiding or abetting Chinese to evade or violate Act.

33. Every owner or master of a vessel and every railway company or person who refuses when requested in writing by the controller or chief controller or Minister to take any person on board such vessel or car under the provisions

Refusing to take Chinese on vessel or car as ordered.

of this Act, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence.

Chinese
failing to
register as
prescribed.

34. Any person of Chinese origin or descent who fails to register as required by section eighteen of this Act or any order or regulation made hereunder shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both. In any prosecution under this section where the accused alleges that he is not a person of Chinese origin or descent, the onus of establishing that fact shall be upon the accused.

Organizing,
etc.,
unlawful
courts as to
offences by
Chinese.

35. Every person who takes part in the organization of any sort of court or tribunal composed of Chinese persons for the hearing and determination of any offence committed by a Chinese person, or in carrying on any such organization, or who takes part in any of its proceedings, or who gives evidence before any such court or tribunal, or assists in carrying into effect any decision, decree, or order of any such court or tribunal, is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both; but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent Chinese persons from submitting any differences or disputes to arbitration, if such submission is not contrary to the laws in force in the province in which such submission is made.

Molesting
officers.

36. Every person who molests, persecutes or hinders any officer or person appointed to carry or assist in carrying the provisions of this Act into effect is guilty of an offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Violation of
Act, order
or
regulation.

37. Every person who violates any provision of this Act or any order or regulation made thereunder for which no special punishment is herein provided, is guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

PROCEDURE.

Jurisdiction
of courts
in cases of
rejection
and
deportation
restricted.

38. No court and no judge or officer thereof shall have jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, restrain or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, decision or order of the Minister or of any controller relating to the status, condition, origin, descent, detention or deportation of any immigrant, passenger or other person upon any ground whatsoever, unless such person is a Canadian citizen, or has acquired Canadian domicile.

39. (1) All suits or actions under this Act, except administrative fines, and all prosecutions for contraventions of this Act which are not herein declared to be indictable offences, shall be tried before one or more justices of the peace, or before the recorder, police magistrate or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction where the cause of action arose or where the offence was committed, and the provisions of Part XV of the *Criminal Code* shall apply to all such suits and actions. Trial of suits, actions and prosecutions.

(2) In any case where a fine, or imprisonment and a fine, is imposed under the provisions of this Act, the sentence may adjudge a term of imprisonment or a further term of imprisonment not exceeding in any case two months, to be served by the offender if such fine is not paid. Additional penalty if fine not paid.

40. All pecuniary penalties and revenues from other sources under this Act shall be paid into and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. Payments into Consolidated Fund.

41. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act or any order or regulation made thereunder, any person of Chinese origin or descent who is at the date of the coming into force of this Act *en route* to Canada and presents himself for admission within three months from said date, shall if admissible under the provisions of the *Chinese Immigration Act* or any amendment thereof, be permitted to enter Canada upon payment of the head tax therein provided: Provided that if he belongs to any of the exempt classes he may be admitted exempt from the head tax. Chinese *en route* to Canada may be admitted within three months if head tax paid.
Proviso.

42. Where any fine is imposed upon the owner or master of any vessel under any provision of this Act, such vessel shall not be granted clearance until such fine is paid, except upon deposit with the Controller of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. No clearance of vessel until fine paid, except upon deposit.

REPEAL.

43. Chapter ninety-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1908, chapter seven of the statutes of 1917 and chapter twenty-one of the statutes of 1921, are hereby repealed. Repeal.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 39.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 79;
1908, c. 16;
1914, c. 23;
1917, c. 25;
1918, cc. 13,
14.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Companies Act Amending Act, 1923*. Short title.

2. Section seventy of the principal Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

“(2) Nothing in this section shall prevent a company incorporated for the chief object of mining from declaring or paying dividends out of its funds derived from the operations of the company, notwithstanding that the value of the net assets of the company may be thereby reduced to less than the par value of the issued capital stock of the company, or in the case of companies having shares without par value, to less than the aggregate amount of the par value of the preferred stock having a preference as to principal and in addition thereto the amount received by the company as consideration for the issuance of its shares without nominal or par value if such payment does not reduce the value of its remaining assets so that they will be insufficient to meet all the liabilities of the company then existing, exclusive of its nominal paid up capital. No such dividend shall be paid unless an announcement thereof is given to the shareholders by letter addressed to each shareholder at his last known address, at least two weeks before the date fixed for the payment of the said dividend, and unless such notice mentions that such dividend is paid under the terms of this section and such notice shall have inserted therein the full text of this section.”

Dividends payable out of funds of mining company.

Notice to shareholders.

3. Section eighty-two of the principal Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

“(2)

Exemption
as to
directors of
mining
company.

"(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to create any liability upon the directors of a mining company by reason of payment of dividends out of funds derived from the operations of such company, if such payment does not reduce the value of the remaining assets of the company so that they will be insufficient to meet the liabilities of the company then existing, exclusive of its nominal paid up capital."

4. The principal Act is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section one hundred and twelve:—

Meeting of
shareholders
ordered by
Judge to
consider
compromise

"112A. (1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its shareholders or any class of them affecting the rights of shareholders or any class of them, under the company's letters patent or supplementary letters patent or by-laws, a judge of a supreme or superior court of the province in which the head office of the company is situated may on application in a summary way of the company or of any shareholder order a meeting of the shareholders of the company or of any class of shareholders, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the said judge directs.

When
compromise
binding on
shareholders.

"(2) If the shareholders, or class of shareholders, as the case may be, present in person or by proxy at the meeting, by three-fourths of the shares of each class represented agree to the compromise or arrangement either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meeting, called for the purpose, such compromise or arrangement may be sanctioned by a judge as aforesaid, and if so sanctioned such compromise or arrangement and any reduction or increase of share capital and any provisions for the allotment or disposition thereof by sale or otherwise as therein set forth, shall be confirmed by supplementary letters patent, which shall be binding on the company, and the shareholders or class of shareholders, as the case may be.

Meeting of
shareholders
ordered by
Court if
company is
subject to
proceedings
under
Winding-up
Act.

"112B. (1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company which is subject to any pending proceedings under the *Winding-up Act*, chapter one hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and its creditors or any class of them or its shareholders or any class of them, affecting or cancelling conditionally or otherwise, the rights of shareholders or any class of them under the company's letters patent or supplementary letters patent, or by-laws, the court having jurisdiction in such pending proceedings as aforesaid may on application in a summary way of the company or any shareholder or liquidator, order a meeting of the shareholders or class of shareholders to be summoned in such manner as the court directs.

"(2)

"(2) If the shareholders or class of shareholders, as the case may be, present in person or by proxy at the meeting, by three-fourths of the shares represented agree to a compromise or arrangement, either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meeting, and if the requisite majority of the creditors or class of creditors under any relative provisions of the *Winding-up Act* also agree to such compromise or arrangement, the court having jurisdiction in such pending proceedings as aforesaid may sanction such compromise or arrangement, and if so sanctioned by the court, a certified copy of such compromise or arrangement as so sanctioned and of the order or judgment of the court sanctioning the same shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and such compromise or arrangement and any reduction or cancellation of share capital and any increase or creation of new share capital and any provisions for the allotment of disposition thereof by sale or otherwise as therein set forth, shall be confirmed by supplementary letters patent, which shall be binding upon all the creditors or class of creditors and shareholders or class of shareholders, and on any liquidator or contributors concerned.

Compromise
agreed to,
and
sanctioned by
Court, to be
confirmed
by letters
patent.

"(3) Where a compromise or arrangement proposed between a company which is subject to any pending proceedings under *The Bankruptcy Act*, chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1919, and its creditors or any class of them or its shareholders or any class of them, affecting or cancelling conditionally or otherwise the rights of shareholders or any class of them under the company's letters patent or supplementary letters patent or by-laws, has been approved by the court having jurisdiction in such pending proceedings under *The Bankruptcy Act*, a certified copy of such compromise or arrangement as so approved and of the order or judgment of the court approving the same shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and such compromise or arrangement and any reduction or cancellation of share capital and any increase or creation of new share capital and any provisions for the allotment or disposition thereof by sale or otherwise as therein set forth shall be confirmed by supplementary letters patent, which shall be binding upon all the creditors or class of creditors and shareholders or class of shareholders and on any custodian or trustee concerned."

Compromise
where
company
subject to
proceedings
under
*Bankruptcy
Act*.

To be
approved
by Court and
confirmed
by letters
patent.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 40.

An Act respecting the payment of Bounties on Copper Bars or Rods.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Copper Bounties Act*, Short title. 1923.

2. The Governor in Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the following bounties on copper bars or rods manufactured in Canada and sold for consumption therein, from copper produced in Canada from ore mined in Canada, during the periods and at the rates following, that is to say:—

Bounties on Canadian produced copper bars or rods sold in Canada for consumption.

From the twelfth day of May, 1923, to the thirtieth day of June, 1924, both inclusive..one and one-half cents per pound;

From the first day of July, 1924, to the thirtieth day of June, 1925, both inclusive..one and one-fourth cents per pound;

From the first day of July, 1925, to the thirtieth day of June, 1926, both inclusive.....one cent per pound;

From the first day of July, 1926, to the thirtieth day of June, 1927, both inclusive..three-fourths of one cent per pound;

From the first day of July, 1927, to the thirtieth day of June, 1928, both inclusive..one-half of one cent per pound.

3. The sum to be paid as such bounty shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars in any one of the said periods. Limitation.

4. The said bounty shall not be paid on copper bars or rods exported from Canada, nor on copper rods made from copper bars on which a bounty has already been paid. No bounty on exports.

Regulations. **5.** The Governor in Council may make regulations to carry out the intention of this Act.

Administration. **6.** The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall be charged with the administration of the provisions of this Act.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. AGLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 41.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section two hundred and twenty-seven A of the *Criminal Code*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and forty-six, as enacted by chapter nine of the statutes of 1909, is repealed.

Definition of
"Opium
joint"
repealed.

2. Section two hundred and twenty-eight of the said Act, as enacted by chapter nine of the statutes of 1909, is amended by inserting the word "or" after the word "gaming-house" in the third line thereof and striking out the words "or opium joint" in the fourth line thereof.

"Opium
joint," taken
out of
penalty
clause for
keeping
disorderly
house.

3. Section 235 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding to paragraph (f) thereof the following:—

Amendment
to penalty
clause in
respect to
advertising,
printing,
posting or
selling
intelligence
on races,
games, fights
and sports.

"(ii) imports or brings into Canada any matter, whether printed or in writing, which from the nature of its contents or from other evidence adduced is not a newspaper published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supplying news and comment, other than information intended or likely to promote, assist in, or be of use in gambling, book-making, pool-selling, betting or wagering upon any race of any kind, fight, game or sport, whether held within or without Canada, and whether published before, during or after such race, fight, game or sport; or is not a magazine or other periodical published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supplying literature and comment, other than such information as aforesaid; but is intended or likely to afford such information as aforesaid; or"

4. Section four hundred and twelve of the said Act is amended by inserting the word "badge" after the word "ticket"

Obtaining
passage
by fraud.

"ticket" in the second line thereof, and also after the word "ticket" in the third line thereof.

Advertising
offers or
inducements
to bet on or
guess results
of contest.

5. Paragraph (g) of section 235 of the said Act, as the said paragraph is enacted by section 13 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1922, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "contest" in the fourth line thereof the words "or any result or contingency of or relating to any contest."

Percentage
to be
deducted
and retained
by custodian.

6. Subsection 2 of section 235 of the said Act, as enacted by section 6 of chapter 43 of the statutes of 1920, is hereby amended by striking out in lines 43 to 48 thereof the following words, namely:—

"Where the total amount staked or deposited on each race is under \$20,000..... 7 per cent
\$20,000, but not exceeding \$30,000..... 6 per cent
Over \$30,000, but not exceeding \$40,000... 5 per cent
Over \$40,000, but not exceeding \$50,000... 4 per cent
Over \$50,000..... 3 per cent"

and by substituting therefor the following:—

"Where the total amount staked or deposited on each race is under \$20,000..... 7 per cent
Over \$20,000, 7 per cent on \$20,000 and on the excess up to \$30,000..... 6 per cent
Over \$30,000, 7 per cent on \$20,000, 6 per cent on next \$10,000 and on the excess up to \$40,000..... 5 per cent
Over \$40,000, 7 per cent on \$20,000, 6 per cent on next \$10,000, 5 per cent on next \$10,000 and on the excess up to \$50,000. 4 per cent
Over \$50,000, on the excess..... 3 per cent"

Neglect to
provide
necessaries.

7. Section two hundred and forty-two A of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1913, is amended by inserting the words "upon indictment or" after the word "liable" in the first line thereof.

Formal
charge in
lieu of
indictment.

8. Section eight hundred and seventy-three A, of the *Criminal Code*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and forty-six, as enacted by chapter eight of the statutes of 1907, is amended by inserting the word "Manitoba", immediately before the word "Saskatchewan" in the first line thereof.

Repeal.
R.S. 1906, c.
146.

9. The following sections of the *Criminal Code*, are hereby repealed, namely,—

Sections 1012, 1013, 1014 as amended by chapter 9 of the statutes of 1909, 1015, 1016, 1016A as enacted by chapter 9 of the statutes of 1909, 1017 to 1023
both

both inclusive, and section 1055A as enacted by section 22 of chapter 25 of the statutes of 1921, and in lieu thereof the following headings and sections are inserted in Part XIX immediately after section 1011.

New provisions.

"Appeal from Conviction on Indictment.

"1012. In this section and in the sixteen next following sections of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

- (a) "appellant" includes a person who has been convicted on indictment and desires to appeal under section 1013 of this Act;
- (b) "court of appeal" means the court designated by paragraph (7) of section two of this Act as the court of appeal for the province in which the conviction on indictment was had;
- (c) "indictment" includes any information, complaint or charge whereon a person has been tried under the provisions of Part XVI or Part XVIII of this Act and convicted of an indictable offence;
- (d) "registrar" means the registrar, clerk or other chief officer of the court of appeal;
- (e) "sentence" includes any order of the trial court made on conviction with reference to the person convicted or his wife or children; and the power of the court of appeal to pass a sentence includes a power to make any such order of the court of appeal;
- (f) "trial court" means the court before which the appellant was tried and convicted, and includes a "magistrate" acting under Part XVI and a "judge" acting under Part XVIII.

"1013. (1) A person convicted on indictment may appeal to the court of appeal against his conviction—

Right of appeal against conviction.

- (a) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone; and
- (b) with leave of the court of appeal, or upon the certificate of the trial court that it is a fit case for appeal, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact; and
- (c) with leave of the court of appeal, on any other ground which appears to the court of appeal to be a sufficient ground of appeal.

(2) A person convicted on indictment, or the Attorney General, or the counsel for the Crown at the trial, may with leave of a judge of the court of appeal, appeal to that court against the sentence passed by the trial court, unless that sentence is one fixed by law.

Right of appeal against sentence.

(3) No proceeding in error shall be taken in any criminal case, and the powers and practice now existing in the court of criminal appeal for any province, in respect of motions

Abolition of proceedings in error and new trials.

for or the granting of new trials of persons convicted on indictment are hereby abolished.

Opinion of
majority of
members of
Court
decisive.
How
judgment is
to be
pronounced.

(4) The determination of any question before the court of appeal shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of that court hearing the case.

(5) Unless the court of appeal directs to the contrary in cases where, in the opinion of that court, the question is a question of law on which it would be convenient that separate judgments should be pronounced by the members of the court, the judgment of the court shall be pronounced by the president of the court or such other member of the court hearing the case as the president of the court directs, and no judgment with respect to the determination of any question shall be separately pronounced by any other member of the court.

Allowance
of appeal
against
conviction.

“1014. (1) On the hearing of any such appeal against conviction the court of appeal shall allow the appeal if it is of opinion—

(a) that the verdict of the jury should be set aside on the ground that it is unreasonable or cannot be supported having regard to the evidence; or

(b) that the judgment of the trial court should be set aside on the ground of a wrong decision of any question of law; or

(c) that on any ground there was a miscarriage of justice; and

(d) in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Dismissal.
Exception
when no
substantial
wrong or
miscarriage
of justice.

(2) The court may also dismiss the appeal if, notwithstanding that it is of opinion that on any of the grounds above mentioned the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, it is also of opinion that no substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

Powers of
court if
appeal is
allowed.

(3) Subject to the special provisions contained in the following sections of this Part, when the court of appeal allows an appeal against conviction it may—

Quashing
conviction.

(a) quash the conviction and direct a judgment and verdict of acquittal to be entered; or

New trial.

(b) direct a new trial;

and in either case may make such other order as justice requires.

Court for new
trial of
appellant
convicted on
Summary
Trial or
Speedy Trial.

(4) When the court of appeal directs a new trial in the case of an appellant convicted, under the provisions of Part XVI or Part XVIII of this Act, of an indictable offence, if his consent or election was necessary to give jurisdiction to the magistrate or judge before whom he was tried, the new trial shall be before a jury if the appellant so requests in his notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal, but otherwise shall, in the discretion of the court of appeal, be either before the proper magistrate or judge or before a jury.

"1015. (1) On an appeal against sentence, unless the sentence is one fixed by law, the court of appeal shall consider the fitness of the sentence appealed against, and may upon such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit to require or to receive—

Powers of Court on appeal against sentence.

- (a) refuse to alter that sentence; or
- (b) diminish or increase the punishment imposed by that sentence, but always so that the diminution or increase be within the limits of the punishment prescribed by law for the offence of which the offender has been convicted; or
- (c) otherwise, but within such limits, modify the punishment imposed by that sentence; and
- (d) in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

(2) A judgment whereby the court of appeal so diminishes, increases or modifies the punishment of an offender shall have the same force and effect as if it were a sentence passed by the trial court.

Effect of judgment.

"1016. (1) If it appears to the court of appeal that an appellant, though not properly convicted on some count or part of the indictment, has been properly convicted on some other count or part of the indictment, the court may either affirm the sentence passed on the appellant by the trial court or pass such sentence in substitution therefor as the court thinks proper, and as may be warranted in law by the verdict on the count or part of the indictment on which the court considers that the appellant has been properly convicted.

Powers of court in special cases.

Multiple counts.

(2) Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence and the jury or, as the case may be, the judge or magistrate, could on the indictment have found him guilty of some other offence, and on the actual finding it appears to the court of appeal that the jury, judge or magistrate must have been satisfied of facts which proved him guilty of that other offence, the court of appeal may, instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the verdict found a verdict of guilty of that other offence, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed by the trial court as may be warranted in law for that other offence, not being a sentence of greater severity.

Possibility of conviction for offence other than that charged.

(3) Where on the conviction of the appellant the jury have found a special verdict, and the court of appeal considers that a wrong conclusion has been arrived at by the trial court as to the effect of that verdict, the court of appeal may, instead of allowing the appeal, order such conclusion to be recorded as appears to the court to be in law required by the verdict, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed by the trial court as may be warranted in law.

Wrong conclusion on special verdict.

(4)

Insanity.

(4) If on any appeal it appears to the court of appeal that, although the appellant was guilty of the act or omission charged against him, he was insane at the time the act was done or omission made so as not to be responsible according to law for his actions, the court may quash the sentence passed by the trial court and order the appellant to be kept in strict custody, in such place and such manner as to the court of appeal seems fit, until the pleasure of the lieutenant-governor of the province is known.

Restitution
of property.

"1017. (1) The operation of any order for the restitution of any property to any person made on a conviction on indictment, and the operation in case of any such conviction, of the provisions of sections 795, 1048, 1049 and 1050 of this Act, shall (unless the trial court has directed to the contrary in any case in which, in its opinion, the title to the property is not in dispute) be suspended—

Suspension
of orders of
trial Court.

(a) in any case until the expiration of such time after the date of the conviction as may be directed by rules of court for giving notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal; and

(b) in cases where such notice has been given within the time so directed, until the determination of the appeal; and in cases where the operation of any such order, or the operation of the said provisions, is suspended until the determination of the appeal, the order or provisions, as the case may be, shall not take effect as to the property in question if the conviction is quashed on appeal. Provision may be made by rules of court for securing the safe custody of any property, pending the suspension of the operation of any such order or of the said provisions.

Safe custody
of property.

Annulment
or variation
of orders of
trial court.

(2) The court of appeal may by order annul or vary any order made by the trial court for the restitution of any property to any person, although the conviction is not quashed; and the order, if annulled, shall not take effect, and, if varied, shall take effect as so varied.

Procedure on Appeals against Conviction or Sentence.

Manner of
and time for
appealing.

"1018. (1) Where a person convicted on indictment desires to appeal to the court of appeal, or to obtain the leave of that court to appeal, he shall give notice of appeal, or notice of his application for leave to appeal, in such manner and within such time after the date of his conviction, as may be directed by rules of court. Such rules shall enable any convicted person to present his case and his argument in writing instead of by oral argument if he so desires. Any case or argument so presented shall be considered by the court.

Extension of
time.

(2) Except in the case of a conviction involving sentence of death, the time, within which notice of appeal or notice

of an application for leave to appeal may be given, may be extended at any time by the court of appeal or by any judge of that court.

(3) In the case of a conviction involving sentence of death or whipping—

Delay of execution of sentence of death or whipping.

(a) the sentence shall not in any case be executed until after the expiration of the time within which notice of appeal or of an application for leave to appeal may be given under this section; and

(b) if notice is so given, the appeal or application shall be heard and determined with as much expedition as practicable, and the sentence shall not be executed until after the determination of the appeal, or, in cases where an application for leave to appeal is finally refused, of the application.

(4) The production of a certificate from the registrar that notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal has been duly given, or the production of a certificate from the Minister of Justice that he has directed a new trial, shall be a sufficient warrant to suspend the execution of any sentence of death or whipping.

Proof and effect of notice of appeal in cases of sentence of death or whipping.

(5) In the case of a conviction not involving sentence of death or whipping the sentence of the trial court shall not be suspended by reason of any notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal, whether against conviction or against sentence, unless the court of appeal or a judge of the court of appeal expressly so directs.

In other cases.

"1019. (1) The chief justice or the acting chief justice of the court of appeal or a judge of that court to be designated by him, may if it seems fit, on the application of an appellant, admit the appellant to bail pending the determination of his appeal.

Bail.

(2) The time during which an appellant, pending the determination of his appeal, is admitted to bail, and, subject to any directions which the court of appeal may give to the contrary on any appeal, the time during which the appellant, if in custody, is specially treated as an appellant under the rules of any prison in which he is confined, shall not count as part of any term of imprisonment under his sentence; and, in the case of an appeal under this Part any imprisonment under the sentence of the appellant, whether it is the sentence passed by the trial court or the sentence passed by the court of appeal, shall, subject to any directions which may be given by the court of appeal as aforesaid, be deemed to be resumed or to begin to run, as the case requires, if the appellant is in custody, as from the day on which the appeal is determined, and, if he is not in custody, as from the day on which he is received into prison under the sentence.

Effect as to term of imprisonment.

"1020.

- Judge's notes of trial.** "1020. (1) The judge or magistrate before whom a person has been tried on indictment shall, in the case of appeal under this Part against the conviction or against the sentence, or in the case of an application for leave to appeal under this Part, furnish to the court of appeal, in accordance with rules of court, his notes of the trial; and shall also furnish to the court of appeal in accordance with rules of court, a report giving his opinion upon the case or upon any point arising in the case.
- Report by judge.**
- Shorthand notes of proceedings and evidence.** (2) In all cases where notes of the evidence or any part thereof have been made at the trial a copy, or in the case of shorthand notes a transcript, of such notes shall be made and furnished to the court of appeal.
- Transcripts.** (3) A copy or transcript, as the case may be, of such notes shall be furnished to any party interested upon payment of such charges, if any, as may be fixed by rules of court.
- For interested parties.**
- For Minister of Justice.** (4) The Minister of Justice may, if he thinks fit in any case, direct that a copy of the judge's or magistrate's notes, or a copy or transcript of the notes of the evidence, shall be furnished to him.
- Rules of Court for accuracy and verification.** (5) Rules of court may make such provision as is necessary for securing the accuracy of the notes to be taken and for the verification of any transcript thereof.
- Supplemental powers of Court.** "1021. (1) For the purposes of an appeal under this Part, the court of appeal may if it thinks it necessary or expedient in the interest of justice—
- Production of documents.** (a) order the production of any document, exhibit, or other thing connected with the proceedings, the production of which appears to it necessary for the determination of the case; and
- Attendance and examination of witnesses.** (b) if it thinks fit, order any witnesses who would have been compellable witnesses at the trial to attend and be examined before the court of appeal, whether they were or were not called at the trial, or order the examination of any such witnesses to be conducted in manner provided by rules of court before any judge of the court of appeal, or before any officer of the court of appeal or justice of the peace or other person appointed by the court of appeal for the purpose, and allow the admission of any deposition so taken as evidence before the court of appeal; and
- Reception of evidence.** (c) if it thinks fit, receive the evidence, if tendered, of any witness (including the appellant) who is a competent but not compellable witness, and, if the appellant makes an application for the purpose, of the husband or wife of the appellant, in cases where the evidence of the husband or wife could not have been given at the trial except on such an application; and (d)

(d) where any question arising on the appeal involves prolonged examination of documents or accounts, or any scientific or local investigation, which cannot in the opinion of the court of appeal conveniently be conducted before the court of appeal, order the reference of the question, in manner provided by rules of court, for inquiry and report to a special commissioner appointed by the court of appeal, and act upon the report of any such commissioner so far as the court of appeal thinks fit to adopt it; and

Reference of certain questions to special commissioners.

(e) appoint any person with special expert knowledge to act as assessor to the court of appeal in any case where it appears to the court of appeal that such special knowledge is required for the proper determination of the case;

Assessors.

and exercise in relation to the proceedings of the court of appeal any other powers which may for the time being be exercised by the court of appeal on appeals in civil matters, and issue any warrants necessary for enforcing the orders or sentences of the court of appeals.

(2) Any documents, exhibits, or other things connected with the proceedings on the trial of any person on indictment, who, if convicted, is entitled or may be authorized to appeal under this Part, shall be kept in the custody of the trial court in accordance with rules of the court of appeal made for the purpose, for such time as may be provided by the rules, and subject to such power as may be given by the rules for the conditional release of any such documents, exhibits, or other things from that custody.

Custody of documents.

(3) Provision shall be made by rules of court for furnishing to the attorney-general and to the counsel who acted for the Crown at the trial of certified copies of such documents, exhibits, and other things connected with the proceedings as they may require for the purposes of their duties in respect to appeals and applications for leave to appeal.

Provision of copies for use of Crown officers.

"1021A. (1) The court of appeal, or any judge of that court, may at any time assign to an appellant a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, in any appeal or proceeding preliminary or incidental to an appeal in which, in the opinion of that court or judge, it appears desirable in the interests of justice that the appellant should have legal aid, and that he has not sufficient means to enable him to obtain that aid.

Legal assistance for appellant.

(2) The registrar shall report to the court of appeal or some judge thereof any case in which it appears to him that, although no application has been made for the purpose, a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, ought to be assigned to an appellant under the powers given to the court of appeal by this Act.

Duty of registrar.

Right of
appellant to
be present.

(3) An appellant, notwithstanding that he is in custody, shall be entitled to be present, if he desires it, on the hearing of his appeal, except where the appeal is on some ground involving a question of law alone, but, in that case and on an application for leave to appeal and on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal, shall not be entitled to be present, except where rules of court provide that he shall have the right to be present, or where the court of appeal or a judge of that court gives him leave to be present.

Sentence in
absence of
appellant.

(4) The power of the court of appeal to pass any sentence under section 1015 of this Act may be exercised notwithstanding that the appellant is for any reason not present.

Costs of
appeal.

(5) On the hearing and determination of an appeal, or any proceedings preliminary or incidental thereto, under this Part, no costs shall be allowed on either side.

Duties of
registrar with
respect to
notices of
appeal, etc.

"1021B. (1) The registrar shall take all necessary steps for obtaining a hearing of any appeal or application, notice of which is given to him under section 1018 of this Act, and shall obtain and lay before the court of appeal in proper form all documents, exhibits, and other things relating to the proceedings in the trial court which appear necessary for the proper determination of an appeal or application.

Summary
determination
of frivolous
appeals.

(2) If it appears to the registrar that any notice of an appeal against a conviction, purporting to be on a ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone, does not show any substantial ground of appeal, the registrar may refer the appeal to the court of appeal for summary determination, and, where the case is so referred, the court of appeal may, if it considers that the appeal is frivolous or vexatious, and can be determined without adjourning the same for a full hearing, dismiss the appeal summarily, without calling on any persons to attend the hearing or to appear for the Crown thereon.

Furnishing of
forms and
instructions.

(3) Rules of court may be made to provide for furnishing the necessary forms and instructions in relation to notices of appeal or notices of application under section 1018 of this Act, to any person who demands the same, and to the registrar, clerk, or other chief officer of every provincial court having jurisdiction to try indictable offences, to magistrates having such jurisdiction, to sheriffs, to the warden of the penitentiary for the province, to gaolers or keepers of prisons within the province, and to such other officers or persons as may be designated by such rules of court. Every such warden, gaoler or keeper of a prison shall cause those forms and instructions to be placed at the disposal of prisoners desiring to appeal or to make any application under section 1018 of this Act, and shall cause any such notice given by a prisoner in his

Duties of
prison
officials as to
furnishing
forms, etc.

custody to be forwarded on behalf of the prisoner to the registrar.

"1021c. (1) In addition to the powers for making rules of court conferred upon every superior court of criminal jurisdiction by section 576 of this Act, the court of appeal shall have power to make rules of court, not inconsistent with any statute of Canada or of any province of Canada, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Part relating to appeals from convictions on indictment. Powers to make rules of court.

(2) Rules so made may make provision for the practice and procedure upon such appeals and upon all matters arising out of, resulting from or incidental to such appeals.

(3) In so far as rules so made affect the warden, keeper or other officers of any prison, or any officer having the custody of a person convicted on indictment, the rules shall, in the case of prisons under the administration and control of the Minister of Justice, be subject to the approval of the Minister of Justice, and in the case of provincial prisons shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the province.

(4) Copies of all rules made under the authority of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament at the session next after the making, or making and approval thereof, and shall also be published in *The Canada Gazette*. If an address is presented to the Governor in Council by either House of Parliament, within the next subsequent thirty days on which that House has sat next after any such rule is laid before it, praying that the rule may be annulled, the Governor in Council may annul the rule, which shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(5) The Governor in Council may make such provision as he deems fit for securing uniformity in rules made under the authority of this section by the several courts of appeal in the provinces.

Prerogative of Mercy.

"1022. (1) Nothing in the thirteen next preceding sections of this Act shall in any manner limit or affect His Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy. Prerogative unaffected.

(2) Upon any application for the mercy of the Crown on behalf of any person convicted on indictment, the Minister of Justice— Powers of Minister of Justice.

(a) if he entertains a doubt whether such person ought to have been convicted, may, after such inquiry as he thinks proper, instead of advising His Majesty to remit or to commute the sentence, direct by an order in writing a new trial at such time and before such court as the Minister of Justice thinks proper; or New trials.

Reference to
court of
appeal for
determina-
tion.

Reference for
opinion.

- (b) may, at any time, refer the whole case to the court of appeal, and the case shall then be heard and determined by that court as in the case of an appeal by a person convicted; and
- (c) at any time, if the Minister of Justice desires the assistance of the court of appeal on any point arising in the case with a view to the determination of the petition, he may refer that point to the court of appeal for its opinion thereon, and that court shall consider the point so referred and furnish the Minister of Justice its opinion thereon accordingly."

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 42.

An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1907, c. 11;
1909, c. 10;
1910, c. 16;
1911, c. 7;
1913, c. 15;
1914, c. 26;
1914(2), c. 5;
1915, c. 3;
1916, c. 7;
1918, c. 17;
1919, c. 47;
1920, c. 44;
1921, c. 21;
1922, c. 19.

1. Section five of *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

"5. The importer of goods entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff shall be entitled to a discount of ten per centum on the amount of duty computed under such Tariff, when such goods are conveyed without transshipment from a port of a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff into a sea or river port of Canada:

Discount on
importations
under British
preference
into Canadian
ports.

Provided that goods entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff shall be entitled to the discount authorized by this section, when such goods are shipped on a through bill of lading consigned to a consignee in a specified port in Canada, when such goods are transferred at a port of a British Colony or possession not enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, and conveyed without further transshipment into a sea or river port of Canada.

Provided, however, that this discount shall not apply to duties on any of the following articles, viz., wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Exceptions.

Provided further that this discount shall not apply in the case in which the duty does not exceed fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, or, in the case of a specific duty or a specific and *ad valorem* duty combined in which the computed rate does not exceed fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, or to goods admitted into Canada which have the benefit of reductions provided for in the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, 1920."

2. *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section eight A thereof, as enacted by section two of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1921:—

Commercial
agreement
with United
States.

“**8B.** The Governor in Council may authorize any Minister of the Crown to enter into negotiations with any authorized representative of the Government of the United States with a view to the making of a commercial agreement between the two countries on terms that may be deemed mutually beneficial. Any agreement so made shall be subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada.

Reciprocal
reductions
on certain
articles.

“**8C.** If the President of the United States, under authority of the United States Tariff Act of 1922, determines to reduce the duties imposed by such Act on the following articles, that is to say:—

Cattle; wheat; wheat flour; oats; barley; potatoes; onions; turnips; hay; fish as enumerated in paragraphs 717, 718, 719 and 720 of the said Tariff Act of 1922, the Governor in Council may by Order in Council make such reductions of duties on such articles imported into Canada from the United States as may be deemed reasonable by way of compensation for such reductions on Canadian products imported into the United States.”

Schedule A
amended.

3. Schedule A to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, as amended by chapter sixteen of the statutes of 1910, by chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1914, by chapter five of the statutes of 1914 (second session), by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1919, by chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1921, by chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1922, and by Order in Council, is further amended by striking thereout tariff items:—83a, 99, 134, 135, 143a, 168, 235, 281, 328, 348b, 365, 374, 386, 441a, 442, 469, 581, 581a, 586, 638a, 670, 690a, 710b, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of said items, and by repealing section 1 (i) of Order in Council, P.C. 16/1556, dated fifth day of June, 1912, designated as item 760 of *The Customs Tariff*, and the following items, enumerations and rates of duty are inserted in Schedule A:—

Tariff

Tariff Items		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
72a	Hemp seed for agricultural purposes.....	Free	Free	Free
83a	Potatoes when imported from a country which imposes a customs duty on potatoes grown in Canada, per one hundred pounds.....	20 cents	35 cents	35 cents
99	Prunes and dried plums, unpitted, per pound..	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent
99b	Raisins and dried currants, per pound..... The Governor in Council may by Order in Council direct that there be substituted for tariff item 99b in Schedule A of <i>The Customs Tariff, 1907</i> , the enumeration of goods and the rates of duties of Customs set opposite said item in Schedule A the following:—	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent
99c	Raisins and dried currants, per pound..... 2. From and after the publication of such Order in Council in <i>The Canada Gazette</i> tariff item 99b as it appears in said Schedule at the time of the passing of the Act founded on this Resolution shall be repealed and the provisions of tariff item 99c shall be substituted therefor.	Free	3 cents	3 cents
134	All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, not covered by tariff item No. 135, when not exceeding eighty-eight degrees of polarization, per one hundred pounds.....	83 cents	\$1.50	\$1.50
	when exceeding eighty-eight degrees but not exceeding eighty-nine degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	85 cents	\$1.53	\$1.53
	when exceeding eighty-nine degrees but not exceeding ninety degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	87 cents	\$1.55	\$1.55
	when exceeding ninety degrees but not exceeding ninety-one degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	89 cents	\$1.58	\$1.58
	when exceeding ninety-one degrees but not exceeding ninety-two degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	91 cents	\$1.62	\$1.62
	when exceeding ninety-two degrees but not exceeding ninety-three degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	93 cents	\$1.65	\$1.65
	when exceeding ninety-three degrees but not exceeding ninety-four degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	95 cents	\$1.68	\$1.68
	when exceeding ninety-four degrees but not exceeding ninety-five degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	97 cents	\$1.70	\$1.70
	when exceeding ninety-five degrees but not exceeding ninety-six degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	99 cents	\$1.74	\$1.74
	when exceeding ninety-six degrees but not exceeding ninety-seven degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	\$1.01	\$1.77	\$1.77
	when exceeding ninety-seven degrees but not exceeding ninety-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	\$1.03	\$1.80	\$1.80
	when exceeding ninety-eight degrees but not exceeding ninety-nine degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	\$1.09	\$1.89	\$1.89
	when exceeding ninety-nine degrees, per one hundred pounds.....	\$1.09	\$1.89	\$1.89
	Provided that refined sugar shall be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs and Excise, that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies and possessions and not otherwise.			

Tariff Items		British Preferential Tariff	Inter- mediate Tariff	General Tariff
135	<p>Provided further that sugar imported under this item shall not be subject to special duty in excess of three-fourths of one cent per pound.</p> <p>Sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour when imported by a recognized sugar refiner, for refining purposes only, under regulations by the Minister of Customs and Excise; and sugar, n.o.p., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms, sugar concrete, and molasses testing over fifty-six degrees and not exceeding seventy-six degrees, when not exceeding seventy-six degrees of polarization, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding seventy-six degrees but not exceeding seventy-seven degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding seventy-seven degrees but not exceeding seventy-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding seventy-eight degrees but not exceeding seventy-nine degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding seventy-nine degrees but not exceeding eighty degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty degrees but not exceeding eighty-one degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-one degrees but not exceeding eighty-two degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-two degrees but not exceeding eighty-three degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-three degrees but not exceeding eighty-four degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-four degrees but not exceeding eighty-five degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-five degrees but not exceeding eighty-six degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-six degrees but not exceeding eighty-seven degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-seven degrees but not exceeding eighty-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-eight degrees but not exceeding eighty-nine degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding eighty-nine degrees but not exceeding ninety degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding ninety degrees but not exceeding ninety-one degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding ninety-one degrees but not exceeding ninety-two degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding ninety-two degrees but not exceeding ninety-three degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p> <p>when exceeding ninety-three degrees but not exceeding ninety-four degrees, per one hundred pounds.....</p>	<p>35.00 cents</p> <p>35.50 cents</p> <p>36.00 cents</p> <p>36.50 cents</p> <p>37.00 cents</p> <p>37.50 cents</p> <p>38.00 cents</p> <p>38.50 cents</p> <p>39.00 cents</p> <p>39.50 cents</p> <p>40.00 cents</p> <p>40.50 cents</p> <p>41.00 cents</p> <p>41.50 cents</p> <p>42.00 cents</p> <p>42.50 cents</p> <p>43.00 cents</p> <p>43.50 cents</p> <p>44.00 cents</p>	<p>81.08 cents</p> <p>83.116 cents</p> <p>85.152 cents</p> <p>87.188 cents</p> <p>89.224 cents</p> <p>91.260 cents</p> <p>93.296 cents</p> <p>95.332 cents</p> <p>97.560 cents</p> <p>99.788 cents</p> <p>\$1.02016</p> <p>\$1.04244</p> <p>\$1.06664</p> <p>\$1.09084</p> <p>\$1.11888</p> <p>\$1.14692</p> <p>\$1.17496</p> <p>\$1.20300</p> <p>\$1.23104</p>	<p>81.08 cents</p> <p>83.116 cents</p> <p>85.152 cents</p> <p>87.188 cents</p> <p>89.224 cents</p> <p>91.260 cents</p> <p>93.296 cents</p> <p>95.332 cents</p> <p>97.560 cents</p> <p>99.788 cents</p> <p>\$1.02016</p> <p>\$1.04244</p> <p>\$1.06664</p> <p>\$1.09084</p> <p>\$1.11888</p> <p>\$1.14692</p> <p>\$1.17496</p> <p>\$1.20300</p> <p>\$1.23104</p>

Tariff Items		British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
	when exceeding ninety-four degrees but not exceeding ninety-five degrees, per one hundred pounds	44-50 cents	\$1-25903	\$1-25903
	when exceeding ninety-five degrees but not exceeding ninety-six degrees, per one hundred pounds	45-00 cents	\$1-28712	\$1-28712
	when exceeding ninety-six degrees but not exceeding ninety-seven degrees, per one hundred pounds	45-50 cents	\$1-31516	\$1-31516
	when exceeding ninety-seven degrees but not exceeding ninety-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds	46-00 cents	\$1-34320	\$1-34320
	over ninety-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds	46-50 cents	\$1-4250	\$1-4250
	Provided that all raw sugar, including sugar specified in this item, the produce of any British Colony or possession, shall be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff, when imported direct into Canada from any British country.			
	Provided that sugar imported under this item shall not be subject to special duty.			
143a	Cigarettes, the weight of the paper covering to be included in the weight for duty, per pound and	\$4.10	\$4.10	\$4.10
168	Malt flour containing less than fifty per cent in weight of malt; also extract of malt, fluid or not, including grain molasses—all articles in this item upon valuation without British or Foreign excise duties, under regulations by the Minister of Customs and Excise, per pound	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
	and	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents
208b	Bisulphate of soda or nitre cake	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
208c	Dehydrated sulphate of copper for agricultural or spraying purposes	Free	Free	Free
235	Liquorice paste not sweetened	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.
235a	Liquorice in rolls and sticks, not sweetened	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
267b	Crude petroleum not in its natural state 7900 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature, when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories, per gallon	3-10 cent	4-10 cent	½ cent
281	Fire brick containing not less than ninety per cent of silica; magnesite fire brick or chrome fire brick; other fire brick valued at not less than one hundred dollars per one thousand, rectangular shaped, the dimensions of each not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five cubic inches, for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment	Free	Free	Free
281a	Fire brick, n.o.p., for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
328	Spectacle and eyeglass frames, and metal parts thereof, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
328a	Metal parts, unfinished, for the manufacture of spectacle and eyeglass frames	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
348b	Brass and copper scrap	Free	Free	Free
	But nothing shall be deemed brass or copper scrap except waste or refuse brass or copper fit only to be remanufactured in furnaces			
365	Composition metal and plated metal, in bars, ingots or cores, for the manufacture of watch cases, jewellery, filled gold and silver seamless wire and for dental purposes	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Items		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
374	Iron or steel scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings or clippings of iron or steel plates or sheets having been in actual use; crop ends of tin plate bars, or of blooms, or of rails, the same not having been in actual use, per ton..... But nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured in rolling mills or furnaces; provided that articles of iron or steel, damaged in transit, if broken up under customs supervision and rendered unsalable except as scrap, may be entered for duty as scrap.	25 cents	45 cents	50 cents
384b	Rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, in the coil, number twelve gauge and thinner, when imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of cold rolled iron or steel.....	Free	Free	Free
386	Rolled iron or steel, and cast steel, in bars, bands, hoop, scroll, strip, sheet or plate of any size, thickness or width, and steel blanks for the manufacture of milling cutters, when of greater value than three and one-half cents per pound.....	5 p.c. 17½ p.c.	12½ p.c. 22½ p.c.	12½ p.c. 25 p.c.
441a	Typewriters and parts thereof.....			
442	Printing presses, lithographic presses, and type making accessories therefor, also machines specially designed for ruling, folding, binding, embossing, creasing, or cutting paper or cardboard, sheet feeding machines, when for use exclusively by printers, bookbinders and by manufacturers of articles made from paper or cardboard—including parts thereof composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, brass or wood; machinery and complete parts thereof for printing by photographic methods on plates for use on lithographic and offset presses.....	5 p.c. 10 p.c.	10 p.c. 15 p.c.	10 p.c. 15 p.c.
448c	Stumping machines and complete parts thereof			
467a	Machinery, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts thereof, for the manufacture of fish meal, stock and poultry food and fertilizers, from fish and the waste thereof.	Free	Free	Free
469	Well-drilling machinery and apparatus, and parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, drawn or seamless iron or steel tubing over four inches in diameter, for drilling for water, natural gas and oil, and for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.....	Free	Free	Free
502a	Staves of wood, n.o.p., not less than five-eighths of an inch in thickness, further manufactured than sawn or split but not further manufactured than listed.....	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
524b	Fabrics of cotton or other fibre including cord fabric, weighing over eight ounces per square yard, for use in the manufacture of pneumatic tires.....	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
581	Velvets, velveteens, silk velvets, plush and silk fabrics.....	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
581a	Silk cloth woven in the gum, not boiled or bleached, measuring not less than twenty inches in width, when imported for the purpose of being dyed and finished in Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs and Excise.....	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
583a	Artificial silk tops and waste or artificial fibre silk tops and waste produced from a form of cellulose obtained by chemical processes..	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Items	—	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
583aa	Artificial silk yarns or filaments or artificial fibre silk yarns or filaments produced from a form of cellulose obtained by chemical processes, not more advanced than singles, not coloured.....	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
583b	Artificial silk yarns, n.o.p., threads or twists or artificial fibre silk yarns, n.o.p., threads or twists, produced from a form of cellulose obtained by chemical processes, coloured or not.....	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
583c	Artificial silk fabrics or artificial fibres silk fabrics produced from a form of cellulose obtained by chemical processes or of which artificial silk or artificial fibre silk is the component part of chief value, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
583d	Manufactures of artificial silk or of artificial fibre silk produced from a form of cellulose obtained by chemical processes or of which artificial silk or artificial fibre silk is the component part of chief value, n.o.p.....	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	37½ p.c.
586	Coal, anthracite and lignite; anthracite and lignite coal dust; coke.....	Free	Free	Free
611b	Specially constructed boot or appliance made to order for a person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle.....	Free	Free	Free
638a	Hat sweats; hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape. The articles in this item when imported by hat and cap manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of hats and caps in their own factories.....	Free	Free	Free
663a	Cyanamid or lime nitrogen.....	Free	Free	Free
670	Emery wheels; carborundum wheels and stones, n.o.p.; manufactures of emery or of carborundum.....	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
670a	Carborundum wheels or stones not further manufactured than moulded and burned.....	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
672a	Sticks or canes cut into suitable lengths for umbrellas, parasol or sunshade or walking sticks, further manufactured than in tariff item 672 but not further finished than bent, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades or walking sticks for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
690a	Casual donations from abroad sent by friends, and not being advertising matter, tobacco, articles containing spirits or merchandise for sale—when the duty otherwise payable thereon does not exceed one dollar in any one case, under regulations by the Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Free	Free	Free
710	(b) Usual coverings containing goods, not machinery, subject to any ad valorem duty, when not included in the invoice value of the goods they contain.....	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(bb) Usual coverings containing machinery subject to any ad valorem duty, when not included in the invoice value of the goods they contain.....	7½ p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.

Schedule B
amended.

4. Schedule B to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, as amended by chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1914, by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1919, chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1922, and by Orders in Council, is further amended by striking thereout tariff items 1029, 1030, the enumerations of goods, and the rates of drawback of customs duties set opposite to each of the said items, and by repealing Orders in Council, P.C. 19/656, dated the twenty-fifth day of March, 1920, and P.C. 17/846, dated the twenty-first day of April, 1922, and the following items, enumerations and rates of drawback of customs duties are inserted in said Schedule B:—

Tariff Items	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
1029	Materials.....	When imported by manufacturers of hat sweats and hatters' tips and sides and used in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....	99 p.c.
1030	Materials.....	When used in the manufacture of articles enumerated in tariff item 236.....	50 p.c.
1031	Artificial silk tops and waste or artificial fibre silk, artificial silk yarns or filaments, enumerated in Tariff items 583a and 583aa.	When imported by manufacturers to be further manufactured in their own factories before the first day of July, 1924	60 p.c.
1032	Oil.....	When used in the manufacture of manila rope, not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference, when used exclusively in the fisheries.....	99 p.c.
1033	Glass tubing.....	When used for the manufacture of glassware and other scientific apparatus for laboratory work in public hospitals.....	99 p.c.
1034	Barilla or soda ash.....	When used in the manufacture of sal soda.....	99 p.c.
1035	Machinery, and parts thereof, and dies valued at more than five hundred dollars each, of a class or kind not made in Canada.	When used in manufacturing or producing goods of a class or kind not manufactured or produced in Canada prior to the twelfth day of May, 1923.....	60 p.c.
1036	Materials, including all parts not finished..	When used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff item 448c.....	40 p.c.
1037	Copper in blocks, ingots, pigs or bars.....	When used in the manufacture of rods for use only in the manufacture of trolley, telegraph and telephone wires, electric wires and electric cables.....	99 p.c.

5. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twelfth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the preceeding sections imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

Commence-
ment of Act.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 43.

An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act, 1914.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of 1914, c. 7.
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. Paragraph (*k*) of section three of *The Dairy Industry Act, 1914*, chapter seven of the statutes of 1914, is amended by striking out the word “or” the second to the last word thereof and substituting the word “and” therefor. Renovated butter.

2. Section three of the said Act is amended by adding Definitions.
the following paragraphs thereto:—

“(m) ‘inspector’ means any person duly authorized by the Minister for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder; “Inspector”.

“(n) ‘provincial analyst’ means any analyst appointed by the Government of any province and having authority to make analyses for any public purpose.” “Provincial analyst”.

3. (1) Paragraph (*b*) of section five of the said Act is amended by adding the following words at the end thereof: Minimum standard of fat in butter.
“or less than eighty per centum of milk fat”.

(2) The said section five is further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

“(d) no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any milk or cream or substitute therefor which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk.” Milk or cream to contain no fat or oil other than of milk.

4. (1) Paragraph (*a*) of subsection one of section six of the said Act is amended by adding the following words at the end thereof,—“or less than eighty per centum of milk fat”. Minimum standard of fat in butter imported or sold.

(2) Subsection two of the said section six is amended by adding the following words at the end thereof,—“or less than eighty per centum of milk fat”. Fat in manufactured butter.

(3) Paragraph (*a*) of subsection three of the said section six is amended by striking out the words “at the time they are moulded or cut” in the fourth and fifth lines thereof. Weight of butter in prints, blocks, etc.

Penalties
increased for
violation of
regulations.

5. (1) Paragraph (g) of section sixteen of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "thirty" in the second line thereof and substituting the word "fifty" thereof.

Regulations

(2) Section sixteen of the said Act is further amended by adding the following paragraphs immediately after paragraph (g) thereof:—

"(h) the keeping of records by manufacturers of and dealers in butter, and cheese, and the examination of such records by inspectors;

"(i) the registration of all cheese factories and creameries in Canada and the compulsory use of an assigned number on the product of each factory or on the packages containing said product."

6. Subsections one and two of section twenty of the said Act are repealed and the following subsections are substituted therefor:—

Establish-
ment of
guilt for
violation of
Act.

"20. (1) For the purpose of establishing the guilt of any person charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this Act,—

(a) butter shall be deemed to be manufactured when it is packed or placed in any package as defined in this Act;

(b) butter, which contains over sixteen per centum of water or less than eighty per centum milk fat, and which has been re churned, reworked or otherwise treated as described in paragraph (b) of section five shall be deemed to have been so treated to cause such butter to contain over sixteen per centum of water or less than eighty per centum of milk fat;

(c) the having in possession by any manufacturer of or dealer in dairy products of any article the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by this Act shall be deemed to be *prima facie* evidence of intent to sell or use the same in violation of the law.

Procedure to
be followed;
samples,
analysis
and certifi-
cates.

"(2) For the purpose of establishing proof as to the composition of any suspected product or material an inspector may submit a sample or samples of the same to a Dominion or provincial analyst, who shall issue a certificate stating the result of his examination of such sample or samples, and the certificate so given shall be received as evidence in any proceedings taken against any person in pursuance of this Act or regulations made thereunder, subject to the right of such person to require the attendance of the analyst for the purpose of cross examination."

Date when
section 3
comes into
force.

7. Section three of this Act shall not come into effect until the first day of October, 1923.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 44.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1903, c. 20;
1909, c. 11;
1914, cc. 27,
28;
1918, c. 19,
1919, c. 50,
1919 (2 Sess.),
c. 13,
1920, c. 11;
1921, c. 30;
1922, c. 21.

1. Subsection five of section eleven of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, as enacted by chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1918, is amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

“(e) In any case where doubt arises as to the correctness of the valuation made by a Homestead Inspector under the provisions of this subsection, the Minister may order such further enquiry as he may deem advisable for the purpose of fixing the actual value of the improvements; and the actual value so ascertained shall be the amount to be collected and paid by the person obtaining the land in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.”

Further
enquiry as to
value of
improve-
ments prior
to entry.

2. Subsection eight of section eleven of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

“Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in this subsection any person who, on the first day of January, 1923, had obtained letters patent for a homestead, within that part lying south of the south boundary of township thirty-one of the tract known as the pre-emption and purchased homestead area, and defined by subsection one of section twenty-seven of *The Dominion Lands Act*, but who is no longer the owner of a farm, may, in the discretion of the Minister, be granted the right to make entry for another homestead subject to the provisions of this Act, upon submitting proof of his *bona fides* as a settler in the form of a certificate from the Government of the Province setting forth that the said applicant conscientiously endeavoured to farm his land but failed because of circumstances not favourable to successful agriculture.”

Transfer of
holders of
letters patent
in pre-
emption and
purchased
homestead
area to
another
homestead,
by
provincial
certificate.

Issue of
patent after
death of
applicant.

3. Section nineteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**19.** In the event of the death of an entrant for a homestead before the completion of the requirements for the obtaining of letters patent therefor, his legal representative shall only be required to fulfil the conditions set forth in section sixteen of this Act as to cultivation in order to entitle him to obtain letters patent, after the expiration of three years from the date of the entry for the homestead; or the legal representative may assign the homestead to a person eligible to obtain a homestead entry; and the assignee shall, after (a) the expiration of three years from the date of entry for the homestead, (b) holding the homestead for his own exclusive use and benefit from the date of the assignment, and (c) completing the residence and cultivation requirements, as set forth in section sixteen of this Act, in the same manner as the person who made the entry would have been required to complete them thereunder, be entitled to letters patent for the homestead.”

Duties
required of
person who
takes
deceased's
patent.

4. Subsection one of section twenty of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**20.** (1) In the event of any person who obtained entry for a homestead becoming insane or mentally incapable and, by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity, unable to complete the requirements necessary for the obtaining of letters patent therefor, the guardian or committee of the said person, or any person who, in the event of his death, would be entitled as his legal representative to do so, shall only be required to fulfil the conditions set forth in section sixteen of this Act as to cultivation before the issue of letters patent: Provided that the letters patent shall not issue until the expiration of three years from the date of entry.”

Issue of
patent if
applicant
becomes
insane.

5. Subsection one of section thirty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**39.** (1) Sections eleven and twenty-nine in every surveyed township in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with the gold and silver as well as other minerals contained therein, are hereby set apart as an endowment for purposes of education, and shall be designated as school lands; and they are hereby withdrawn from the operation of the provisions of this Act, which relate to entry for homestead, purchased homestead, pre-emption or sale; and no right to obtain entry for homestead or purchased homestead or pre-emption or to purchase shall be recognized in connection with the said sections, or any part of them: Provided that any person who is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister to have *bona fide* settled and made improvements upon any such sections before the commencement

Sections 11
and 29 in
each town-
ship,
together with
gold and
silver and
other
minerals, set
apart as
school lands.

of the survey thereof, may be granted an entry for a homestead for the land so occupied by him, not in excess of a quarter-section, and may be allowed to pre-empt an additional quarter-section of ordinary Dominion land other than school lands, if there is any such land available adjoining the quarter-section of school lands for which he enters, under the provisions of section twenty-seven of this Act; but an area of available land equal to that which may be entered for as a homestead shall be set apart as school lands, and notice thereof shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*."

6. Section forty-one of the said Act, as amended by section fifteen of chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1918, is amended by inserting after the word "unpaid" in the sixth line thereof, the following:—

"Provided that in respect of sales of School Lands made subsequent to the first day of January, 1923, the amount to be paid in cash at the time of sale shall be at least one-twentieth of the purchase price, and the balance of such purchase price shall be paid in nineteen equal consecutive annual instalments, with interest as hereinbefore enacted."

Terms of
payment for
school lands.

7. Subsection two of section fifty-nine of the said Act, inclusive of paragraph (b) thereof as enacted by chapter fifty of the statutes of 1919, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(2) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the issue of—

"(a) permits to owners of mills who are not the owners of a timber berth under license, to cut timber upon Dominion lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the tract of three and one-half million acres described in paragraph (b) of section three of this Act, and in the Northwest Territories, of an area in each case not exceeding one square mile, inclusive of the mill site, upon payment in advance of a fee to be fixed by the regulations;

Permits to
cut timber
on Dominion
Lands.

"(b) permits to cut timber as cordwood, pulpwood, fence posts, telegraph poles or props for mining purposes, or for any other purpose, over tracts of land not exceeding one square mile in area, except in the case of permits to cut pulpwood which may apply to tracts of such area as may be determined by the Governor in Council;

Limits of
areas of
timber
limits.

Provided that no person shall be granted more than one permit at a time; that a permit shall not be transferable, except with the consent of the Minister and subject to such conditions as he may impose; that it shall not be for a longer period than one year, and shall only be renewable for not more than four consecutive years thereafter, except in the case of a permit to cut pulpwood which shall be

Period
permits
are to be in
force.

renewable from year to year under regulations established by the Governor in Council; and that for any permit or renewal there shall be payable such fee and annual rental as may be fixed by the Governor in Council."

8. Paragraph (b) of section seventy-six of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Powers of
Governor in
Council.

"(b) make grants not exceeding in any case the sum of two hundred and forty dollars in cash in satisfaction of claims of half-breeds arising out of the extinguishment of the Indian title".

9. Paragraph (g) of section seventy-six of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Governor in
Council may
authorize
enquiry
before or
after issue of
patent.

"(g) In connection with any question in respect to Dominion lands, whether such question arises before or after the issue of patent therefor, authorize any person or persons to summon before him or them, any person, by subpoena issued by him or them, examine such person under oath, and compel the production of papers and writings before him or them; and if any person duly summoned neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place specified in the subpoena, legally served upon him, or refuses to give evidence or to produce the papers or writings demanded of him, the person or persons so authorized may, by warrant, under his or their hand or hands, cause such persons, so neglecting or refusing, to be taken into custody and to be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol, as for contempt of court, for a term not exceeding fourteen days."

10. Section eighty-four of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

No employee
to purchase
or acquire
interest in
Dominion
lands.

"84. No officer or employee of or under the Government of Canada shall, directly or indirectly, in his own name or in that of any other person, purchase or acquire any Dominion lands or any interest therein, nor shall he be interested as shareholder or otherwise in any corporation or company purchasing or acquiring such lands or any interest therein, except by or under authority of an order of the Governor in Council, nor shall he locate any land warrant or scrip, unless issued to himself, or act as an agent of any person in that behalf, and any employee violating this subsection shall be liable to summary dismissal on the order of the Minister; but his dismissal shall not affect the right which any person may have to bring against him any civil or criminal action."

11. Section twenty-seven of chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1918, is repealed and the following section is enacted in lieu thereof:—

"27.

"27. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Dominion Lands Act*, or the amendments thereto, in the event of the death of any settler before the issue of patent for the land held by him under entry or sale, the patent for such land may be issued in the name of the deceased entrant, on proof, satisfactory to the Minister, that the necessary requirements of this Act have been complied with."

Patents to
issue in
name of
deceased
entrant.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 45.

An Act to amend The Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1910, c. 17;
1912, c. 20;
1914, c. 29;
1917, c. 27;
1919, c. 51.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Dry Docks Amendment Act, 1923*. Short title.

2. Paragraph (a) of subsection one of section eight of *The Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910*, as enacted by chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1917, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Advances during construction on first-class docks.

“Provided further that when the amount actually expended for the work and the materials upon or for the dock shall have equalled at least seventy-five per cent of the cost thereof as fixed and determined under the provisions of subsection two of section eight of this Act, and the chief engineer of the Department of Public Works shall have certified thereto and shall have further certified that such work has been done to his satisfaction, half-yearly payments on account of the subsidy at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum may be made on ninety per cent of the cost of all work done and materials provided at the time of such payment but in all other respects the provisions of this Act shall apply to the issue of any bonds, debentures, or other securities and to any payments on account of the subsidy during construction of the said dock.”

3. Paragraph (b) of subsection one of section eight of the said Act, as enacted by chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1919, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Advances during construction on second-class docks.

“Provided further that when the amount actually expended for the work and the materials upon or for the dock shall have equalled at least seventy-five per cent of the cost thereof as fixed and determined under the provisions of subsection

subsection two of section eight of this Act, and the chief engineer of the Department of Public Works shall have certified thereto and shall have further certified that such work has been done to his satisfaction, half-yearly payments on account of the subsidy at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum may be made on ninety per cent of the cost of all work done and materials provided at the time of such payment but in all other respects the provisions of this Act shall apply to the issue of any bonds, debentures, or other securities and to any payments on account of the subsidy during construction of the said dock."

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 46.

An Act to amend the Export Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 50;
1914, c. 30.

1. Section seven of the *Export Act*, chapter fifty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by chapter thirty of the statutes of 1914, first session, is amended by adding to the first subsection thereof the following:—

Governor
in Council
may by
regulation
prohibit
export of
pulpwood.

“and pulpwood of the variety, kind, place of origin or having the particulars of identification or ownership or production described in the regulation.”

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 47.

An Act to amend The Feeding Stuffs Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1909, c. 15;
1919 (2 Sess.)
c. 4;
1920, c. 47.

1. Paragraph (d) of subsection one of section two of *The Feeding Stuffs Act*, chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Definition.

“(d) bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour, and screenings, the products of wheat.”

Bran,
shorts, etc.

2. Section six of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

By-products
resulting
from
cleaning, etc.
of wheat
forbidden.

“6. No person shall import into, manufacture, sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale in Canada any flour mill by-product resulting from the cleaning and milling of wheat for the production of flour by the usual commercial processes, unless,—

“(a) every container containing such by-product, or a tag or label durably attached in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, is branded or marked, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by regulation, with one only of the following names, namely, bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour, mill screenings, together with the name of the manufacturer or the name and address of the importer, and the place where the by-product was manufactured;

Except when
properly
tagged, etc.

“(b) any bran, shorts, middlings, or feed flour is free from any admixture of any foreign materials, including the screenings or scourings that may have been removed in preparing the wheat for the processes employed in flour extraction;

When free
from certain
admixture.

“(c) any bran, shorts, mill screenings, middlings, or feed flour meets the requirements as to protein and fat

Percentage
by weight
in each case.

contents,

contents, fineness and quality established for such product by regulation under this Act, and contains no crude fibre in excess of the percentage by weight stated opposite the name of such product hereunder, namely,

Bran....	11.50	per cent
Shorts...	8.00	"
Mill screenings.....	8.00	"
Middlings.....	4.50	"
Feed flour....	2.00	"

Importation
of
adulterated,
etc. feeding
stuff may be
prohibited
by Minister.

3. Section nine of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**9.** Any person who sells or offers, exposes or holds in possession for sale in Canada, or who imports into Canada any feeding stuff found to be adulterated or incorrectly or misleadingly tagged, labelled or named, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act, and the Minister shall have power to cancel any registration and prohibit the further sale or importation of any such feeding stuff."

Date of
coming into
force.

4. This Act shall come into force on the first day of October, 1923.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 48.

An Act to supplement The Finance Act, 1914.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1914, 2nd
Sess., c. 3,
1919, c. 21.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Finance Act, 1923*. Short title.

2. At any time when there is no proclamation in force under the authority of paragraph (a) of section four of *The Finance Act, 1914*, the Minister of Finance (hereinafter called "the Minister") may make advances to the chartered banks and to the savings banks to which *The Quebec Savings Bank Act, 1913*, applies by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of the securities hereinafter mentioned:—

Advances by
issue of
Dominion
notes on
pledge of
securities.

- (a) Treasury bills, bonds, debentures or stocks of the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, any province of Canada, and of any British possession;
- (b) Public securities of the Government of the United States;
- (c) Canadian municipal securities;
- (d) Promissory notes and bills of exchange secured by documentary title to wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, buckwheat, flax or other commodity;
- (e) Promissory notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes and which have been used or are to be used for such purposes.

3. Such securities shall be deposited with the Minister or with an Assistant Receiver General. The Minister may request the trustees of the Central Gold Reserves to make a valuation of and recommendation as to the amount which in the judgment of the trustees may properly be advanced on any securities offered in pledge under this Act.

Minister may
request
central gold
reserve
trustees to
value
securities.

Documents
may be
forwarded
with
commodities.

4. The Minister may permit bills of lading or other documents of title, covering such grain or other commodity while in transit, to go forward under the control of the bank to the point at which delivery is made and payment therefor is received, and the bank shall be a trustee for the Minister, to the extent of the advances, of the proceeds received for such grain or commodity.

Maturity of
promissory
notes
pledged.

5. All promissory notes or bills of exchange when pledged pursuant to this Act shall have a maturity, exclusive of days of grace, not later than six months from the time at which they are pledged.

Term of
advances and
interest.

6. Advances made hereunder shall be for a period not exceeding one year and interest thereon shall be payable at such rate as may from time to time be fixed by the Treasury Board.

Repayments
in Dominion
notes.

7. All repayments of advances shall be in Dominion notes and such repayments shall be made to the Minister or to an Assistant Receiver General.

Payment of
interest.

8. All interest received on account of such advances shall be paid to the Minister for Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Advances are
a second
charge upon
Bank assets.

9. All advances of Dominion notes made hereunder shall be deemed to be an amount due by the bank to the Government of Canada and shall be a second charge (payment of a bank's own notes, issued by the bank, in circulation, being the first charge) upon the assets of the bank.

Bank to
furnish
evidence of
disposition
of proceeds
of
promissory
notes
pledged.

10. The bank shall satisfy the said trustees before an advance is made by the Minister that any promissory notes or bills of exchange described in paragraph (e) of section two of this Act, offered in pledge, have in fact been issued or drawn, or the proceeds have been used or are to be used in the first instance, in producing, purchasing, carrying or marketing grain or goods, wares and merchandise within the meaning of these words in *The Bank Act*.

No advances
on promissory
notes for
trading in
stocks, etc.

11. No advances shall be made against the pledge of promissory notes or bills of exchange issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities, and no advance shall be made against promissory notes or bills of exchange, the proceeds of which, when issued or drawn, were employed on capital expenditures of any kind, and the Minister may direct the trustees to make enquiry and report as to whether any notes or bills offered in pledge fall within the prohibition of this section.

12. The Treasury Board may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, with regard to advances made hereunder, the terms and conditions affecting the deposit of securities and all other matters necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Treasury Board may make regulations.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Bank Act* or in any other statute the proclamation dated the third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, made under the authority of the provisions of *The Finance Act, 1914*, chapter three of the statutes of 1914 (second session), which proclamation was published in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated the fifth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, except paragraphs (a) and (c) thereof, shall continue in force and effect until the end of three years after the date of the coming into force of this Act. Provided, however, that the Governor in Council by proclamation, which shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, may declare and proclaim an earlier date for the termination of the operation thereof.

Paragraphs (b) and (d) of Proclamation of 3rd September, 1914, continued in force for three years.

Power to terminate operation of proclamation sooner.

14. (1) The Governor in Council, by proclamation, which shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, may, during the continuance in force of this section, from time to time and for any period or periods declare and proclaim that the export of gold coin, gold bullion and fine gold bars from the Dominion of Canada shall be prohibited, except in such cases as may be deemed desirable by the Minister of Finance and under licenses to be issued by him.

The export of gold may be prohibited by the Governor in Council.

(2) This section shall continue in operation for three years after the date of the coming into force of this Act; provided, however, that the Governor in Council by proclamation, which shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, may declare and proclaim an earlier date for the termination of the operation of this section.

Termination of operation of section.

15. Chapter twenty-one of the statutes of 1919, entitled *An Act to provide for the Continuance in force of a certain Proclamation made under The Finance Act, 1914, and to authorize the prohibition of the export of Gold*, is repealed.

Repeal.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 49.

An Act with respect to Freight Rates for the Carriage of Grain by Lake and River Navigation.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Inland Water Freight Rates Act, 1923.* Short title.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada" means the Commission constituted by *The Canada Grain Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1912, and "Board" means the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada as so constituted; Interpretation.
"Board."
- (b) "Department" means the Department of Trade and Commerce; "Department."
- (c) "Grain" means and includes all kinds and varieties of grain, the inspection of which is provided for by *The Canada Grain Act* and its amendments; "Grain."
- (d) "Lake and river navigation" includes all the rivers, lakes and other navigable waters within Canada; "Lake and river navigation."
- (e) "Minister" means the Minister of Trade and Commerce; "Minister."
- (f) "Person" means any person, firm or corporation; "Person."
- (g) "Regulations" means regulations made by the Board under the authority of this Act; "Regulations."
- (h) "Shipping company" means any person, firm or company who carries, or offers, advertises or proposes to carry grain between any ports in Canada or between any ports in Canada and the United States; "Shipping Company."
- (i) "Shipowner" means the registered owner of a ship or any share in a ship, and includes the lessee or charterer of any vessel having the control of the navigation thereof; "Shipowner."

(j)

"Vessel
Broker."

(j) "Vessel broker" means a person engaged or acting as agent in chartering any vessel or contracting for cargo space for the carriage of grain by water.

Filing with
Board of
Grain Com-
missioners
of tariff of
rates to be
charged, as
well as
subsequent
changes in
that regard.

3. Any shipping company or any shipowner or person who carries or who offers, advertises or proposes to carry grain for hire between Fort William, or Port Arthur and any other port or place in Canada or the United States, by lake or river navigation, shall, within thirty days after the passing of this Act, or before entering into any contract for such carriage, file with the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada a tariff of the rates which such company, owner or person charges or intends or proposes to charge for the carriage of grain as aforesaid, and thereafter from time to time if and when any such company, owner or person, changes, varies or proposes to change or vary the tariff or any item or charge thereof so filed, he shall, previously to the making of any such change or variation in the actual charges in respect of any shipment, file with the Board a copy of the tariff so changed, varied, or amended; and any such company, owner or person who fails or neglects so to file any such tariff within thirty days after the passing of this Act, or before entering into any such contract, or to file with the Board notice in writing of any variation or change in any tariff so filed or subsequently filed by him, or who charges, contracts or stipulates or receives for the carriage of grain between Fort William or Port Arthur and any other port or place in Canada or the United States by lake or river navigation, any toll, charge or rate in excess of that shown by a tariff which has been so filed by him with the Board, or in excess of the tariff last notified by him to the Board as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence and liable therefor to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, enforceable and recoverable upon indictment, or upon summary conviction before any stipendiary or police magistrate having the jurisdiction of two justices of the Peace, and moreover shall be disentitled to recover or to assert any remedy for the recovery of any freight for which he shall have stipulated at a rate in excess of that which shall have been notified to the Board in the manner aforesaid.

Penalty for
infraction.

Receiving
and
tabulating of
such charges.

4. It shall be the duty of the Board to receive and tabulate all such tariffs and rates as may be filed with the Board as aforesaid, and moreover, to ascertain by all available means, the rates of freight which prevail or are exacted or required for the carriage of grain from Fort William or Port Arthur to any of the ports or places aforesaid,

said, and to consider and report to the Minister of Trade and Commerce from time to time any facts which may come to the knowledge of the Board and which tend to show that there is a deficiency of cargo space, excessive freight charges, or discrimination in rates with respect to the carriage of grain as aforesaid, and all shipowners and other persons engaged in the grain carrying trade in Canada shall, upon reasonable request, immediately furnish to the Board such information as they may possess relating to any of the matters aforesaid, and shall for any wilful refusal or neglect to furnish the same be guilty of an offence against this Act and be liable to a penalty recoverable upon summary conviction not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars for each such offence.

Penalty for
contravention.

5. When in the opinion of the Board the toll, charge or rate which any company, owner or person charges or intends or proposes to charge for the carriage of grain as aforesaid is unreasonable or excessive, or amounts to an unjust discrimination against any person, company or class of persons as compared with the tolls or rates for similar traffic between Canadian and United States ports, or between one port and another in either of said countries, the Board may prescribe such maximum rates as it may consider reasonable; such maximum rates so prescribed may vary or be limited in their application according to the time or season of shipping, and the Board shall indicate in its order fixing such maximum rates whether the same are to prevail until further order or the period or periods during which they are respectively to prevail; the Board may also provide for the variation of such rates conditionally, having regard to conditions to be specified in its order, and the Board shall in like manner from time to time as it may consider necessary or advisable reconsider and vary or modify any order made by the Board in the premises. Any company, owner or person who charges, contracts or stipulates or receives any toll, charge or rate in excess of the maximum rates so fixed by the Board shall be guilty of an offence and liable therefor to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, enforceable and recoverable upon indictment or upon summary conviction before any stipendiary or police magistrate having the jurisdiction of two justices of the peace, and moreover shall be disentitled to recover or to assert any remedy for the recovery of any freight for which he shall have stipulated or charged at a rate in excess of the maximum rates so fixed as aforesaid.

When Board
may prescribe
a maximum
rate.

Variations in
maximum
rates.

Receiving
toll in excess
of maximum
rate; penalty
therefor.

6.

Vessel
broker, etc.,
to post up
before 10 a m.
statement as
to details of
cargo, etc.

6. Every one who is a vessel broker or person engaged or acting as agent or otherwise in the chartering of any vessel or in contracting for the hire or letting of cargo space for the carriage of grain from Fort William or Port Arthur to any port or place in Canada or in the United States by lake or river navigation shall post up, or cause to be posted up, at or before the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day during which the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the office of The Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, are open for business, and shall keep posted during the day for general inspection in a conspicuous place in the said Exchange and in the office of the Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort William, a statement in print or writing showing in detail the cargo space, time for shipment and destination for carriage of all grain for the carriage of which from Fort William or Port Arthur to any other port or place in Canada or in the United States of America by lake or river navigation he has contracted or entered into any charter on the day last preceding, or, if the day last preceding be Sunday or a holiday, during the two days last preceding.

Prohibition
to solicit
risk, issue
policy of
insurance,
collect any
premium, or
inspect any
risk.

7. It shall be unlawful for any person who is a vessel broker or person engaged or acting as agent or otherwise in the chartering of any vessel or in contracting for the hire or letting of cargo space for the carriage of grain from Fort William or Port Arthur to any port or place in Canada or in the United States by lake or river navigation to solicit any risk, or to issue or deliver any receipt or policy of insurance, or to collect or receive any premium in whole or in part, or to inspect any risk, or to adjust any loss, upon, for or in connection with any consignment of grain so to be carried.

Contraven-
tion of
sec ions
6 and 7.

Penalty.

If a corpora-
tion.

8. Every one who contravenes any provision of sections six and seven of this Act or who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions thereof to which he is subject, shall be guilty of an offence and liable therefor to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; or, if a corporation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three thousand dollars, and not less than five hundred dollars; and any such offence may be prosecuted and the penalty therefor enforced or recovered either upon indictment or upon summary conviction before any police, stipendiary or other magistrate having the jurisdiction of two justices of the peace.

Intention of
this Act.

9. This Act is intended to regulate the shipping rates of grain transported for interprovincial, foreign or export

export trade, and accordingly shall not apply to grain carried locally to be ground or consumed in the province in which the shipment originates, but the burden of proof that any shipment of grain is within this exception shall rest upon the carrier.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 50.

An Act respecting the payment of Bounties on certain manufactures of Hemp.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Hemp Bounties Act*, Short title. 1923.

2. The Governor in Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the following bounties on hemp grown in Canada and used in the manufacture of yarn or twine, or in the manufacture of hemp further advanced than yarn or twine, manufactured in Canada and sold for consumption therein, during the periods and at the rates following, that is to say:—

Bounties on Canadian hemp used in manufacture of yarn or twine or further advanced, sold in Canada for consumption.

During the calendar year:—

- 1926, one and one-half cents per pound;
- 1927, one and three-eighths cents per pound;
- 1928, one and one-fourth cents per pound;
- 1929, one and one-eighth cents per pound;
- 1930, one cent per pound;
- 1931, seven-eighths of one cent per pound;
- 1932, three-fourths of one cent per pound;
- 1933, one-half of one cent per pound:

Provided that the said bounty shall be paid on the weight of carded hemp used in such manufacture and that the weight of the carded hemp shall be computed on the absolutely dry weight thereof plus a moisture regain of not more than twelve per cent, and exclusive of lubricating or other extraneous material.

Weight, how computed.

3. The sum to be paid as such bounty shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in any one of the said periods. Limitation.

4.

No bounty
on exports.

4. The said bounty shall not be paid on hemp yarn or twine, or manufactures of hemp further advanced than yarn or twine, exported from Canada.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council may make regulations to carry out the intention of this Act.

Administra-
tion.

6. The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall be charged with the administration of the provisions of this Act.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 51.

An Act to amend The Immigration Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

1910, c. 27;
1911, c. 12,
1914 (2 Sess.),
c. 2,
1919, cc. 25,
26,
1919 (2 Sess.),
c. 19,
1921, c. 32.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Paragraph (p) of section three of *The Immigration Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1910, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1919, is repealed.

Enemy
aliens.

2. Paragraph (s) of section three of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1919, is amended by striking out the following words at the end of said paragraph:—

Deported
conspirators.

“or because such persons were or may be regarded as hostile or dangerous to the allied cause during the war;”

3. Subsection one of section forty-two of the said Act, as amended by section twenty-six of chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1919, is amended by striking out the following words in the second and third line thereof:—

“whether directly or through the Deputy Minister,”
and by inserting the words “or the Deputy Minister” after the word “Minister” in the fifth line thereof.

Deputy
Minister
may order
investigation.

4. Subsection four of section forty-two of the said Act, as amended by section sixteen of chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1919, is further amended by striking out after the word “only” in the first line thereof the following words:—

“by reason of inability to comply with the money qualification prescribed by any order in council passed under the authority of section thirty-seven of this Act”
and substituting therefor the following:—

Arrest or
prosecution
of rejected or
deported
person.

“by reason of inability to comply with the provisions of any Order in Council which has been rescinded”

5.

5. Subsection one of section fifty-two of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1919, is amended by striking out all that portion of said section preceding the word "such" in the ninth line thereof and substituting therefor the following:—

Lists of
seamen,
employees,
men
discharged
and
deserters,
must be
delivered.

"52. (1) Upon arrival of any vessel in Canada from any port or place outside of Canada, it shall be the duty of the transportation company, owner, agent, consignee, or master of a vessel, to deliver to the agent or inspector in charge at the port of entry such lists as may be required by the Minister containing the names of all officers, seamen or other persons employed on such vessel which lists shall contain whatever information the Minister shall prescribe, and before the departure of any such vessel, the Minister may also require"

6. Subsection two of section fifty-two of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1919, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Discharging
crew
without
examination.

"(2) If the master of any vessel arriving at any port of entry in Canada shall pay off or discharge any officer, seaman or other member of the crew or other person employed on such vessel without such person having first been examined by an immigration officer as required under section thirty-three of this Act, such master shall, if required by the agent or inspector-in-charge, with the approval of the Minister, pay to the agent or officer-in-charge the sum of twenty dollars for such officer, seaman, or other member of the crew or other person employed on such vessel who has been paid off or discharged without first having been examined by an immigration officer, and no such vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid; nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine; Provided further that the immigration officer-in-charge may allow any officer or seaman to enter Canada temporarily for the purpose of reshipping under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe."

No clearance
until fine
paid or
deposit
made.

Temporary
entry.

7. Section fifty-two of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1919, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Deposit as
security for
return of
deserters.

"(6) In case any officer, seaman or other member of the crew, or other person employed on any vessel deserts the vessel while in any Canadian port, such vessel shall not be granted clearance until the master or the responsible agent or owner in Canada of the vessel has deposited with the officer-in-charge such sum as may be prescribed by him,

which deposit shall be held as security for the return of such deserter to the vessel or for his deportation, whichever event shall first happen. In case such deserter returns to the vessel, or is deported under the provisions of this Act, the amount of such deposit shall be returned less any expenses for detention, maintenance, transportation, subsistence, medical or hospital treatment or otherwise which the Government shall have incurred on account of such deserter."

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 52.

An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1917, c. 23;
1918, c. 25;
1919, c. 55;
1920, c. 19;
1921, c. 33;
1922, c. 25.

1. Paragraph (f) of subsection one of section three of *The Income War Tax Act, 1917*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(f) In any case the income of a taxpayer shall be deemed to be not less than the income derived from his chief position, occupation, trade, business or calling, and for the purpose of this Act the Minister shall have full power to determine the chief position, occupation, trade, business or calling of the taxpayer. Where a taxpayer has income from more than one source by virtue of filling or exercising more than one position, occupation, trade, business or calling, then the Minister shall have full power to determine which one or more, or which combination thereof shall, for the purpose of this Act, constitute the taxpayer's chief position, occupation, trade, business or calling, and the income therefrom shall be taxed accordingly and the determination of the Minister exercised pursuant hereto shall be final and conclusive.”

Income to be not less than income from chief occupation.

2. Subsection one of section three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

“(h) Such reasonable rate of interest on borrowed capital used in the business to earn the income as the Minister in his discretion may allow notwithstanding the rate of interest payable by the taxpayer. To the extent that the interest payable by the taxpayer is in excess of the amount allowed by the Minister hereunder, it shall not be allowed as a deduction. The rate of interest allowed shall not in any case exceed the rate stipulated for in the bond, debenture, mortgage, note, agreement or other similar

Interest on borrowed capital as a deduction.

similar document, whether with or without security, by virtue of which the interest is payable."

3. Section three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Restriction
on
deductions.

"(8) In computing the amount of the profits or gains to be assessed, a deduction shall not be allowed in respect of—

(a) disbursements or expenses not wholly, exclusively and necessarily laid out or expended for the purpose of earning the income, or

Outlay of a
capital
nature not
allowed.

(b) any outlay, loss or replacement of capital or any payment on account of capital or any depreciation, depletion or obsolescence, except as otherwise provided in this Act."

4. Paragraph (b) of section 5 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Income of
Consuls and
Consuls
General
non-taxable.

"(b) (i) The income of Consuls and Consuls General and of officials or officers of a foreign country whose duties require of them to reside in Canada, if and only if they are citizens of the country they represent and are not engaged in any business or calling other than the duties appertaining to their official position and provided that the country they represent grants a similar exemption to officials of the Government of Canada.

(ii) The income of officials of Great Britain or any of its self-governing colonies whose duties require of them to reside in Canada, and who are not engaged in any business or calling other than the duties appertaining to their official position."

5. Paragraph (l) of section five of the said Act is amended by inserting after the word "forces" in the second line thereof the following words:—

Pensions.

"or to any member of the military, naval or air forces of His Majesty's allies"

and by inserting after the word "forces" in the fourth line thereof the following words:—

"or in the forces of His Majesty's Allies".

6. Subsection six of section seven of the said Act, as amended by section one of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1921, is amended by adding thereto after the word "dollars" in the eleventh line thereof the following:—

Modification
of penalty.

"And further provided that in the case of a return by an employer as above required the penalty shall be further limited to an amount equal to ten per centum of the aggregate amount of the tax payable by the employees who should be reported on such return, subject however that in any case should the penalty be less than two dollars then in lieu thereof the penalty shall be two dollars."

7. Sections twelve to twenty-one of the said Act, both inclusive, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“12. Any person who objects to the amount at which he is assessed, or who considers that he is not liable to taxation under this Act, may personally or by his solicitor, within one month after the date of mailing of the notice of assessment provided for in section ten of this Act, serve a notice of appeal upon the Minister. Such notice of appeal shall be in writing and shall be served by mailing the same by registered post addressed to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa.

Notice of
appeal.

“13. Every such notice shall, as closely as may be, follow form numbered V contained in the schedule to this Act and shall set out clearly the reasons for appeal and all facts relative thereto.

Form of
notice of
appeal.

“14. Upon receipt of the said notice of appeal the Minister shall duly consider the same and shall affirm or amend the assessment appealed against and shall notify the appellant of his decision by registered post.

Decision of
Minister to
affirm or
amend
assessment.

“15. (1) If the appellant, after receipt of the said decision, is dissatisfied therewith, he may, within one month from the date of the mailing of the said decision, mail to the Minister by registered post, a notice entitled—

Notice of
dissatis-
faction
respecting the
decision
of the
Minister.

The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

NOTICE OF DISSATISFACTION

In re the appeal of _____ of the _____ of
in the Province of _____ . —
stating that he desires his appeal to be set down for trial
and shall forward therewith a final statement of such
further facts, statutory provisions and reasons which he
intends to submit to the said Court in support of the appeal
as were not included in the aforesaid notice of appeal,
or in the alternative, a recapitulation of all facts, statutory
provisions and reasons included in the aforesaid notice of
appeal, together with such further facts, provisions and
reasons as the appellant intends to submit to the Court
in support of the appeal.

The party appealing shall thereupon give security to the satisfaction of the Minister in a sum not less than four hundred dollars for the security of the costs of the appeal. Unless such security is furnished by the party appealing within one month after the mailing of the notice of dissatisfaction the appeal and all proceedings thereunder shall become null and void.

Security.

(2) Upon receipt of the said notice of dissatisfaction and statement of facts the Minister shall reply thereto by registered post admitting or denying the facts alleged and confirming

Decision of
the Minister
upon receipt
of statement
of facts.

confirming or amending the assessment or any amended, additional or subsequent assessment.

(3) Within two months from the date of the mailing of the said reply, the Minister shall cause to be transmitted to the registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, to be filed in the said Court, typewritten copies of the following documents:—

- (i) The Income Tax Return of the appellant (if any) for the period under review,
- (ii) The Notice of Assessment appealed,
- (iii) The Notice of Appeal referred to in this section,
- (iv) The decision of the Minister referred to in this section,
- (v) The Notice of Dissatisfaction referred to in this section,
- (vi) The reply of the Minister referred to in this section and
- (vii) All other documents and papers relative to the assessment under appeal, and

the matter shall thereupon be deemed to be an action in the said Court ready for trial or hearing: Provided, however, that should it be deemed advisable by the Court or a Judge thereof that pleadings be filed, then in such case an order may issue directing the parties to file pleadings.

(4) All subsequent proceedings shall be entitled

In Re The Income War Tax Act, 1917,

and the appeal of of in the Province of

and all process thereafter shall be served upon the Commissioner of Taxation personally or other responsible officer of Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance at Ottawa.

Conditional
limitation
of evidence.

“16. In the event of the said appeal being set down for trial or hearing as above provided, any fact or statutory provision not set out in the said notice of appeal or notice of dissatisfaction shall be admitted in such manner and upon such terms as the Court or a Judge thereof may direct, or the Court may refer the matter back to the Minister for further consideration.

Right of
appeal
barred.

“17. If an appeal is not served or a notice of dissatisfaction is not mailed within the time limited therefor, the right of the person assessed to appeal shall cease and the assessment shall be valid and binding notwithstanding any error, defect or omission therein or in any proceedings required by this Act.

Exclusive
jurisdiction
of Exchequer
Court.

“18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Exchequer Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions that may arise in connection with any assessment made under this Act and in delivering judgment may make any order as to payment of any tax, interest or penalty or as to costs as to the said Court may seem right and proper.

(2) An assessment shall not be varied or disallowed because of any irregularity, informality, omission or error on the part of any person in the observation of any directory provision up to the date of the issuing of the notice of assessment.

"19. Proceedings before the Exchequer Court here-^{Proceedings}
under shall be held in camera upon request made to the ⁱⁿ the
Court by any party to the proceedings. ^{camera.}

"20. All taxes, interest, penalty and costs assessed or imposed or ordered to be paid under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be a debt due to His Majesty and shall be recoverable as such in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any other Court of competent jurisdiction in the name of His Majesty or in such other manner as is in this Act provided."

8. The said Act is amended by adding to the Schedule Form V. thereto the following form numbered V.

In re The Income War Tax Act, 1917
and.....

(Name of Taxpayer)
of the of (address)
Province of

Appellant.

Notice of Appeal is hereby given from the assessment
bearing date the day of 19 wherein a tax in the sum of \$ levied
in respect of income for the taxation year 19

Then follow with,—

1. Full statement of facts,
2. Full statement of reasons for appeal.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____

.....
(signature)

9. Any notice of objection to an assessment given heretofore to the Minister within the time limited by the said Act and not withdrawn or disposed of shall be deemed to be a notice of appeal filed under and in accordance with the foregoing provisions, provided upon request by the Minister a notice of dissatisfaction containing a recapitulation of all facts, statutory provisions and reasons which the appellant intends to submit to the Court in support of the appeal is filed within one month from the date of the mailing of the request and further provided that the security hereinbefore set forth is furnished within the said one month, otherwise the appeal shall become null and void.

10. The said Act is amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

Taxes to be a
lien.

"25. All taxes, interest and penalties payable under this Act shall constitute a lien upon the assets of the taxpayer both real and personal. This lien shall be deemed to attach or to have attached on the first day of May, immediately succeeding the taxation year in respect of which the tax is payable or to which the interest and penalty relate and notwithstanding lack of notice, registration or publication, shall have priority over any mortgage, charge, lien or hypothec or any assignment or conveyance, including any security taken under section eighty-eight of *The Bank Act* executed or created after the said first day of May, save and except the liability to the Crown of any person, firm or corporation for payment of the excise taxes specified in *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, and amendments thereto; provided always, however, that the lien or charge hereby created shall not follow or attach to personal property sold *bona fide* to a purchaser for value without notice unless such property is disposed of in such a manner as to bring the sale within the provisions of any *Bulk Sales Act* or similar statute.

Collection
of tax from
third party

"26. When the Minister has knowledge or suspects that any person is or is about to become indebted to a taxpayer he may, by registered letter, demand of such person that the moneys otherwise payable to the taxpayer be in whole or in part, paid over to the Receiver General of Canada on account of said taxpayer's liability under the provisions of this Act. The receipt of the Minister therefor shall constitute a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of such person to said taxpayer to the extent of the amount referred to in the receipt. Any person discharging any liability to a taxpayer after receipt of the registered letter herein referred to shall be personally liable to the Receiver General of Canada to the extent of the liability discharged as between him and the taxpayer or to the extent of the liability of the taxpayer for taxes, interest and penalties, whichever is the lesser amount.

Distress in
default of
payment.

"27. If any person not having given notice of appeal neglects or refuses to pay any tax, interest or penalty or instalment of tax due under this Act, the Minister, on giving ten days notice by registered mail addressed to the last known place of residence of the taxpayer, may issue a certificate declaring said person to be in default and may authorize any person whom he deems proper upon receipt of such certificate to distrain the person in default by his goods and chattels. The distress levied in accordance with this subsection shall be kept for ten days at the cost and charges of the person neglecting or refusing to pay and if the person aforesaid does not pay the sum due, together with the costs and charges within the said ten days the goods and chattels distrained shall be sold by public auction. Except in the case of perishable goods, notice of such sale

setting forth the time and place thereof, together with a general description of the goods to be sold shall be published at least once in one or more of the local newspapers of general local circulation. Any over-plus coming by the distress after deduction of the amount owing by the taxpayer and of all costs and charges shall be restored to the owner of the goods distrained. Such goods and chattels of any person in default as would be exempt from seizure under a writ of execution issued out of the Superior Court of the Province in which the seizure is made shall be exempt from distress under this section.

"28. All taxes, interest and penalties payable under this Act may be recovered in the Exchequer Court of Canada and any such amount payable remaining unpaid whether in whole or in part after two months from the date of mailing of the notice of assessment, may be certified by the Commissioner of Taxation and on the production to the said Court or Judge or such officer as the Court or Judge thereof may direct, the certificate shall be registered in the said Court and shall, from the date of such registration, be of the same force and effect, and all proceedings may be taken thereon, as if the certificate were a judgment obtained in the said Court for the recovery of a debt of the amount specified in the certificate, including interest to date of payment as provided for in the said Act, and entered upon the date of such registration and all reasonable costs and charges attendant upon the registration of such certificate shall be recoverable in like manner as if they were part of such judgment."

Recovery in
Exchequer
Court.

Certificate
of default
to be
registered as
judgment.

11. (1) Section one of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the 1917 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to subsequent periods.

When sections
come into
force.

(2) Sections two and three of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the 1921 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to subsequent periods.

(3) Sections five, six and seven of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the 1922 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to subsequent periods.

(4) Section twenty-five of the said Act as enacted by section ten of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the 1924 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to subsequent periods.

(5) All other provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the passing of this Act.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 53.

An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

R S c 51,
1908, c 34,
1910, c 30
1914 (2 Sess.),
c 6
1915, c 17,
1918, c 28
1920, c 52,
1921, c 31,
1922, c 27.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. (1) Paragraphs (g) and (h) of section two hundred and seventy-nine of the *Inland Revenue Act*, chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by section one of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1922, are repealed, and the following paragraphs are substituted therefor:—

“(g) On cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, six dollars per thousand;
(h) On cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, eleven dollars per thousand.”

Excise duty
on cigarettes
decreased
from \$7 50
to \$6.
From \$12 50
to \$11.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the twelfth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

In operation
from 12th
May, 1923

2. (1) Section three hundred and seventy-eight of the said *Inland Revenue Act*, as enacted by chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is repealed.

Excise duties
from sugar
made from
sugar beets.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

In operation
from 1st
January, 1923

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 54.

An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 51;
1920, c. 52;
1921, c. 26.

1. Section two of the *Inland Revenue Act*, as amended by chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1921, which reads as follows:

“(i) ‘departmental analyst’ means an analyst in the employment of the Department of Customs and Excise or any Department of the Government of Canada.”

is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

“(i) ‘departmental analyst’ means an analyst in the employment of the Department of Customs and Excise or of any Department of the Government of Canada and includes any employee classified as Junior Chemist, Assistant Chemist or Chemist in the laboratory of the Department of Customs and Excise or in the laboratory of any Department of the Government of Canada.”

Definitions.
“Departmental analyst.”

2. Subsection three of section one hundred and eighty of the said Act, as amended by chapter fifty-two of the statutes of 1920, and further amended by chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1921, which reads as follows:—

“Section 180, Subsection 3. In every prosecution under this section, the certificate of analysis from a departmental or provincial analyst shall be accepted as evidence of the alcoholic content of the beer or wash suitable for the manufacture of spirits.”

Certificate of analysis of departmental or provincial analyst to be evidence.

is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

“Section 180, Subsection 3. In every prosecution under this Act the certificate of analysis of a departmental analyst or of a provincial analyst shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the alcoholic content of any beer,

beer, wash or spirits and of the suitability of any beer or wash for the manufacture of spirits, and of the authority of the person giving or issuing such certificate, without further proof of appointment or of signature."

3. Section two hundred and sixty-five of the said Act which reads as follows:

"265. Every person who deodorizes or clarifies, or attempts to deodorize or clarify, any methylated spirits, whether by distillation, filtration or any other process, is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall, for the first offence, be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty of one thousand dollars."

is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

Deodorising,
etc., of
denatured
alcohol.

"265. Every person who deodorizes or clarifies, or attempts to deodorize or clarify, any denatured alcohol or specially denatured alcohol as defined in Part X of this Act, whether by distillation, filtration or any other process, is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall, for the first offence, be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty of one thousand dollars."

Tobacco
cultivated
for private
use.

4. Section three hundred and twenty-seven of the said Act, is hereby repealed.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 55.

An Act to amend The Insurance Act, 1917.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1917, c. 29;
1919, c. 57;
1922, c. 28.

1. Section one hundred and twenty-nine of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

“(5) If under the provisions of any other Act of the Parliament of Canada the said person is required to make a return to the Minister containing substantially the same information as that required by subsection two of this section, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, waive compliance with the requirements of the said subsection.”

Returns of
British or
foreign
unlicensed
insurance.

2. Paragraph (b) of subsection two of section one hundred and thirty-four of the said Act, French version, is amended by striking out the words “a l'appui d'une” in the fourth and fifth lines thereof, and substituting therefor the words “contre une.”

French
version
amended.

3. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and thirty-four thereof the following section:—

“**134A.** (1) It shall be a condition of the license of every company licensed under this Act to carry on the business of automobile insurance or licensed to carry on any other class or classes of insurance which include the insurance of automobiles whether such condition be expressed in the license or not, and for the breach of which the license may be cancelled or withdrawn by the Minister, that no policy of automobile insurance other than an interim receipt or temporary binder covering a risk for a period not exceeding fourteen days shall be delivered in Canada by any such company unless the company has

Conditions
of license
for
automobile
insurance.

Applications
for policies.

Certificates
of insurers.

Name and
address of
company of
the insured,
particulars,
and other
particulars.

Construction
and effect of
statements
in
application.

False
description,
misrepresentation,
or
omission in
application.

Material
change in
risk will
void policy
unless notice
given.

Company
may cancel
policy or
require
additional
premium.

Policy must
conform with
application,
or it may be
rejected.

received an application for the policy in writing signed by the insured or by his agent authorized in writing signed by the insured, such application to contain the information and endorsements hereinafter specified; that no such policy shall be delivered in Canada by any such company until a copy of the form of such policy has been mailed by prepaid registered letter to the Superintendent; and that every such policy shall contain in substance the following terms, provisions or conditions:—

(a) the name and address of the company, the name and address of the insured, the name of the person or persons to whom the insurance money is payable if other than the insured, the premium for the insurance, the perils or risks insured against, the indemnity for which the company may become liable, the event on the happening of which such liability is to accrue, and the term of the insurance;

(b) that all statements made by the insured upon the application for the policy shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no such statement shall be used in defence of a claim under the policy unless it is contained in the written application for the policy and unless a copy of the application or such part thereof as is material to the contract is endorsed upon or attached to the policy when issued;

(c) that if any person applying for insurance falsely describes the property to the prejudice of the company or knowingly misrepresents or conceals or omits to communicate any circumstance which is required by the terms of the written application to be made known to the company, the contract shall be void as to the property or risk undertaken in respect to which the misrepresentation or omission is made;

(d) that any change material to the risk and within the control and knowledge of the insured, shall void the policy as to the part affected thereby, unless the change is promptly notified in writing to the company or its local agent; and the company when so notified may return the unearned portion, if any, of the premium paid and cancel the policy, or may notify the insured in writing that, if he desires the policy to continue in force, he must, within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice pay to the company an additional premium, and in default of such payment the policy shall no longer be in force and the company shall return the unearned portion, if any, of the premium paid;

(e) that after a written application for insurance is received by the company, it shall be deemed that any policy sent to the insured is intended to be in accordance with the terms of the application, unless the
company

company points out by registered letter addressed to the insured the particulars wherein it differs from the application, in which case the insured may, within one week from the receipt of the notification, reject the policy;

- (f) that the company shall not be liable under the policy while the automobile, with the knowledge, consent or connivance of the insured, is being driven by a person under the age limit fixed by law, or, in any event, under the age of sixteen years, or by an intoxicated person;

No liability if drivers under age limit, under 16 years, or intoxicated.

- (g) that unless otherwise specifically stated in the policy, or endorsed thereon, the company shall not be liable:—

No liability unless stated in policy, for—

(i) for loss or damage caused by earthquake, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil commotion, military or usurped power;

Loss or damage by earthquake, etc.

(ii) if the interest of the insured in the automobile is other than unconditional and sole ownership;

If insured's interest is not sole ownership.

(iii) if the automobile is or becomes encumbered by any lien or mortgage;

If auto encumbered.

(iv) if there is any material change in the nature of the insurable interest of the insured in the automobile, by sale, assignment or otherwise, except through change of title by succession, or by death, or by an authorized assignment under *The Bankruptcy Act*;

If material change in insurable interest.

(v) If at the time a loss, damage or accident occurs there is any other insurance, of the same interest, whether valid or not, covering said loss or damage, or any portion thereof, which would have been in force if the insurance had not been effected.

If there is other insurance.

- (h) that if permission has been given for other insurance under subparagraph (v) of paragraph (g) of this subsection the company will be liable only for its rateable proportion of such loss or damage;

Liability for rateable proportion only.

- (i) that the company shall be permitted at all reasonable times to inspect the automobile and its equipment;

Inspection.

- (j) if the policy insures against accident to persons or damage to property of others than the insured:—

Accidents to other persons or property.

(i) that upon the occurrence of an accident involving bodily injuries or death, or damage to property of others, the insured shall promptly give written notice thereof to the company, with the fullest information obtainable at the time; that the insured shall give like notice, with full particulars of any claim made on account of such accident, and that every writ, letter, document or advice received by the insured from or on behalf of any claimant shall be immediately forwarded to the company;

Notice to company with full particulars.

(ii) that the insured shall not voluntarily assume any liability or settle any claim except at his own cost; that the insured shall not interfere in any negotiations for settlement or in any legal proceeding, but, whenever requested by the company, shall aid in securing

Assured not to assume liability or settle claim or interfere, but must assist company in all proceedings.

information and evidence and the attendance of any witnesses, and shall co-operate with the company, except in a pecuniary way, in all matters which the company deems necessary in the defence of any action or proceeding or in the prosecution of any appeal.

(iii) that no action to recover the amount of a claim under the policy shall lie against the company unless the foregoing requirements are complied with, and such action is brought after the amount of the loss has been ascertained either by a judgment against the insured after trial of the issue or by agreement between the parties with the written consent of the company, and no such action shall lie in either event unless brought within one year thereafter.

(k) if the policy insures against loss or damage to an insured automobile:—

(i) that upon the occurrence of any loss of or damage to the insured automobile, the insured shall, if such loss or damage is covered by the policy:—

(a) forthwith give notice thereof, in writing, to the company, with fullest information obtainable at the time, and shall, at the expense of the company, and as far as reasonably possible, protect the automobile from further loss or damage, and any such further loss or damage accruing directly or indirectly from a failure to protect shall not be recoverable thereunder:—that no repairs shall be undertaken or any physical evidence of the loss or damage removed without the written consent of the company, except such repairs as are immediately necessary for the protection of the automobile from further loss or damage; or until the company has had a reasonable time to make the examination provided for in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph;

(b) deliver to the company within ninety days of the date of the loss or damage a statutory declaration stating the place, time and cause of the loss or damage, so far as the insured knows or believes, the interest of the assured and of all others in the automobile, the sound value thereof, the amount of loss or damage thereto, all encumbrances thereon, and all other insurance, whether valid or not, covering the automobile and that the loss or damage did not occur through any wilful act or neglect, procurement, means or connivance of the insured.

(ii) that after any loss or damage to an insured automobile, the company shall have right of access to and examination of such automobile by accredited agents of the company sufficient to enable such agents to ascertain the amount of the damage sustained;

(iii)

No action
against
company
unless these
conditions
are complied
with.

Loss or
damage to
insured
automobile.

Notice to
company
with fullest
information.

Duty of
insured to
protect auto
from further
loss or
damage.

Repairs.

Statutory
declaration
with
particulars.

Right of
access for
examination.

(iii) that the insured shall submit to examination under oath, and shall produce for examination, at such reasonable place as is designated by the company or its representative all books of account, bills, invoices and other vouchers, in its possession or control which relate to the matters in question, and shall permit extracts and copies thereof to be made;

Insured to be examined under oath, and is to produce books and vouchers.

(iv) that the company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the automobile at the time any loss or damage occurs, and the loss or damage shall be ascertained or estimated according to such actual cash value with proper deduction for depreciation, however caused, and shall in no event exceed what it would cost to repair or replace the automobile or any part thereof with material of like kind and quality; provided, that in the event of any part of the automobile being obsolete and out of stock the liability of the company in respect thereof shall be limited to the value of such part at the time of loss or damage not exceeding the maker's last list price; the ascertainment or estimate of such loss or damage shall be made by the insured and the company, or if they disagree, then by appraisers, as hereunder provided;

Company not liable beyond actual cash value, allowing for depreciation.

Not to exceed replacement value.

Appraisers to adjust disagreements.

(v) that except where an appraisal has been had, the company, instead of making payment, may within a reasonable time repair, rebuild or replace the property damaged or lost with other of like kind and quality, giving written notice of its intention so to do within seven days after receipt of the proofs of loss; but that there can be no abandonment of the automobile to the company without its consent. In the event of the company exercising such option, the salvage, if any, shall revert to it;

Company may repair or replace property, on notice.

No abandonment without consent.

(vi) that in the event of disagreement as to the nature and extent of the repairs and replacements required, or as to their adequacy, if effected, or as to the amount payable in respect of any loss or damage, such questions shall be determined by appraisers before recovery can be had under the policy, whether the right to recover on the policy is disputed or not and independently of all other questions; that the insured and the company shall each select one appraiser, and the two so chosen shall then select a disinterested umpire; and that thereafter the two appraisers together shall estimate or appraise the loss or damage, stating separately sound value and damage, or determine the adequacy of such repairs or replacements, and failing to agree, shall submit their differences to the umpire;

Disagreements submitted to appraisers and umpire.

(vii) that in case either party fails to name an appraiser within seven clear days after being served with written notice so to do, or in case the appraisers fail

Judge to appoint appraisers or umpire if not named by parties.

fail to agree upon an umpire within fifteen days after their appointment, or in case an appraiser or umpire refuses to act or is incapable of acting, or dies, a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the appraisal is to be made may appoint such appraiser or umpire on the application of the insured or of the company;

Awards.

(viii) that an award in writing of the two appraisers, or of one appraiser and the umpire, shall determine the nature and extent or adequacy of the repairs and replacements, or the amount of such loss or damage;

Costs.

(ix) that each party shall pay the appraiser selected by him, and shall bear equally the other expenses of the appraisal and of the umpire;

No rights deemed to be waived.

(x) that neither the company nor the insured shall be deemed to have waived any provision or condition of this policy by any act relating to the appraisal, or to the delivery and completion of proofs of loss, or to the investigation or adjustment of the claim;

Time when loss payable and for taking action.

(xi) that the sum for which the company is liable under the policy for loss or damage shall be payable within sixty days after the proof of loss herein required has been received by the company, but if appraisal is demanded, then within fifteen days after the award has been made by the appraisers; and that no suit or action whatever may be brought for the recovery of any claim unless the insured has complied with the foregoing requirements, nor unless such action is commenced within one year after the happening of the loss.

Notice of claim and proofs by agents.

(l) that notice of claim may be given and proofs of claim may be made by the agent of the insured, in case of the absence of the insured or in case of inability of the insured to give the notice or make the proof, such absence or inability being satisfactorily accounted for, or in the like case or if the insured refuses to do so by a person to whom any part of the insurance money is payable;

Fraud or false statement vitiates claim.

(m) that any fraud or wilfully false statement made under oath or in a declaration in relation to any of the above particulars shall vitiate the claim of the person making the declaration in any matter affected by such fraud or false statement;

Subrogation and transfer of rights.

(n) that the company on paying the loss shall be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all right of recovery against any third party, and on such payment, or on assuming liability therefor may require from the insured a transfer of his rights against such third party, and the insured shall execute all documents properly required by the company to secure to it such rights;

- (o) that the policy may be cancelled at any time at the request of the insured, and the company shall, upon surrender of the policy, refund the excess of paid premium above the customary short rate premium for the time the policy has been in force; Cancellation by insured and refund.
- (p) that the policy may be cancelled at any time by the company giving to the insured fifteen days' notice in writing of cancellation by registered mail, or five days' notice of cancellation personally delivered, and refunding the excess of paid premium beyond the *pro rata* premium for the expired time; that repayment of excess premiums may be made by money, post office order, postal note or cheque; and that such repayment shall accompany the notice, and in such case, the fifteen days' notice above mentioned shall commence to run from the day following the receipt of the registered letter at the post office to which it is addressed; Cancellation by company on notice and repayment of excess premiums.
- (q) that no condition or provision of the policy, either in whole or in part, shall be deemed to have been waived or altered by the company unless the waiver is clearly expressed in writing signed by the manager of the company or its chief agent for Canada or for the province in which the policy is issued; No waiver by company unless in writing.
- (r) that any written notice to the company may be delivered at or sent by registered post to the chief agency or head office of the company in Canada or in the province in which the policy is issued; and that written notice may be given to the insured by letter personally delivered to him or by registered letter addressed to him at his last post office address, notified to the company, or where no address is notified and the address is not known, addressed to him at the post office of the agency, if any, from which the application was received. Service of notice.

(2) A copy of the application for the policy shall be attached to and form part of the policy when issued and such application shall set forth the insured's occupation or business, the description of the automobile insured, its purchase price to the insured, whether fully paid for or otherwise, whether purchased new or second-hand, particulars of any mortgage, lien or other encumbrance, the use to which it is and will principally be put, the place where it is and will be principally maintained and garaged, the locality where it is and will be principally used, the fact of any accident in which an automobile owned or operated by the insured has been involved, the particulars of any claims made against and by the insured in respect of the ownership or operation of any automobile, whether any company has cancelled any automobile policy of the insured, or refused to issue automobile insurance to the insured Particulars required to be set forth in applications.

insured and such further information as the company may require.

Policy may
be renewed.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the policy may be renewed by the delivery of a renewal receipt or a new premium note.

Statement
to be printed
on every
application.

(4) Upon every such application there shall be printed or stamped in conspicuous type, not less in size than ten point, the following words:—

“If the applicant knowingly misrepresents or conceals any fact or circumstance required by this application to be made known, the contract of insurance shall be void as to the property or risk undertaken in respect of which the misrepresentation or omission is made.”

Risks or
hazards
excluded.

(5) Any such policy may provide for the exclusion from the risks insured against, of losses arising from any hazard or class of hazard expressly stated in the policy.

Relief
against
forfeiture or
avoidance.

(6) In any case where there has been imperfect compliance with a statutory condition as to the proof of the loss to be given to the insured, or as to any matter or thing to be done or omitted by the insured after the maturity of the contract, and a consequent forfeiture or avoidance of the insurance, in whole or in part, and the court deems it inequitable that the insurance should be forfeited or avoided on that ground, the court may relieve against the forfeiture or avoidance on any such terms as it may deem just.

No valued
policy to be
issued.
Commence-
ment of
section.

(7) No such company shall issue in Canada a valued policy of automobile insurance.

(8) This section shall come into force on the first day of January, 1924.”

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 56.

An Act to amend the Judges Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 138;
1914, c. 33;
1919, c. 59;
1920, c. 56;
1921, c. 36.

1. Subsection one of section six of the *Judges Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and thirty-eight, as enacted by section four of chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“PROVINCIAL SUPERIOR COURTS.

“*Ontario.*

“6. (1) The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario shall be as follows:

	per annum	Salaries of judges of Su. reme Court of Ontario.
“(a) The Chief Justice of Ontario	\$10,000.00	
“(b) The Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court	10,000.00	
“(c) Eight Justices of Appeal, each	9,000.00	
“(d) Nine judges of the High Court Division, each	9,000.00	

Provided that the judge who at present holds the office of Chief Justice of the Exchequer, and the judge who at present holds the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, shall, each respectively, and irrespective of the Division, Appellate or High Court, to which he may be assigned, continue to receive the salary of \$10,000.00 which he is now receiving instead of the salary which he would otherwise receive; but that upon a vacancy occurring in the office of Chief Justice of the Exchequer, or in the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the salary of such Chief Justice shall cease; and provided moreover that, when the two last mentioned offices shall have been

abolished, the Chief Justice who may be appointed to preside over the High Court Division shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and the number of salaries hereby authorized for the judges of the High Court Division shall thereupon be reduced to eight.

"Provided further that any judge who enjoys immunity from taxes or deductions by reason of the provisions of section eleven of chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1920, entitled *An Act to amend the Judges Act*, shall continue to enjoy that immunity, but shall not, either in respect of the judicial office which he now holds, or in respect of any judicial office to which he may hereafter be appointed, the salary of which is provided for by this section, receive any salary in addition to that which he is receiving at the time of the passing of this Act, unless he elect, as he may effectively do, at or within three months after his appointment to any such latter office, wholly to waive or forego such immunity from taxes or deductions."

2. Section seventeen of the said Act, as enacted by section four of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1914, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"CIRCUIT COURT, MONTREAL.

Salaries of
judges of
Circuit
Court
Montreal.

"17. The salaries of the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal shall be as follows:—

The Senior judge of the said court, \$8,000 per annum; and three other judges of the said court, each \$7,000 per annum".

3. Section thirty-five of the said Act, as enacted by section four of chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1921, is amended by adding thereto the following:—

Judges may
act as
arbitrators
or assessors
under *Railway
Act* or public
Act.

"Neither shall it extend nor be deemed to have extended to judges acting as arbitrators or assessors of compensation or damages under *The Railway Act, 1919*, or any public Act, whether of general or local application, of the Dominion or of any Province, whereby a judge is required or authorized, without authority from the Executive, to assess or ascertain compensation or damages."

Additional
\$1,000 to
judges of
Circuit
Court.

4. Section ten of chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1920, entitled *An Act to amend the Judges Act*, is amended by striking out the word "Circuit" in the first line thereof.

Local
judges
in Admiralty.

5. Section two of chapter fifty-nine of the statutes of 1919, entitled *An Act to amend the Judges Act*, is repealed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 57.

An Act to repeal the Acts respecting Bounties on manufactures from Manila Fibre in Canada.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Chapter five of the statutes of 1903, entitled *An Act respecting Bounties on manufactures from Manila Fibre in Canada*, and chapter five of the statutes of 1907, entitled *An Act to amend The Act respecting the manufacture of Binder Twine in Canada*, and the regulations made thereunder, are repealed.

Bounties on
binder twine
and
cordage
repealed

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 58.

An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 42;
1907, c. 28;
1910, c. 39;
1919, c. 61;
1920, c. 53.

1. Subsection one of section four of the *Militia Pension Act*, chapter forty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by section two of chapter sixty-one of the statutes of 1919, is amended by substituting the word "twenty" for the word "ten" in the second line thereof, and by adding at the end thereof the following provision:—

Period of
service
entitling
officers
to pension.

"Provided, however, that any officer so retired who, having served on active service during the war between Great Britain and Germany, which commenced on the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, was appointed to the Force on or after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and prior to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and since such appointment has served continuously in the Force for not less than ten complete years, shall be entitled to a pension as provided for in this section."

Proviso as
to officers
who served
in War and
have been
on Force
for not less
than ten
years since
appointment.

2. Section eleven of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter sixty-one of the statutes of 1919, is amended by substituting the word "twenty" for the word "ten" in paragraph (a) thereof, and by adding the word "or" at the end of said paragraph (a).

Period of
service for
militiamen.

3. Section eleven of the said Act is further amended by inserting the following paragraph and subsection immediately after paragraph (a) thereof:—

"(b) has completed not less than fifteen years service, and is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body.

Service and
incapacity.

"(2)

Return to
service.

“(2) Every militiaman who receives a pension under this section before he has completed twenty years service shall be subject to return to service, as provided by this Act if he ceases to be incapacitated.”

Scales of
pension.

4. Subsection one of section twelve of the said Act, as amended by section six of chapter sixty-one of the statutes of 1919, is amended by substituting the word “fifteen” for the word “ten” in paragraph (a) thereof.”

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 59.

An Act to provide for further advances to The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

1907, c. 30;
1909, c. 25;
1910, c. 40;
1912, c. 36;
1914, c. 41;
1918, c. 5;
1919, c. 53;
1921, c. 11;
1922, c. 33

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Montreal Harbour Advances Act, 1923.* Short title.

2. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, advance and pay to the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, hereinafter called "the Corporation," in addition to the moneys, if any, heretofore authorized to be advanced to the Corporation by the Governor in Council by any Act, and which have not at the date of the passing of this Act been so advanced, such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of ten million dollars, as are required to enable the Corporation to carry on the construction of terminal facilities in the harbour of Montreal for which plans, specifications and estimates have been approved by the Governor in Council before the passing of this Act; and to construct such additional terminal facilities as are necessary to properly equip the said port.

An additional \$10,000,000 may be advanced to Corporation.

For construction of terminal facilities.

3. No such advance shall be paid in respect of the construction of terminal facilities, unless such detailed plans, specifications and estimates, for the works to be performed by the Corporation and on which the money so to be advanced is to be expended, as are satisfactory to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, have been submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council before any work on the same has been commenced.

No advance till plans approved.

4. The Corporation shall submit to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for approval, monthly applications for advances

Monthly applications for advances

accompanied
by certain
statements.

for advances on account of the different items of construction of terminal facilities, accompanied by statements showing the total expenditure on these different items in detail, for the month which the advance is to cover, and any other statements required in such form as the Minister shall direct; and upon approval of the application, authority for the payment of the amount so applied for may be granted by the Governor in Council.

Deposit
debentures
with
Receiver
General
to cover
advances.

5. The Corporation shall, upon any advance being made, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General debentures of the Corporation equal in par value to the advance so made (which debentures the Corporation is hereby authorized to issue), and such debentures so issued shall be of such amounts as the Minister of Finance and Receiver General determines, and shall bear date on the day when such advance is made, and shall be repayable within twenty-five years from the date of their issue, and in the meantime shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, such interest to be payable half yearly, on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

Repayment
of advances.

6. The principal and interest of the sums advanced to the Corporation under the authority of this Act shall be paid by the Corporation out of all its property and assets, and out of all its tolls, rates, dues, penalties and other sources of revenue and income whatsoever, and shall rank as a charge thereon, and have precedence in regard to payment next after the payments provided for in section eight of chapter ten of the statutes of 1896 (First Session).

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. AGLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 60.

An Act to amend The Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1914, c. 44;
1914 (2 Sess.),
c. 7;
1918, c. 32,
1919, c. 33;
1919 (2 Sess.),
c. 3;
1920, c. 59.

1. In this Act the expression “the principal Act” means *The Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920.* Definition.

2. (1) Paragraph (b) of subsection one of section one of chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1914, *An Act respecting British Nationality, Naturalization and Aliens*, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:— Definition of natural-born British subject.

“(b) Any person born out of His Majesty’s dominions whose father was, at the time of that person’s birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions, that is to say, if either—

(i) his father was born within His Majesty’s allegiance;
or

(ii) his father was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; or

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or

(iv) his father was at the time of that person’s birth in the service of the Crown; or

(v) his birth was registered at a British consulate within one year or in special circumstances, with the consent of the Secretary of State, two years after its occurrence, or, in the case of a person born on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, who would have been a British subject if born before that date, within twelve months after the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-two; and”

3. At the end of the foregoing subsection the following is inserted:—

Proviso as to
British
Nationality
at majority.

"Provided also that any person whose British Nationality is conditional upon registration at a British consulate shall cease to be a British subject unless within one year after he attains the age of twenty-one, or within such extended period as may be authorized in special cases by regulations made under this Act:

"(i) he asserts his British nationality by a declaration of retention of British nationality, registered in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act; and

"(ii) if he is a subject or citizen of a foreign country under the law of which he can, at the time of asserting his British nationality, divest himself of the nationality of that foreign country by making a declaration of alienage or otherwise, he divests himself of such nationality accordingly."

Certificates
to enemy
subjects.

4. Section seven of *The Naturalization Act, 1920*, chapter four-nine of the statutes of 1920, is hereby repealed.

5. Section thirty-three of the principal Act is amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

"British
Consulate"
defined.

"(g) The expression 'British Consulate' means the office of any British Consular Officer where a register of births is kept, and includes, in the case of any territory where there is no British Consulate and there is a British resident or other representative of His Majesty the office of such resident or representative."

Included in
principal
Act.

6. (1) Every enactment and word which is directed by this Act to be substituted for or added to any portion of the principal Act shall form part of the principal Act in the place assigned to it by this Act; and the principal Act, and all Acts, including this Act, which refer thereto shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the said enactment or word had been enacted in the principal Act, in the place so assigned, and where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been enacted in lieu of that enactment or word.

Force of
amending
Acts.

(2) A reference in any enactment (whether passed before or after the passing of this Act) or in any document to *The Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920*, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to that Act as amended by any enactment for the time being in force.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 61.

An Act for the Protection of the Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Protection Act*. Short title.

- 2.** In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears,—
- (a) “close season” means the period from the sixteenth day of November in any year to the fifteenth day of February in the next following year, both days inclusive, while this Act is in force, or any other period which may be substituted therefor by the authority of the Governor in Council; Interpretation.
“Close season.”
 - (b) “Territorial waters of Canada” means the territorial waters of Canada contiguous to the Western coast of Canada; “Territorial waters of Canada.”
 - (c) “Territorial waters of the United States” means the territorial waters of the United States of America contiguous to the Western coast of the United States of America; “Territorial waters of United States.”
 - (d) “Prohibited waters” comprises and means the territorial waters of Canada, the territorial waters of the United States, the high seas extending westerly from the limit of the territorial waters of Canada, and of the United States of America, also Behring Sea. “Prohibited waters.”

- 3.** (a) Every person who at any time in the close season fishes for or catches, or attempts to catch halibut (*hippoglossus*) in the territorial waters of Canada; and Fishing for halibut in territorial or prohibited waters in close season forbidden.
- (b) Every national or inhabitant of Canada who at any time in the close season fishes for or catches or attempts to catch halibut (*hippoglossus*) in prohibited waters; is guilty of an offence against this Act: Provided that

Exception as to incidental catching if used for food by crew or delivered to officer.

the catching of halibut unintentionally or incidentally while fishing during any close season in any of the waters aforesaid for any species of fish other than halibut, which the person fishing is at the time by law permitted there to fish for or to catch, shall not be an offence against this Act, if the halibut so caught be used for food by the crew of the vessel by which they are taken, or, if not so used, be landed and immediately delivered to any officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries authorized to receive the same.

Making use of Canadian port to outfit vessel to engage in prohibited fishing.

4. The owner or master of every vessel, and every other person who in the close season or at any time within three days next preceding the beginning of the close season makes use of any port or place in Canada for the purpose of furnishing, providing, preparing or outfitting in any manner, whether in whole or in part, any vessel for the purpose of engaging in the halibut fishery or for the purpose of fishing for halibut in the close season in the prohibited waters or any part thereof; or who causes or permits any vessel to depart from any such port or place with the intention of fishing for halibut in any of the prohibited waters in the close season, or with the intention that such vessel shall fish or be used in fishing for halibut in any of the prohibited waters in the close season, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act; and in like manner the owner or master of any vessel shall, if the said vessel enter or come to any port or place in Canada while upon or in the prosecution of any voyage at any time during which the said vessel fished or was used in fishing for halibut in prohibited waters in the close season, or having on board the said vessel any halibut intentionally caught during the close season in prohibited waters, be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Permitting departure of vessel with intention to engage in such fishing.

Entry in Canada while on voyage to fish, or with halibut on board.

Vessel, cargo and outfit liable to seizure and forfeiture.

R.S., c. 47.

5. Every ship, vessel or boat, including all furniture, apparel, appliances, gear, tackle and rigging thereof, which is in any manner operated or used for the purpose of committing an offence against this Act, or for aiding or facilitating the commission of any such offence, may be seized by any officer authorized by the *Customs and Fisheries Protection Act* to board and search, and shall be forfeited; and moreover all the cargo and stores found on board any such ship, vessel or boat at the time of the seizure shall also be forfeited.

Nationals or inhabitants of Canada or United States and ships registered therein or belonging to them, liable to seizure.

6. Every national or inhabitant of Canada or of the United States, and every ship, vessel or boat registered in Canada or the United States, or belonging to a national or inhabitant of Canada or of the United States, together with all furniture, apparel, appliances, gear, tackle and rigging thereof, engaged in or used in connection with fishing for

halibut in prohibited waters or aiding or facilitating, or used for the purpose of aiding or facilitating such fishing, may be seized by any officer authorized by the *Customs and Fisheries Protection Act* to board and search. In case any such ship, vessel or boat or other property be registered in Canada or belong to a national or inhabitant of Canada, the same shall be forfeited, and moreover all the cargo and stores on board any such ship, vessel or boat at the time of the seizure shall also be forfeited. In case any such person, ship, vessel, or boat or other property be a national or inhabitant of the United States, or be registered in the United States or belong to a national or inhabitant of the United States, the same shall be delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of the United States to be dealt with in accordance with the law of the United States.

R.S., c. 47.

Canadian vessels may be forfeited.

U.S. vessels to be delivered to U.S. officials.

7. Every person who knowingly has in possession any halibut unlawfully caught within any of the waters aforesaid during any close season shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Knowingly in possession of halibut unlawfully caught.

8. Every person guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for violation.

9. Every ship, vessel or boat which is foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, which

Foreign ships fishing in territorial waters, or entering waters for prohibited purpose may be seized and forfeited.

(a) has been found fishing or preparing to fish or to have been fishing for halibut in the territorial waters of the Western Coast of Canada in any close season; or

(b) has entered such waters for any purpose of which the execution is prohibited by this Act;

may be seized by any of the officers aforesaid, and shall, together with the furniture, apparel, appliances, gear, tackle, rigging, cargo and stores thereof, be forfeited.

10. Section five and all the following sections except sections ten and twenty-nine of the *Customs and Fisheries Protection Act*, shall be deemed to apply in so far as applicable for all the purposes of this Act, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Customs and Fisheries Protection Act to apply. R.S., c. 47.

11. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to join with the Government of the United States in appointing a commission to be known as the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of four members, two to be appointed by the Governor in Council and two to be appointed by the Government of the United States, and

International Fisheries Commission.

such Commission shall continue to exist for a period of five years, and thereafter until two years from the day when either of the constituting governments shall give notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

Salaries and
expenses of
Commission.

(2) Canada shall pay the salaries and expenses of the members of the Commission appointed by the Governor in Council and one-half of the joint expenses incurred by the Commission.

Powers of
Commission.

(3) The Commission shall be empowered to make a thorough investigation into the life history of the Pacific halibut, and to report the result of its investigation to the Government of Canada and to the Government of the United States and may make recommendations for the regulation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, as may seem desirable for the preservation and development of the said fishery.

Regulations
by Governor
in Council.

Power to
create
offences
and impose
penalties.

12. The Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations for giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission and otherwise as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to the provisions of this Act, and such regulations may provide for the creation of offences and for imposing not only pecuniary penalties and forfeitures but also imprisonment for the commission of any such offences.

Commence-
ment of Act.

Power
to repeal.

13. This Act shall come into force on a day to be named by the Governor in Council, and may be repealed by the Governor in Council, provided that it shall not be repealed by the Governor in Council at any time during the existence of the International Fisheries Commission hereinbefore authorized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 62.

An Act to amend the Pension Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1919, c. 43;
1920, c. 62;
1921, c. 45;
1922, c. 33.

1. Section two of *The Pension Act*, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1919, is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph (*k*) thereof:—

Definitions

“(k) ‘obvious’ means that which would be apparent, clear, plain, evident or manifest to the eye, ear or mind of an unskilled observer on examination.”

“Obvious”.

2. (1) Paragraph (*o*) of section two of the said Act is repealed, and the following paragraph is substituted therefor:—

“(o) ‘war’ means the Great War waged by the German Emperor and His Allies against His Majesty and His Majesty’s Allies; and the period denoted by the term ‘the war’ is the period between the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, both dates inclusive.”

“War”.

“The war”.

3. Section eleven of the said Act, as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, and amended by chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1921, and by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1922, is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

“(11). (1) In respect of military service rendered during the war,—

Disabilities
in respect of
which
pensions
claimed.

“(a) Pensions shall be awarded to or in respect of members of the forces who have suffered disability resulting from injury or disease or an aggravation thereof, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A of this Act, and in respect of members of the forces who have died, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule B of this Act, when the disability resulting

from injury or disease or the aggravation thereof in respect of which the application for pension is made or the injury or disease or the aggravation thereof resulting in the death in respect of which the application for pension is made, was attributable to or was incurred during such military service;

Pre-enlist-
ment
disabilities.

“(b) No deduction shall be made from the degree of actual disability of any member of the forces who has served in a theatre of actual war on account of any disability or disabling condition which existed in him at the time at which he became a member of the forces; provided that no pension shall be paid for a disability or disabling condition which at such time was wilfully concealed, was obvious, was not of a nature to cause rejection from service, or was a congenital defect;

“(c) An applicant shall not be denied a pension in respect of disability resulting from injury or disease or the aggravation thereof incurred during military service or in respect of the death of a member of the forces resulting from such injury or disease or the aggravation thereof solely on the ground that no substantial disability or disabling condition is considered to have existed at the time of discharge of such member of the forces;

“(d) When a member of the forces is, upon retirement or discharge from military service, passed directly to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for treatment, a pension shall be paid to or in respect of him for disability or death incurred by him during such treatment;

“(e) When a member of the forces has during leave of absence from military service undertaken an occupation which is unconnected with military service no pension shall be paid for disability or death incurred by him during such leave unless his disability or death was attributable to his military service;

Disappear-
ance of
aggravation

“(f) Subject to the proviso in paragraph (b) of this subsection, when a pension has been awarded to a member of the forces who has served in a theatre of actual war, it shall be continued, increased, decreased or discontinued, as if the entire disability had been incurred on service.

Post war
disabilities.

“(2) In respect of military service rendered after the war, pensions shall be awarded to or in respect of members of the forces who have suffered disability, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A of this Act, and in respect of members of the forces who have died, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule B of this Act, when the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability

or

or death in respect of which the application for pension is made was attributable to military service as such.

“(3) The Commission may require a pensioner to submit periodically in such form as may in the opinion of the Commission be necessary or advisable, a statutory or other declaration that he is the person to whom the pension is payable, and that his dependents in respect of whom he is in receipt of additional pension are living and are being supported and maintained by him, and in the event of his refusing or neglecting to submit such certificate, the Commission may suspend future payments of pension until the same is received.” Periodical certificate.

4. Section 12 of *The Pension Act*, as amended by section 4 of chapter 62 of the statutes of 1920, and by section 2 of chapter 45 of the statutes of 1921, is further amended by adding thereto as subsection (2) the following:—

“(2) Any individual case which, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Pension Board and the Appeal Board acting jointly, appears to be especially meritorious and for which in said opinion no provision has been made in this Act, because such case did not form part of any class of case, may be made the subject of an investigation and adjudication by way of compassionate pension or allowance irrespective of any schedule to this Act.” Compassionate pension or allowance.

5. Section twenty-five of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

“25. (1) Subject to the provisions of section eleven, pensions for disabilities shall be awarded or continued in accordance with the extent of the disability resulting from injury or disease or aggravation thereof as the case may be, of the applicant or pensioner.” Pension in accord with extent of disability.

“(2) The estimate of the extent of a disability shall be based on the Instructions and a Table of Disabilities to be made by the Commission for the guidance of physicians and surgeons making medical examinations for pension purposes.” How extent of disability estimated.

“(3) No deduction shall be made from the pension of any member of the forces owing to his having undertaken work or perfected himself in some form of industry.” When no deduction of pension.

6. (1) Sections one to four of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force and operation on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, subject however to the provisions hereinafter contained.” Date of coming into force.

(2) All cases in which pension has been refused, reduced, discontinued or underrated by reason of the fact that sections one to four of this Act were not included in *The Pension* Review.

Pension Act, shall be subject to review by the Board of Pension Commissioners.

Pensions to
be granted
under present
legislation.

(3) On such review pension shall be granted, increased or continued in accordance with the schedules of rates in force from time to time, as from the date or dates it would have been granted, increased or continued had sections one to four of this Act been in force when such refusal, reduction, underrating or discontinuance was made effective.

Effect upon
payment of
insurance
benefits

(4) In any case where pension has been refused, if payment or part payment of insurance benefits under the provisions of *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act* has been made to a widow or other beneficiary of a deceased member of the forces, and if, after review of such case, it is found that pension would have been awarded had sections one to four of this Act been in force at the date of the death of the said member of the forces, the provisions of *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act* shall become operative as from the date of death of the said member of the forces, and any insurance money paid to such widow or other beneficiary shall be deducted from the arrears of pension which on review of the case may become due to them; or, if the insurance money paid is in excess of the said arrears, one-half of the pension only shall be paid until the amount in excess has been absorbed. If, however, the beneficiary was the widow of the member of the forces and she has remarried or died since the commencement of payments of insurance money, and an award of pension would be less beneficial to her than the payment of insurance money, no pension shall be awarded.

7. Section seven of the said Act is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Jurisdiction
of Board of
Pension Com-
missioners.

“7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made under the provisions of this Act, the Commission shall have full power and authority to deal with all matters pertaining to pensions, consider all applications for pension, and to award, refuse, cancel, pay and administer pensions. There shall be an appeal from any decision of the Commission to the Federal Appeal Board as hereinafter provided, pursuant to the rules and regulations established by the Governor in Council under the authority of this Act.

(2) The Commission shall also have power to pay pensions, allowances and gratuities or other grants awarded in virtue of the *Militia Pension Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter forty-two, or any amendment to that Act, or awarded to or in respect of members of those forces who served in connection with the Fenian Raids or the Northwest Rebellion.”

8.

8. Section thirty of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

“30. When a pensioner commences treatment under the jurisdiction of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and his pension, including the pension, if any, for his dependents, is greater than the pay and allowances issued by that Department, there shall be deducted from such pension towards the cost of maintenance in hospital an amount equal to the difference between such pension and such pay and allowances.”

Differences between pay and allowances and pension to be applied for hospital maintenance.

9. Section eighteen of the said Act is repealed.

Appeals and re-hearing.

10. (1) There shall be a Board, to be known as “The Federal Appeal Board,” consisting of not less than five nor more than seven members appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

Federal Appeal Board.

(2) One of the members shall be appointed by the Governor in Council chairman of the Board, and shall hold that office during pleasure. Any member may be removed for cause, at any time, by the Governor in Council.

Chairman.

(3) The majority of the members shall be persons who served in the Naval, Military or Air forces of Canada during the war.

Qualification.

(4) Of the members first appointed to the Board, other than the chairman, one-half shall be appointed for a term of two years and the others for a term of three years.

Term.

(5) During the first two years after the appointment of the Board three members shall constitute a quorum thereof. Thereafter a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.

Quorum.

(6) Each member shall devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties under this Act, and shall not accept or hold any office or employment inconsistent therewith.

Whole time given.

(7) In case of the illness, absence or inability to act of any member, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to act in his stead.

Substitute.

(8) No member shall be disqualified to act by reason of interest or of kindred or affinity to any person interested in any matter before the Board, but in such case the Governor in Council may, either upon the application of such member or otherwise, appoint some disinterested person to act in his stead.

Member interested, or kindred of parties.

(9) The Chairman shall be paid a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and each of the other members shall be paid a salary of six thousand dollars per annum. Such salaries shall be paid monthly out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Salaries.

Appeals.

11. (1) Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave their decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the grounds that the disability resulting from injury or disease or the aggravation thereof or that the injury or disease or the aggravation thereof resulting in death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service.

Hearing by member of Board.

(2) Every member of the Board shall also have the right to hear, but only upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave its decision, such appeals at such times and places as are fixed by regulations made and approved by the Board, and to give decisions thereon. The member giving any such decision shall notify the applicant who has so appealed and the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, by registered letter mailed within five days after such decision; and if such applicant or the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada is not satisfied with such decision an appeal therefrom may be lodged within thirty days from such decision with the Federal Appeal Board, a quorum of whom, not including the member of the Board who originally gave the decision, shall hear the appeal and the decision of the Board thereon shall be final.

Notice of decision.

Appeal to Federal Appeal Board.

Time for appeals.

(3) The right of appeal shall be open for one year after the appointment of the Federal Appeal Board by the Governor in Council, or for a like period after the decision complained of, whichever may be the later.

One appeal only.

(4) An applicant shall be entitled to only one appeal upon the grounds or any of them set forth in subsection (1) of this section of this Act. The decision of the Federal Appeal Board thereon shall be final and shall be binding upon the applicant and upon the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

Right of attendance at appeals.

(5) Every applicant and the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada or its representative shall have the right to attend in person, at any and all sittings for the purpose of hearing an appeal held by the Board or by a member thereof, under such conditions as to the payment of an applicant's expenses thereby incurred as may be fixed by regulation of the Governor in Council, and the applicant may if he so desires, but at his own expense, be assisted thereat, by counsel or representative other than the official Soldier Adviser appointed under *The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act*.

Counsel.

Judicial powers on enquiries.

12. (1) The Federal Appeal Board shall have all the powers and authority of a Commissioner appointed under Part I of the *Inquiries Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and four.

(2)

(2) The Federal Appeal Board shall have power to appoint a person or persons to hear and receive evidence with respect of any matter pertaining to pensions, and such person or persons shall have authority to administer oaths and to hear and receive evidence under oath and to take affidavits in any part of Canada.

Power to
take
evidence
on oath.

13. The Governor in Council may make such rules and regulations as he deems necessary:—

Rules and
regulations.

(a) respecting the sittings, practice and procedure of the Federal Appeal Board; and,

(b) generally, to carry out in all respects and to enforce the provisions of this Act.

14. All provisions in any Act, Order in Council, or regulations, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are repealed.

Inconsistent
provisions
repealed.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 63.

An Act respecting the payment of Bounties on Petroleum.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1910, c. 46.

1. The Governor in Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada of a bounty payable only on crude petroleum having a specific gravity not less than .8235 at 60 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer produced from wells in Canada or from shales or other substances mined in Canada which have actually produced crude petroleum before the date of the coming into force of this Act—the said bounty to be paid to or divided amongst the producers of the petroleum, the owner or occupier of the soil through which it is mined or won, or such other person interested or injuriously affected by the mining operations or works, as the Governor in Council approves.

Bounty on petroleum.

2. The said bounty shall be paid during the periods and at the rates following, that is to say:—

Periods and rates of payment.

On such crude petroleum produced on or before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, a bounty of one and one-half cents per imperial gallon shall be paid;

On such crude petroleum produced on or after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and not later than the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, a bounty of three-quarters of one cent per imperial gallon shall be paid;

On such crude petroleum produced on and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, no bounty shall be paid.

3.

Administra-
tion and
regulations.

3. The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall be charged with the administration of this Act, and may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make such regulations as he deems necessary respecting the payment of the said bounties.

Repeal.

4. *The Petroleum Bounty Act, 1909*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1909-10, is repealed.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 64.

An Act to amend the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 86;
1913, c. 27;
1920, c. 17.

1. Section three of the *Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act*, chapter eighty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by inserting after the word "naphtha", in the fifth line thereof, the following words: "and as to the sale thereof and use for illuminating purposes."

Regulations
for sale and
use of
naphtha for
illuminating
purposes.

2. Section fourteen of the said Act is amended by inserting before the word "naphtha," in the first line thereof, the following words: "Subject to regulations made by the Governor in Council under authority of section three of this Act."

Sale of
naphtha.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 65.

An Act to amend The Public Service Retirement Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1920, c. 67;
1921, c. 49;
1922, c. 39.

1. Section eight of *The Public Service Retirement Act*, chapter sixty-seven of the statutes of 1920, as amended by chapter forty-nine of the statutes of 1921, and by chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1922, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“S. No person shall be retired under the provisions of this Act after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four”.

Operation of
Act extended
for one year.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 66.

An Act to amend The Quebec Savings Banks Act, 1913.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of 1913, c. 42.
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The charters of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and of *La Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Quebec*, which expire on the first day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three by virtue of the operation of section four of *The Quebec Savings Banks Act*, being chapter forty-two of the statutes of 1913, are hereby continued and shall remain in force until the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, except in so far as they, or either of them, are or become forfeited or void under the terms thereof or of the said chapter forty-two of the statutes of 1913, or of any other Act heretofore or hereafter passed relating to the said savings banks by non-performance of the conditions of such charters or Acts respectively, or by insolvency, or otherwise.

Certain
charters
continued.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 67.

An Act in respect of The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. 1920, c. 54,
1921, c. 52,
1922, c. 42.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS in and by *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act*, chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1920, it is enacted that life insurance contracts may be entered into by the Government of Canada, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, with any returned soldier or widow as therein defined; Preamble

And whereas by the issue of certain regulations the scope of the said Act has been limited and certain persons with actual dependents have been refused the benefits of the said Act by reason of the said regulations;

And whereas it is expedient that certain of the applications of those persons who were refused the benefits of insurance owing to such regulations be reviewed and be dealt with as though the said regulations had not been issued or put into effect, whether the applicant is now living or dead, provided such applicant had any person actually dependent upon him at the date of making application for insurance: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In any case where an application for insurance under the provisions of *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act* has been received and the applicant has died prior to the delivery to him of the policy of insurance, the approval of the application by the proper officer and the receipt of the initial premium shall be deemed to have been sufficient, unless it can be shown that the application was fraudulent, to put the insurance into force, and any insurance moneys which would have been payable had the policy been delivered to the applicant shall now be made payable, subject to a deduction of the amount of premium due from the date of application to the date of death: Provided such applicant had any person actually dependent upon him at the date of making application for insurance.

Where applicant died prior to delivery of policy, the insurance is payable if application approved and premium paid.

Right to
insurance of
applicants
rejected prior
to 1st July,
1922.

2. Any applications which were rejected prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, under any of the conditions set forth in section two of *An Act to amend The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act*, chapter forty-two of the statutes of 1922, or the schedule to the said Act, shall be reviewed, except in cases where the applicant is suffering or has become impaired as a result of self-inflicted wounds or immoral conduct, or where the application was fraudulent, and on such review any applicant now living shall be given the right to insure, provided such applicant had any person actually dependent upon him at the date of making application for insurance, whether he would be now barred by the amendments to the Act contained in chapter forty-two of the statutes of 1922 or not; and in the case of any such applicant who has died, the amount of insurance for which he applied shall, subject to the above proviso, now be made payable, less the amount which would have been due as premium from the date of application to the date of death, notwithstanding that no effective insurance contract was completed; provided that such applicant actually had dependents and had lived for a sufficient period of time to admit of the approval of his application by the proper officer of the Department in the ordinary course of procedure.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 68.

An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 10;
1912, c. 50;
1915, c. 7;
1917, c. 35;
1918, c. 41;
1920, c. 69;
1922, c. 44.

1. Sections thirty-two and thirty-three of the *Senate and House of Commons Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter ten, as enacted by chapter sixty-nine of the statutes of 1920, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“32. For every session of Parliament which extends over a period of sixty-five days or more, there shall be payable to every member of the Senate and House of Commons attending at such session, a sessional allowance of four thousand dollars and no more.”

Sessional allowance.

“33. A member shall not be entitled to the said sessional allowance for less than fifty days' attendance; but the allowance for any less number of days shall be twenty-five dollars for each day's attendance.”

Allowance where attendance less than fifty days.

2. Section thirty-four of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“34. The said allowance may be paid on the last day of each month, to the extent of twenty dollars for each day's attendance, but the remainder shall be retained by the clerk or accountant of the proper House, until the close of the session, when the final payment shall be made.”

How indemnity shall be payable.

3. Sections thirty-five, thirty-seven and thirty-eight of the said Act, as enacted by chapter sixty-nine of the statutes of 1920, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“35. (1) A deduction at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day shall be made from such sessional allowance for every day beyond fifteen on which the member does not attend a sitting of the House of which he is a member,

Deductions for non-attendance.

if the House sits on such day: Provided that in the case of a member elected or appointed after the commencement of a session, no day of the session previous to such election or appointment shall be reckoned as one of such fifteen days.

(2) Each day during the session on which there has been no sitting of such House in consequence of its having adjourned over such day, and each day on which the member is in the place where the session is held but is by reason of his illness unable to attend any such sitting as aforesaid, shall be reckoned as a day of attendance at such session for the purpose of the indemnity; and a member shall, in the case of his being unable to attend any such sitting by reason of his illness, be held to be in the place where the session is held whenever he is within ten miles of such place.

Allowance
where person
is Member for
only part of a
session.

"37. (1) Whenever any person is a member of either House for fifty days or more during any session, extending over a period of sixty-five days or more, though such person may be a member for a part only of such session, he shall be entitled to his sessional allowance, subject to the deduction aforesaid for non-attendance as a member, and subject also to a deduction of twenty-five dollars for each day of such session before he was elected or appointed, or after he ceased to be a member, as the case may be.

(2) If he is a member for less than fifty days, he shall be entitled only to twenty-five dollars for each day's attendance at such session, whatever may be the length thereof.

(3) A member of either House for a part only of a session, who becomes during the session a member of the other House, shall not be entitled to more than four thousand dollars for the session.

Allowance
when session
less than 65
days.

"38. In every session of Parliament covering a period of less than sixty-five days, there shall be payable to every member of the Senate and House of Commons attending at such session, twenty-five dollars for each day's attendance.

Each House
to make
regulations.

"38A. The Senate or the House of Commons may respectively make regulations, from time to time, by Rule or by Order, rendering more stringent upon its own members the provisions of this Act which relate to attendance of members or to deductions to be made from the sessional allowance."

Application
of this Act.

4. All the provisions of the said Act as enacted by the present Act shall apply to the present session of Parliament except the provisions of section thirty-four, which shall only apply to the sessions of Parliament held subsequent to the date of the passing of the present Act.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 69.

An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil
Re-establishment Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1918, c 42,
1919 (2nd
Sess.), c. 29,
1922, c 45.

1. Paragraph (g1) of subsection two of section five of *The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act*, as enacted by chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1922, is amended by striking out the words "the constitution of Medical Boards, including Appeal Boards, with such powers as may be deemed expedient" in the first, second and third lines thereof.

Regulations
respecting
Medical and
Appeal
Boards.

2. Subsection two of section five of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1919 (second session), is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph (g1) thereof as enacted by chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1922:—

"(g2) To provide for appeals from decisions as to the right of ex-members of the Forces to treatment with pay and allowances, and to designate for that purpose such review tribunals as are constituted under *The Pension Act* and the Federal Appeal Board provided for by that Act, and to vest in such Tribunals all powers which may be deemed necessary or expedient for the effectual hearing and disposal of such appeals, and to prescribe or adapt procedure therefor;"

Appeals,
and Review
and Appeal
Tribunals.

3. The said Act is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section seven thereof:—

"8. The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister, appoint at such salary or remuneration as may be decided in each case, in each unit or district of the Department, an ex-member of the Forces, to be known as the Official Soldiers' Adviser, whose duties shall be generally

Official
Soldiers'
Adviser.

to advise and assist ex-members of the Forces in matters pertaining to re-establishment, treatment and pension, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Minister.

Power to take
evidence on
oath.

“9. The Minister shall have power to appoint a person or persons to hear and receive evidence with respect to any matter pertaining to the Department or the procedure of the Department, and such person or persons shall have authority to administer oaths and to hear and receive evidence under oath and to take affidavits in any part of Canada.”

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 70.

An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1915, c. 8;
1918, c. 46;
1920, c. 71;
1921, c. 50;
1922, c. 47.

1. Section twelve of *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, is amended by striking thereout the first paragraph of subsection two, paragraph (b) of subsection three, and subsection four, as enacted by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922 and subsections seven and nine of the said section, and substituting therefor the following:—

“(2) No person shall issue a cheque payable at or by a bank or drawn upon or addressed to a bank and requiring or directing payment of a sum of money, unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the cheque is issued, drawn or made

Stamp tax
on cheques.

(i) does not exceed \$50.00.....two cents,

(ii) exceeds \$50.00, but does not exceed
\$2,500.00, for every \$50.00 or fraction
thereof.....two cents,

(iii) exceeds \$2,500.00.....one dollar,
and every adhesive stamp affixed to such cheque shall
be cancelled by the bank at which the cheque is payable
at or before the time of payment.

“(b) If a bill of exchange transferred or delivered to a bank or issued by a bank is payable on demand or at sight or on presentation, or within three days after date or sight, such bill shall, for the purpose of the value of the stamp to be affixed thereto or impressed thereon, be deemed to be drawn for an amount not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

Stamp tax
on bills
payable on
demand, etc.

“(4) No person shall sign a receipt for money paid to him by a bank chargeable against a deposit of money in the bank to his credit until he has affixed to the receipt

Stamp tax
on receipts
for money
paid by bank.

an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the receipt is signed

(i) does not exceed \$50.00.....two cents,

(ii) exceeds \$50.00, but does not exceed
\$2,500.00, for every \$50.00 or fraction

thereof.....two cents,

(iii) exceeds \$2,500.00.....one dollar;

and every adhesive stamp affixed to such receipt shall be cancelled by the bank at or before the time the money is paid.

Issue of
cheque
without
stamp.

Penalty.

"(7) Every person who issues a cheque payable at or by a bank to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Receipt for
money paid
by bank
without
stamp.

Penalty.

"(9) Every person who signs a receipt for money paid to him by a bank chargeable against a deposit of money in the bank to his credit to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars."

2. Subsections two and three of section thirteen of the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

Stamp tax
on money
orders, etc.,
of express
companies.

"(2) Every express company carrying on business in Canada shall before the issue of a money order or traveller's cheque affix thereto an adhesive stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the money order or traveller's cheque is issued

(i) does not exceed \$50.00.....two cents,

(ii) exceeds \$50.00, but does not exceed
\$2,500.00, for every \$50.00 or fraction

thereof.....two cents,

(iii) exceeds \$2,500.00.....one dollar;

and the company may charge the amount of the stamps so affixed to and collect the same from the purchaser of the order or cheque or from the payee thereof. The company shall before delivery of the order or cheque cancel the stamp by writing on or across the stamp initials or other identification of the company together with the date of the issue of the order or cheque.

Stamp tax
on money
orders of
post office.

R.S. c. 66.

"(3) No money order shall be issued under the provisions of the *Post Office Act* until there is affixed thereto or to the relative advice a postage stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the money order is issued

(i) does not exceed \$50.00.....two cents,

(ii) exceeds \$50.00, but does not exceed \$2,500.00, for every \$50.00 or fraction thereof.....two cents,

(iii) exceeds \$2,500.....one dollar;

to be paid for by the purchaser of the order. The postmaster or other officer of the Post Office Department issuing the order shall cancel the stamp by impressing thereon when affixed the date stamp of the post office at which the order is issued.

3. (1) Section fourteen of the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is amended by striking out paragraph (b) of subsection four and substituting the following:—

“(b) a receipt or document in the nature of a receipt which is taxable under section twelve of this Act.”

Exception from stamp tax on receipts.

(2) The following are inserted as subsections five, six, seven and eight of section fourteen of the said Act:—

“(5) A receipt given without being stamped may be stamped within one month after it has been given, upon the terms following, that is to say:

Receipt without stamp may be stamped within one month in presence of officer.

(i) The stamp shall be affixed to the receipt in the presence of any collector of customs and excise by the person who gave the receipt, and shall be cancelled in the same manner as provided by subsection two of this section;

(ii) Before such person may affix the stamp he shall pay to the said collector of customs and excise a penalty of ten dollars for the public uses of Canada;

Penalty of \$10.

(iii) The collector of customs and excise shall write on the receipt a certificate to the effect that the stamp was affixed in his presence by the person who gave the receipt and that such person before affixing the stamp paid to the said officer the penalty of ten dollars; and the certificate shall bear the true date on which it was given and shall be signed by the said officer.

Certificate of officer.

“(6) Upon the production of a receipt taxable under this section as evidence in any court of civil jurisdiction in any province of Canada, or before any arbitrator or referee, or any trustee or other official under *The Bankruptcy Act*, notice shall be taken by the judge, arbitrator, referee or trustee of any omission of the stamp thereon, and the receipt may, on payment to the judge, arbitrator, referee or trustee of a penalty of twenty dollars for the public uses of Canada, be received in evidence, saving all just exceptions on other grounds.

Judicial notice of omission of stamp on receipts put in evidence.

Penalty of \$20 to be paid before it is admitted

“(7) The judge, arbitrator, referee or trustee receiving the amount of the penalty shall give a receipt for the same and shall communicate to the Minister the name or title of the proceeding in which, and of the person from whom, he received the penalty, and the date of the receipt and the

Receipt of judge or other officer and particulars sent to Minister.

name and address of the person who gave the receipt, and shall pay over the amount of the penalty to such person as the Minister may direct.

Otherwise no receipt to be given in evidence, except in criminal cases.

"(8) Save as aforesaid a receipt liable to taxation under this section, shall not, except in criminal proceedings, be given in evidence, or be available for any purpose whatsoever, unless it be duly stamped in accordance with the law in force at the time when it was given."

4. Section nineteen A of Part IV of the said Act, as amended by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is repealed, and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

Definition.

"Minister".

"19A. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—'Minister' means the Minister of Customs and Excise.

"Duty paid value".

"19AA. For the purpose of this Part, the 'duty paid value' of any article means the value of the article as it would be determined for the purpose of calculating an *ad valorem* duty upon the importation of same into Canada under the laws relating to the customs and the customs tariff whether such article be in fact subject to *ad valorem* or other duty or not, and in addition the amount of the customs duties, if any, payable thereon.

Provided that in computing the 'duty paid value' of tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom the amount of the customs duty payable on tea for consumption in the United Kingdom shall not be included in the value of such tea for purposes of this Act."

5. (1) Section nineteen BB of the said Act, as enacted by chapter fifty of the statutes of 1921, is amended by striking out paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection one and substituting therefor the following:—

Excise tax on wines.

"(c) A tax of seven and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirit.

Sparkling wines.

"(d) A tax of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines."

Comes into force on proclamation.

(2) This section shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, and such proclamation shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

6. (1) Subsection one of section nineteen BBB of the said Act, as enacted by said chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is amended by striking out the first three paragraphs of subsection one thereof and substituting therefor the following:—

Tax on sales.

"19BBB. (1) In addition to any duty or tax that may be payable under this Part, or any other statute or law, there shall be imposed, levied and collected a consumption

or sales tax of six per cent on the sale price of all goods produced or manufactured in Canada, including the amount of excise duties when the goods are sold in bond, which tax shall be payable by the producer or manufacturer at the time of the sale thereof by him; and in the case of imported goods the like tax upon the duty paid value of the goods imported payable by the importer or transferee who takes the goods out of bond for consumption at the time when the goods are imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption.

For the purpose of calculating the amount of the consumption or sales tax, "sale price" shall mean the price before any amount payable in respect of the consumption or sales tax is added thereto. "Sale price" defined.

Provided that the consumption or sales tax specified in this section shall not be payable on goods exported; or on goods sold by a licensed manufacturer or producer to another licensed manufacturer or producer if the goods are to be used in, wrought into, or attached to articles to be manufactured or produced for sale and which are articles subject to the consumption or sales tax; or on goods imported by a licensed manufacturer or producer if the goods are to be used in, wrought into, or attached to articles to be manufactured or produced for sale and which are articles subject to the consumption or sales tax; or on goods imported by a licensed wholesaler or jobber whose sales are to be accounted for under the provisions of subsection seven; or on goods sold by a licensed manufacturer or producer to a licensed wholesaler or jobber whose sales are to be accounted for under the provisions of subsection seven of this section. Proviso.

"(2) A like tax shall be imposed, levied and collected on goods manufactured or produced in Canada sold by a licensed wholesaler or jobber to other than a licensed manufacturer or producer computed on the price for which the same are sold by the licensed manufacturer or producer to the said wholesaler or jobber, which price shall include the amount of the excise duties on goods sold in bond. Sales tax on Canadian goods sold by licensed wholesaler or jobber.

"(3) If the Minister determines that any manufacturer or producer, who does not manufacture or produce goods to the value of ten thousand dollars a year, uses a substantial portion of goods which are exempt from the tax in the manufacture of goods which are liable to the tax, as to which the Minister's finding shall be conclusive, such manufacturer or producer shall take out a license as required by subsection six of this section and shall be subject to the same conditions as a licensed manufacturer or producer." License for manufacturer or producer of goods under \$10,000 per year.

(2) (a) Paragraph four of subsection one of said section nineteen BBB, being the list of excepted articles not liable to tax, is amended by striking out the words "provided also that" at the beginning of said paragraph, by adding Paragraph made subsection.

Job printed matter where sales do not exceed \$10,000 taken out of excepted articles
 Manuscript and other goods added to excepted articles.

Syrups added to excepted articles.

Manufacturer or producer under \$10,000 to pay tax on importations

License to be taken out by manufacturer or producer of \$10,000 or more.

Fee.

Penalty.

License to be taken out by wholesaler or jobber who sells not less than 50% to licensed manufacturer or producer.

Fee.

Bond.

at the beginning of the said paragraph as a subsection number the figure (4) and by striking out of the list of articles to which the tax specified in the said section shall not apply the following words:

"job printed matter produced and sold by printers or firms, whose sales of job printing do not exceed ten thousand dollars per annum;"

(b) The said paragraph four of subsection one of section nineteen BBB is further amended by adding thereto the following items:—

"manuscript; raw furs; wool not further prepared than washed; drain tiles for agricultural purposes;"

(c) The said paragraph four of subsection one of section nineteen BBB is further amended by adding thereto the following item:

"syrups, enumerated in Customs Tariff item 140;"

(3) Subsection one of said section nineteen BBB is amended by striking out paragraph five immediately following the list of excepted articles not liable to tax, and the following is inserted as subsection five of said section:

"(5) A manufacturer or producer, who does not manufacture or produce goods to the value of ten thousand dollars as provided in subsection six of this section, unless otherwise provided for in subsection three of this section, shall not pay the consumption or sales tax on goods manufactured or produced by him but shall pay the said tax on importations."

(4) Section nineteen BBB of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following as subsections six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen:—

"(6) Every manufacturer or producer who manufactured or produced goods to the value of ten thousand dollars or more during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1923, or during any fiscal year thereafter, shall take out an annual license for the purpose aforesaid, and the Minister may prescribe a fee therefor, not exceeding two dollars, and the penalty for neglect shall be a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

"(7) A wholesaler or jobber who sells not less than fifty per cent of his total sales of goods to a licensed manufacturer or producer, to be used in, wrought into or attached to articles to be manufactured or produced for sale, may be granted an annual license and the Minister may prescribe a fee therefor not exceeding two dollars. The wholesaler or jobber applying for such license shall give security, by bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada, and whose bonds are acceptable to the Dominion Government, such bond to be in form approved by the Minister, or by a deposit of Dominion of Canada bonds, for an amount not less than double the

amount of the consumption or sales tax on a three months period of total sales selected by the Minister, that the said wholesaler or jobber shall keep adequate books or accounts for the purposes of this Act, and shall render true statements of sales to licensed manufacturers or producers, and sales to others and pay any tax imposed by this Act.

“(8) A deduction from the consumption or sales tax may be made in respect of goods imported by a licensed manufacturer or producer when such goods are further manufactured and liable to the consumption or sales tax, but the deduction shall not exceed the amount of such tax paid on the importation of the said goods; or a refund or deduction of the amount of the consumption or sales tax paid under this section may be granted to a licensed manufacturer or producer or to a wholesaler, jobber or other dealer, on goods sold to a licensed manufacturer or producer if such goods are to be used in, wrought into, or attached to articles manufactured or produced for sale, and which are articles subject to the consumption or sales tax; or a refund or deduction of the amount of the said tax may, with the consent of the wholesaler, jobber or dealer be granted to a licensed manufacturer or producer on goods purchased from a wholesaler, jobber or other dealer if such goods are to be used in, wrought into, or attached to articles manufactured or produced for sale by the licensed manufacturer, and which are articles subject to the consumption or sales tax; and a deduction of the amount of the sales tax may be granted to a licensed manufacturer or a licensed wholesaler or jobber in respect of goods which he has on hand on the first day of January, 1924, if such goods have been, are being, or are to be used in, wrought into, or attached to articles to be manufactured or produced for sale and which are articles subject to the consumption or sales tax, such deduction not to exceed the amount actually paid by the said manufacturer or producer or wholesaler or jobber, no deduction to be allowed in respect of such goods not accounted for prior to the thirty-first day of March, 1924, and claims for such deduction must be presented to the Department of Customs and Excise with complete evidence on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1924, otherwise the same shall be rejected.

Refunds or deductions to licensed manufacturer, producer, wholesaler, jobber or other dealer.

Deduction on goods on hand on 1st January, 1924.

No deduction after 31st March, 1924.

Claims to be filed before 30th June, 1924.

“(9) When goods may be imported into Canada free of customs duty, there may be granted a refund or reduction of the consumption or sales tax on similar goods manufactured or produced in Canada, when evidence satisfactory to the Minister is produced that such Canadian goods are at a disadvantage with respect to similar imported goods. Such refund or reduction shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the amount of the said tax paid or to be payable.

Refund on goods imported free of duty.

Refund on
exportations

"(10) A refund of the consumption or sales tax may be granted on imported goods on which customs duties have been refunded on exportation; and a refund of the said tax may be granted on domestic goods exported, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs and Excise.

Deduction
on price
fixed by
contract of
sale made
before 12th
May, 1923.

"(11) A deduction from the consumption or sales tax may be granted in respect to goods sold at a price fixed by a *bona fide* contract of sale made before the twelfth day of May, 1923, and still in force at the time of delivery of the goods; provided that such deduction shall not exceed the difference between the amount of the sales tax calculated at the rate in force on the eleventh day of May, 1923, and the amount of the consumption or sales tax paid or to be payable under the provisions of this Part, and that no such deduction shall be made in respect of goods delivered after the thirty-first day of March, 1924, and claims for such deduction must be presented to the Department of Customs and Excise with complete evidence on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1924, otherwise the same shall be rejected.

No
deduction
after 31st
March, 1924.

Claims to
be filed
before 30th
June, 1924.

Invoice on
sales to
wholesaler
or jobber
not licensed.

"(12) (a) When goods are sold by a licensed manufacturer or producer or by a licensed wholesaler or jobber to a wholesaler or jobber not licensed under this Act, the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice of the goods sold, which invoice shall state separately the amount of the consumption or sales tax.

Invoice on
sales by
wholesaler
or jobber
not licensed.

(b) When goods are sold by a wholesaler or jobber not licensed under this Act to a licensed manufacturer or producer the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice of the goods sold, which invoice shall state separately the amount of the consumption or sales tax.

Minister
may
determine
value for
tax in
difficult
circum-
stances.

"(13) Whenever goods are manufactured or produced in Canada under such circumstances or conditions as render it difficult to determine the value thereof for the consumption or sales tax because,—

(a) a lease of such goods or the right of using the same but not the right of property therein is sold or given; or,

(b) such goods having a royalty imposed thereon, the royalty is uncertain, or is not from other causes a reliable means of estimating the value of the goods; or,

(c) such goods are manufactured by contract for labour only and not including the value of the goods that enter into the same, or under any other unusual or peculiar manner or conditions; or,

(d) such goods are for use by the manufacturer or producer and not for sale

the Minister may determine the value for the tax under this Act and all such transactions shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as sales."

(5) Paragraph six of subsection one of said section nineteen BBB, respecting drawback, is amended by inserting before said paragraph the subsection number (14). Paragraph made a subsection.

(6) Subsections two and three of said section nineteen BBB as enacted by chapter fifty of the statutes of 1921, are repealed. Licenses, recovery of tax, costs or penalties.

7. (1) Section nineteen D of the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“19D. (1) Every person who, being thereto liable, neglects or refuses to pay any tax imposed by this Part, and any person who contravenes any requirement of this Part or any regulation of the Minister under this Part for which no other penalty is provided, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars. Penalty for neglecting or refusal to pay tax.”

(2) Subsection five of section nineteen B of the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1918, is repealed, and the following is inserted as subsection two of section nineteen D:—

“19D. (2) The records, books, accounts and vouchers of all manufacturers, producers, wholesalers and jobbers and of importers and dealers which are required to be kept under the provisions of this Part shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officers or other persons authorized by the Minister to inspect the same, and any person who in any way prevents or attempts to prevent any such officer or other person from having access to or inspecting the same, or refuses to produce the same or any of them, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.” Records, books and accounts to be open to inspection by officers.

8. The said Act is amended by adding to Part IV thereof the following sections:—

“19E. If a manufacturer or producer fails or refuses to keep adequate books or accounts, in English or French, for the purposes of this Act, the Minister may, by notice in writing, require the manufacturer or producer to keep such records and accounts as the Minister may prescribe. For every default in complying with the requirements of such notice the manufacturer or producer shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues. Failure or refusal to keep books.

“19F. The taxes imposed by sections 16A, 19B, 19BB and 19BBB of this Act shall apply to goods sold to, or imported by, — Penalty.

(i) His Majesty in the right of His Majesty's Government of Canada;

(ii)

provincial
railways or
provincial
commission,
board or
public
utility.

(ii) His Majesty in the right of His Majesty's Government of any province of Canada, for the purpose of resale;

(iii) Any railway operated by or under the authority of the Legislature or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province;

(iv) Any commission, board or public utility which is operated by or under the authority of the Legislature or the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province.

Refund
on goods
sold to
Province
if Province
exempt
from tax.

"19G. A refund of the amount of taxes paid under sections 16A, 19B, 19BB and 19BBB of this Act may be granted to a manufacturer, producer, wholesaler, jobber or other dealer on goods sold to His Majesty in the right of His Majesty's Government of any province in Canada, when His Majesty's Government of the province is exempt from taxes in respect of such goods."

9. Subsection three of section twenty of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Prosecutions.

"(3) All penalties imposed by this Act, when no other procedure for the recovery thereof is by this Act provided, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered with costs by His Majesty's Attorney General of Canada, or, in respect of penalties under Part One, in the name of the Minister of Finance, or, in respect of penalties under Part Two, Part Three and Part Four in the name of the Minister of Customs and Excise."

Government
or provincial
sales.

Use of
postage
stamps.

10. (1) Section fifteen of chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922 is repealed.

(2) Subsection three of section nineteen of the said Act is repealed.

Schedule I
amended.

11. Schedule One to the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is amended by striking thereout all the words after "settlers' effects" in line ten down to the end of the said Schedule.

Schedule II
amended.

12. Schedule Two to the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is amended by striking out the second item respecting beverages and by adding to the said Schedule the following item:—

"Carbonic acid gas, per pound. one cent.

Provided that carbonic acid gas manufactured or produced in Canada and used in the manufacture of other products shall be deemed to be carbonic acid gas manufactured or produced in Canada and sold."

When secs. 1,
2, 3, come
into force.

13. Sections one, two and three of this Act shall come into force on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

14. Paragraph (b) of subsection two of section six and sections eleven and twelve of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

When secs.
6 (2) b, 11
and 12
come into
force.

15. Subsection two of section ten of this Act shall come into force on the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

When sec. 10
(2) comes
into force.

16. Section four, section six (except paragraph (b) of subsection two of said section six) and sections seven, eight, nine and subsection one of section ten of this Act shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and shall apply to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and shall apply to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date.

When secs.
4, 6 except
(2) b, 7, 8,
9, and 10
come into
force.

OTTAWA. Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 71.

An Act respecting the Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners' Act, 1923.* Short title.

2. The Commissioners from time to time appointed in accordance with this Act shall be and are hereby incorporated under the name of the "Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners", hereinafter called "the Corporation". Incorporation Name.

3. In this Act and in any by-law or regulation made hereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation

- (a) "by-law" means any by-law, rule, order or regulation made by the Corporation under the authority of this Act; "By-law".
- (b) "commissioner" means a member of the corporation; "Commissioner".
- (c) "corporation" means the Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners; "Corporation".
- (d) "goods" includes all personal property and moveables other than vessels; "Goods".
- (e) "minister" means the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; "Minister".
- (f) "raft" includes any raft, crib, dram, bag or boom of logs, timber or lumber of any kind, and logs, timber or lumber in boom or being towed; "Raft".
- (g) "rate" means any rate or toll leviable under or imposed by the authority of this Act; "Rate".
- (h) "the harbour" means the harbour of Three Rivers as defined by this Act; "The harbour".
- (i) "vessel" includes every kind of ship, boat, barge, raft, dredge, elevator, scow or other floating craft. "Vessel".

4.

Harbour
limits
defined.

4. The harbour of Three Rivers shall for the purpose of this Act comprise that portion of the river St. Lawrence lying between the eastern and western boundaries hereinafter described and extending in the river St. Maurice to the northerly boundary of the city of Three Rivers where it crosses the river St. Maurice, and shall include all water and beach up to tidal highwater on both sides of the said rivers and on the shores of islands contained within the harbour limits. The westerly boundary of the harbour shall be a line drawn parallel to and one mile easterly perpendicularly from the line joining the intersection with high water mark on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence of the boundary line of the parishes of Three Rivers and Pointe du Lac and the intersection with high water mark on the south shore of the river of the boundary line of the parishes of St. Gregoire and Nicolet. The easterly limit shall be a line drawn through triangulation monument No. XII, situate on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river on Lottinville point in the parish of Cap Magdeleine, and triangulation monument No. XII-1 situate on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river on the extremity of Bécancour point on Ile Dorval or Montessen in the parish of Bécancour.

Commissioners.

5. (1) The Corporation shall consist of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and who shall hold office during pleasure.

Quorum.

(2) Two commissioners shall be a quorum. If a quorum be present and act, vacancies in the Corporation shall not prevent or impair the effect of such action. It shall not be necessary for more than two commissioners to sign any debenture, bond or other security that may be issued by the commissioners.

Signature to
bonds, etc.

President.

(3) The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint one of the said commissioners to be president of the Corporation.

Payment of
commissioners.

(4) For their services, the president and the other commissioners may be paid out of the revenues of the harbour, such remuneration as the Governor in Council may determine.

Resignations.

(5) A commissioner may resign his office by notice in writing to the Minister.

Oath of
office.

(6) Before any commissioner enters upon the execution of his duties he shall take and subscribe the following oath:—

"I,....., make oath and say that I will truly and impartially and to the best of my skill and understanding execute the powers vested in me as a commissioner (or as President) of the Corporation of The Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners."

The

The said oath shall be filed of record in the office of the Corporation.

(7) A certificate under the seal of the Corporation that any person named therein is president or presiding officer, as the case may be, shall be conclusive evidence of such fact. Evidence of presidency.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

6. The Corporation may appoint a harbour master, a deputy harbour master, and such other officers, assistants, engineers, clerks and servants as it may consider necessary to carry out the objects and provisions of this Act, and may, by by-law, allow them such compensation or salaries as it considers proper; and may require them to furnish such security for the due and faithful performance of their respective duties as it thinks necessary. Officers, etc.

Salaries.
Security.

GENERAL POWERS.

7. The Corporation shall, for the purpose of and as provided in this Act, have jurisdiction, within the limits of the said harbour and shall, likewise, have the administration and control of the harbour and of all harbour property, including the property, both real and personal, heretofore under the administration and control of the Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners appointed under the authority of chapter fifty-two of the statutes of 1882 and of any Acts in amendment thereof. Jurisdiction.

8. The Corporation may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, acquire, expropriate, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such real estate or personal property as it deems necessary or desirable for the development, improvement, maintenance and protection of the harbour, or for the management, development and control of the property vested in the Corporation, but all such real estate shall be acquired in the name of and vested in His Majesty; and the Corporation may, likewise, acquire, hold, possess and build such moveable property, vessels, plant and machinery as it deems necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon it under or in pursuance of this Act, and may dispose thereof, and may register such vessels in the name of the Corporation. Powers as to property required for harbour.

9. The Corporation may own and operate by any motive power, all kinds of tracks, appliances, apparatus, plant and machinery for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the harbour or facilitating traffic therein. Motive power, tracks, plant, etc.

EXPROPRIATION

EXPROPRIATION OF LANDS.

Expro-
priation
of
lands.

10. Whenever the Corporation desires to acquire any lands for any of the purposes of this Act, should the Corporation be unable to agree with the owner of such lands as to the price to be paid therefor, the Corporation shall have the right to acquire such lands without the consent of the owner, and the provisions of *The Railway Act, 1919*, relating to the taking of land by railway companies shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be applicable to the acquisition of such lands by the Corporation and in any such proceedings the powers of the Board of Railway Commissioners under the said Act shall be exercised by the Governor in Council.

BY-LAWS.

By-laws.

11. (1) The Corporation may, by by-laws not contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, make effective regulations for any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) The direction, conduct and government of the Corporation, its officers and servants, and the management, control and improvement of its property, real and personal, and for the protection and care of the same in every manner deemed necessary, and all matters in relation thereto;
- (b) The regulation and control of each and every matter in connection with vessels navigating the harbour and their mooring, berthing, discharging or loading, and anything incidental thereto;
- (c) The use of the harbour facilities by vessels and the agents, owners, masters or consignees of the same; and for the lease or allotment of any of the harbour property, plant or facilities;
- (d) The compensation or salaries to be paid the officers, assistants, engineers, clerks and servants appointed by the Corporation.
- (e) The regulation of the construction of wharves, piers, buildings or any other structure within the harbour, and anything incidental thereto;
- (f) The imposition and collection of rates and tolls on vessels entering, using and leaving the harbour and their cargoes; and on goods or cargo of any kind landed or shipped in the harbour; and for the use of any buildings, plant or facilities of the Corporation; and penalties for the infringement of any of the provisions of this Act or any by-law made thereunder;
- (g) The doing of anything necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act within their true intent and meaning, and for the regulation, good government and

and control of the harbour and harbour services under its jurisdiction;

(h) The construction, maintenance and operation of such harbour and branch and other railway and tramway tracks as are required for the satisfactory conduct and development of the business of the harbour, or to authorize the acquisition by the Corporation of such tracks by purchase, lease or otherwise;

(i) To authorize the Corporation to enter into an agreement with any railway company for the operation by any motive power by such company of the tracks of the Corporation so as at all times to afford all other railway companies whose lines reach the harbour the same facilities for traffic as those enjoyed by such company;

(j) To authorize the Corporation making arrangements with railway companies for facilitating traffic to, from and in the harbour; for making connections within the harbour between companies' railways and those of the Corporation for the maintenance, management, control and working of tracks of the Corporation by the parties to such agreement severally, or any of them jointly, and for the using by any party to the agreement of any real or personal property of any other party thereto for the purpose of facilitating traffic to, from and in the harbour;

(k) Prescribing the penalties that may be imposed on any person violating any by-law which the Corporation is authorized to make under this Act, but no such penalty shall exceed five hundred dollars or sixty days imprisonment, or in default of payment of a pecuniary penalty or of the costs of conviction, imprisonment for a period of thirty days but such imprisonment not to continue after such payment is made.

(2) No by-law shall have force or effect until confirmed by the Governor in Council and published in the *Canada Gazette*, and, upon such confirmation and publication, any by-law made in accordance with this Act shall have the same force and effect as if enacted in this Act.

Force and effect of by-laws.

COLLECTION OF RATES, ETC.

12. (1) The rates on goods landed or shipped from seagoing vessels shall be paid by the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of such goods, and goods shall not be removed from any dock or wharf within the harbour until such rates are fully paid.

Payment of rates, as to sea-going vessels.

(2) The rates upon the cargoes of all other vessels shall be paid by the master or person in charge of the vessel, saving to him such recourse as he may have by law against any other person for the sum so paid, but the Corporation

Rates upon cargoes of all other vessels.

may demand and recover the said rates from the owners or consignees or agents or shippers of such cargoes if it sees fit to do so.

Collection
through
Collector of
Customs.

13. (1) The Corporation may require the collector of customs at Three Rivers to collect on its behalf such portions of the rates authorized by this Act to be levied in the harbour as it deems expedient to collect through him.

Payments
and returns
by collector.

(2) Every collector so required to make collection on account of the Corporation shall pay over to the Corporation on the first day of each month all moneys collected for it, and shall make monthly returns in detail, specifying the date of each collection, the name and tonnage of each vessel, and the name of the commander or master thereof.

BORROWING POWERS.

Borrowing
powers.

14. To enable the Corporation to pay off and redeem the principal of the debentures issued to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General under the authority of chapter seventy-six of the statutes of 1885, amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars; and the principal of the debentures amounting in all to two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars issued under the authority of chapter ten of the statutes of 1892; and for the further purpose of constructing, repairing and improving wharves and other works and structures in the harbour, the Corporation may, after the approval by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, of the plans, specifications and estimates in detail for the work proposed, and the amount proposed to be borrowed; borrow money at such rates of interest, as it finds expedient, and may for the said purpose issue debentures for sums not less than one hundred dollars or twenty pounds sterling, payable in not more than forty years, which debentures may be secured upon the revenues or property receivable or controlled by the Corporation. Such debentures may be sold at such rates and on such terms as the Corporation, with the approval of the Governor in Council, deems advisable.

Debentures.

In payment
of money
borrowed.

15. (1) The principal and interest of the sums of money which may be borrowed by the Corporation under this Act, and the principal and interest of the debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act, shall be repaid out of the revenue arising out of the rates and penalties imposed by or under this Act for and on account of the harbour or out of any other revenue vested in or coming to the Corporation, and the lawful charges upon the said revenue shall be as follows, and in the following order, that is to say:—

(a) The payment of all necessary expenses incurred in the collection of the said revenue, and in the management and operation of the harbour services, and in the maintenance and ordinary repair of its works and facilities,—the expenditure of all revenue to be subject to the supervision and control of the Minister;

(b) The payment of interest on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act.

(2) After the payment of the charges above provided for, the surplus revenue shall be applied to the establishment of a sinking fund.

for the repayment of the principal of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act. The balance now at credit of the sinking fund provided for by section one of chapter ten of the statutes of 1892, shall be transferred to, and stand as a credit to, the sinking fund herein authorized. Transfer of balance.

ENFORCEMENT AND COLLECTION OF PENALTIES.

16. All penalties incurred under this Act, or under any by-law made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered in a summary manner under Part XV of the *Criminal Code*. Recovery of penalties.

17. (1) The Corporation may in the following cases seize and detain any vessel within the limits of the province of Quebec:— Seizure and detention of vessels.

(a) Whenever any sum is due in respect of the vessel for rates or for commutation of rates and is unpaid;

(b) Whenever the master, owner or person in charge of the vessel has infringed any provision of this Act, or any by-law in force under this Act and has thereby rendered himself liable to a penalty;

(c) Whenever any injury has been done by the vessel, or by the fault or neglect of the crew when acting as the crew, or under order of their superior officers, to any property of the Corporation;

(d) Whenever any obstruction whatever has been offered or made to the operations of the Corporation by the vessel, or by the fault or neglect of the crew while acting as the crew, or under order of their superior officer.

(2) In a case coming within paragraphs (c) or (d) of subsection one of this section, the vessel may be seized and detained until the injury so done has been repaired by the master or crew or by the other persons interested, and until all damages thereby directly or indirectly caused to the Corporation (including the expense of following, searching for, discovering and seizing such vessel) have been paid to the Corporation; and for the amount of all such injury, damages, expenses and costs, the Corporation shall have a preferential lien upon the vessel and upon the proceeds thereof. Effects of seizure.

thereof until security has been given to pay the amount of such damages, whether direct or indirect, and of such injury and costs as may be awarded in any suit resulting therefrom, and the owner, charterer, master or agent of such vessel shall also be liable to the Corporation for all such injury and damages.

Special
privilege for
rates and
penalties.

(3) The Corporation shall have a special lien and privilege upon any vessel and upon the proceeds thereof in preference to all other claims and demands whatsoever (saving and excepting the claims for wages of seamen, under the provisions of the *Canada Shipping Act*) for the payment of any rates or commutation of rates or penalties due and payable with respect to such vessel or in respect of the acts of the master, owner or person in charge thereof.

Seizure after
judgment.

(4) Such vessel may be seized and sold under any writ or warrant of execution or of distress issued by any court or by any magistrate upon the judgment or conviction at the suit of the Corporation against the master, owner or person in charge thereof.

In whose
hands seizure
may be
made.

(5) Such vessel may be so seized and detained, or so seized and sold while in the possession or charge of any person whatever, whether in the charge or possession or the property of the person who was proprietor when such rates or commutation thereof or penalties or pilotage dues accrued, or in the charge or possession or the property of any third person.

Prescription.

(6) The rights conferred by this section shall not be exercised after one year from the period when such rates, commutation or penalties accrued and became exigible.

Seizure and
detention of
goods.

18. The Corporation may seize and detain any goods in case,—

(a) any sum is due for rates in respect of such goods, and is unpaid; or

(b) any provision of this Act or any by-law in force under this Act, has been infringed in respect of such goods, and a penalty has thereby been incurred.

Seizure and
detention to
be at
owner's
charge.

19. (1) Every lawful seizure and detention made under this Act shall be at the risk, cost and charges of the owner of the vessel or goods seized until all sums due or penalties incurred, together with all costs and charges incurred in the seizure and detention and the costs of any conviction obtained for the infringement of any provisions of this Act or any by-law in force under this Act, have been paid in full.

May be
made with or
without
action.

(2) The seizure and detention may take place either at the commencement of any action or proceeding for the recovery of any sums of money due, penalties or damages, or pending such suit or proceeding, or as incident thereto,

or

or without the institution of any suit or proceeding whatsoever.

(3) The seizure and detention may be effected upon the order of,— Order of seizure.

(a) any judge;

(b) any magistrate having the power of two justices of the peace;

(c) the collector of customs at any port in the province of Quebec;

(4) The said order may be made on the application of the Corporation or its authorized agent, or its solicitor, and may be executed by any constable, bailiff or other person whom the Corporation entrusts with the execution thereof, and the said constable, bailiff or other person is hereby empowered to take all necessary means and demand all necessary aid to enable him to execute the said order. Application for order.

20. (1) Service of any warrant, summons, writ, order, notice or other document, when personal service cannot be effected, may be made upon the owners or upon the master or other person in charge of any vessel by showing the original to and leaving a copy with any person found on board the vessel and appearing to be one of her crew. Service of process.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall authorize the service of any summons or the execution of any warrant on board any vessel in His Majesty's service. Vessels of H.M. excepted.

21. (1) Every pecuniary penalty recovered for any violation of this Act or of any by-law in force under this Act shall be paid over to the Corporation by the court or magistrate before whom the penalty has been recovered. Penalties to be paid over.

(2) The Corporation shall apply all sums collected by it for rates, or received by it as such pecuniary penalties, to the payment of the charges upon its revenue. Application of receipts.

22. Whenever any person is required by or in pursuance of this Act or of any by-law or regulation made under this Act to take oath, any commissioner and the secretary of the Corporation, and the harbour master of the harbour may administer such oath as well as any other officer or person duly authorized to administer oaths. Administration of oaths.

23. The Corporation shall keep separate accounts of all moneys borrowed and expended by it under the authority of this Act, and of all revenue received and expended from the operation of the harbour, its services and facilities, and shall account therefor to the Minister at such periods and in such manner and form as he shall direct. Separate accounts.

24. In the case of any violation of this Act or of any by-law in force under this Act no complaint or information shall Prescription of prosecutions.

shall be made or laid under Part XV of the *Criminal Code* after two years from the time when the matter of complaint or information arose.

REPEAL.

Repeal.

25. Chapter fifty-two of the statutes of 1882, chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1883, chapter seventy-six of the statutes of 1885, chapter ten of the statutes of 1892 and chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1895, are hereby repealed.

— — —

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 72.

An Act to amend the Yukon Act.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 63;
1907, c. 53;
1908, c. 76;
1909, c. 37;
1912, c. 56;
1918, cc. 50,
(49);
1919, c. 9.

1. Section forty-six of the *Yukon Act*, chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by section two of chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1912, is amended by adding at the end of subsection two thereof the following:— “or if the action be for the recovery of a claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, as defined by the *Yukon Placer Mining Act*, chapter sixty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, or by the regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims on Dominion lands in the Yukon territory, or of any interest therein or to establish title thereto, or for the definition of or establishment of the boundaries of any such claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, or to establish the right of a claimant to any such claim, mining property, mineral claim or location or interest therein, or to have included within said claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, any land or property, or if the action be for divorce or judicial separation.”

Recovery of
defining of
claims,
mining
property or
mineral
locations.

2. Section fifty-five of the said Act is amended by adding, after the word “property”, in the ninth line of subsection two thereof, the words: “or if the action be for the recovery of a claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, as defined by the *Yukon Placer Mining Act*, chapter sixty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, or by the regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims on Dominion lands in the Yukon territory, or of any interest therein, or to establish title thereto, or for the definition of or establishment of the boundaries of any such claim, mining property, mineral claim or location,

Action for
recovery,
etc., of
claims,
mining
property
or mineral
locations.

or to establish the right of a claimant to any such claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, or interest therein, or to have included within said claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, any land or property, or if the action be for divorce or judicial separation."

OTTAWA. Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 73.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively the 31st March, 1923, and the 31st March, 1924.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by messages from His Excellency Preamble.
the Right Honourable Julian Hedworth George,
Baron Byng of Vimy, etc., etc., Governor General of
Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said messages,
that the sums hereinafter mentioned are required to defray
certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not other-
wise provided for, for the financial years ending the thirty-
first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
three, and the thirty-first day of March, one thousand
nine hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes
connected with the public service: May it therefore please
Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by
the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, that:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act*, Short title.
No. 3, 1923.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund \$178,477,323.03
there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in granted for
the whole one hundred and seventy-eight million, four 1923-24.
hundred and seventy-seven thousand, three hundred and
twenty-three dollars and three cents towards defraying the
several charges and expenses of the public service, from
the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and
twenty-three, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand
nine hundred and twenty-four, not otherwise provided
455 for,

for, and being two-thirds of the amount of each of the several items, less deductions, set forth in Schedule A to this Act.

\$18,202,105 66
granted for
1922-23.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole eighteen million, two hundred and two thousand, one hundred and five dollars and sixty-six cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, not otherwise provided for and set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

\$3,666,666 67
granted for
1923-24.

4. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole three million, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, not otherwise provided for and being two-thirds of the amount of the item set forth in Schedule C to this Act.

\$14,726,241.00
granted for
1923-24.

5. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole fourteen million, seven hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and forty-one dollars and nine cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty three, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule D to this Act.

Declaratory
as to certain
loans
authorized
but not
raised.

6. And whereas there remained on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament for the construction of public works and for general purposes, the following sum:—

For public works and general purposes \$152,466,779.26;

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for retiring maturing loans raised for war or demobilization purposes and other maturing loans and obligations of Canada;

Such sums
may be raised
under R.S.,
c. 24.

Therefore it is declared and enacted, that the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of the sum above mentioned as required for the purpose of retiring maturing loans

loans raised for war or demobilization purposes and other maturing loans and obligations of Canada, and for public works and general purposes aforesaid, respectively, under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and the sum so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, out of which like sums shall be applicable to the several purposes aforesaid, under the Acts and provisions thereunto relating respectively.

7. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

Account to
be rendered
in detail.

SCHEDULE A.

Based on the Main Estimates, 1923-24. The amount hereby granted is \$178,477,323.03, being two-thirds of the amount of each item in the Estimates as contained in this Schedule, less deductions of \$500 in the last item of Resolution No. 1; of \$50,000 in Resolution No. 53; of \$350,000 in the last item of Resolution No. 141; and of \$22,410 in Resolution No. 227.

Sums granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1924, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
	Offices of the Assistant Receivers General and Country Savings Banks—		
	Salaries.....	110,000 00	
	Contingencies.....	15,000 00	
	Printing, signing, sealing and macerating Dominion Notes.....	515,000 00	
	Printing, Advertising, Inspection, Express, etc.....	150,000 00	
	Commission for payment of interest on Public Debt, purchase of Sinking Funds, Auditing.....	100,000 00	
	Brokerage on purchase of Sinking Funds.....	7,000 00	
	English Bill Stamps, postage, etc.....	3,000 00	
1	Clerical Assistance in connection with transfer and registration of bonds, etc., and with flotation of loans, appointments for the purpose may be made without reference to and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the <i>Civil Service Act</i>	180,000 00	
	To appoint Walter Duncan at a salary of \$2,550 per annum, as a special investigating officer under the direction of the Department of Finance, with the power to administer oaths in the performance of his duties; and also to provide for the contingent expenses of this service, a further sum of \$2,500.....	*5,550 00	
			1,085,550 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
2	Governor General's Secretary's Office—		
	Salaries, including Governor General's Secretary, additional to salary authorized by R.S. c. 4, \$3,600.....	31,915 00	
	Contingencies.....	66,000 00	
3	Privy Council—		
	Salaries.....	44,295 00	
	Contingencies.....	9,000 00	
4	Justice—		
	Salaries.....	210,870 00	
	Contingencies, including \$2,000 for Solicitor General's office.	32,500 00	
5	National Defence—		
	Salaries.....	712,681 00	
	Contingencies.....	50,000 00	
6	Secretary of State—		
	Salaries.....	127,837 50	
	Contingencies.....	29,620 00	
7	Interior—		
	Salaries.....	1,502,382 00	
	Contingencies.....	115,000 00	
8	Immigration and Colonization—		
	Salaries.....	272,325 00	
	Contingencies.....	60,000 00	
	* Deduction \$500.00		

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
9	Indian Affairs—		
	Salaries	149,380 00	
	Contingencies	19,000 00	
10	Royal Canadian Mounted Police—		
	Salaries	37,225 00	
	Contingencies	9,000 00	
11	Auditor General's Office—		
	Salaries including Auditor General at \$1,000 additional to 7-8 Edward VII, chap. 6	257,790 00	
	Contingencies	54,000 00	
12	Finance—		
	Salaries	402,947 50	
	Contingencies	50,000 00	
13	Customs and Excise—		
	Salaries	577,375 00	
	Contingencies	48,000 00	
14	Agriculture—		
	Salaries	717,925 00	
	Contingencies	135,000 00	
15	Marine and Fisheries—		
	Salaries	523,840 00	
	Contingencies	100,500 00	
16	Railways and Canals—		
	Salaries, including the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals and Government Director of Canadian National Railways at \$10,000	208,970 00	
	Contingencies	38,000 00	
17	Public Works—		
	Salaries	639,300 00	
	Contingencies	75,000 00	
18	Mines—		
	Salaries	533,190 00	
	Contingencies	6,700 00	
19	Post Office—		
	Salaries including the Superintendent of Mail Contracts at \$5,400	1,116,448 00	
	Contingencies	155,000 00	
20	Trade and Commerce—		
	Salaries	476,490 00	
	Contingencies	22,000 00	
21	Patent and Copyright—		
	Salaries	175,865 00	
	Contingencies	35,000 00	
22	Labour—		
	Salaries	231,735 00	
	Contingencies	45,500 00	
23	High Commissioner's Office—		
	Salaries	25,370 00	
	Contingencies	86,563 00	
24	Insurance—		
	Salaries, including Superintendent of Insurance, \$1,000 addi- tional to salary authorized by 7-8 Edward VII, chap. 69	67,745 00	
	Contingencies	61,000 00	
25	External Affairs—		
	Salaries	77,740 00	
	Contingencies	37,000 00	
26	Public Archives—		
	Salaries	69,360 00	
	Contingencies	12,000 00	
27	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—		
	Salaries	29,200 00	
	Contingencies	10,000 00	
28	Civil Service Commission—		
	Salaries	188,305 00	
	Contingencies	80,000 00	
29	Health—		
	Salaries	152,950 00	
	Contingencies	70,400 00	
			11,073,839 00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
30	Miscellaneous expenditure	5,000 00	
	Living allowance for judge of Atlin District, B.C.	1,200 00	
	<i>Supreme Court of Canada.</i>		
31	Contingencies and disbursements, including books, magazines, etc., for judges, not exceeding \$300	7,500 00	
	Law Books and books of reference for Library and binding of same	10,000 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing Court Reports	8,000 00	
	<i>Exchequer Court of Canada.</i>		
32	Contingencies—Judges' and Court officers' travelling expenses, remuneration to sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and \$150 for judges' books	6,000 00	
	Miscellaneous expenses, Exchequer Court in Admiralty	500 00	
	Salary of Marshal in Admiralty, Quebec	333 34	
	Printing, binding and distributing Court Reports	2,000 00	
	<i>Yukon Territory.</i>		
33	Travelling allowance of judge	200 00	
	Living allowance of judge	5,000 00	
	Salaries, Sheriff and Clerk of Territorial Court, \$4,000 each, stenographer, \$2,100	10,100 00	
	Living allowances of court officers and police magistrate	5,300 00	
	Miscellaneous expenditure	10,000 00	
			71,133 34
PENITENTIARIES.			
34	Kingston	423,500 00	
	St. Vincent de Paul	387,500 00	
	Dorchester	272,500 00	
	Manitoba	193,600 00	
	British Columbia	141,000 00	
	Alberta	3,000 00	
	Saskatchewan	248,000 00	
	General	1,400 00	
			1,670,500 00
LEGISLATION.			
SENATE.			
35	Salaries and contingent expenses	162,040 00	
HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
36	Salaries (including H. P. Arsenault as Chief Translator—Blue-books—at an initial salary of \$3,480.00 from 1 April, 1923, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act or amendments thereto)	236,545 00	
	Expenses of Committees, extra Sessional Clerks, etc.	77,950 00	
	Contingencies	46,385 00	
	Publishing Debates	60,000 00	
	Estimates of Sergeant-at-Arms	177,442 50	
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.			
37	Salaries	43,660 00	
	Books for the General Library, including binding	18,000 00	
	Books for the Library of American History	1,000 00	
	Contingencies	12,500 00	
	To provide for the cost of printing reports	1,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote	Service.	Amount.	Total.	
	LEGISLATION— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts	\$ cts.	
	GENERAL.			
38	Printing, printing paper and binding	125,000 00	977,522 50	
	Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes.....	16,000 00		
	AGRICULTURE.			
39	Experimental Farms..	1,525,000 00	6,315,500 00	
40	Entomology..	30,000 00		
41	Administration and Enforcement of <i>Destructive Insect and Pest Act</i>	310,000 00		
42	Dairying.....	230,000 00		
43	Cold Storage Warehouses, including grants to New Westminster Cold Storage, \$10,000, and Grimsby Cold Storage, \$30,000	50,000 00		
44	Fruit	182,000 00		
45	Health of Animals (Administration and enforcement of <i>Animal Contagious Diseases Act</i> and <i>Meat and Canned Foods Act</i>) including grant of \$1,000 to National Veterinary Association.	1,500,000 00		
46	Publications.....	28,500 00		
47	International Institute of Agriculture.....	15,000 00		
48	Live Stock, including grant of \$6,000 to Stock Growers' Protective Association....	1,230,000 00		
49	Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Control.. ..	295,000 00		
50	Administration of the <i>Agricultural Instruction Grant</i>	20,000 00		
51	Grant to the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of assisting and encouraging agricultural instruction, grants to be made on a proportionate basis.....	900,000 00		
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.			
52	Immigration Outside Service—Salaries.....	700,000 00	3,386,190 00	
53	Immigration Contingencies and General Expenses, including grants to Immigration or Colonization Societies or Associations, as may be authorized by the Governor General in Council.....	*1,850,000 00		
54	Chinese Immigration—Salaries and Contingencies.....	60,000 00		
55	Exhibitions—Salaries and Expenses.....	140,000 00		
56	Imperial Institute.....	3,190 00		
57	Relief of Distressed Canadians abroad.....	10,000 00		
58	St. John Immigration Buildings.	23,000 00		
59	To provide assistance by advances or grants to immigrants under agreement to be made with the Imperial Government under the Empire Settlement Act 1922, and to hereby authorize the Governor in Council to make such agreement as he may deem expedient thereunder, and to expend the monies hereby voted in such manner and subject to such regulations as he may prescribe.....	600,000 00		
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.			
60	The administration of the Acts respecting Food and Drugs, Honey and Maple Products, and Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	90,800 00		723,300 00
61	Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	5,000 00		
62	Pollution of Boundary Waters.. ..	2,500 00		
63	Marine Hospitals, including grants to institutions assisting sailors.....	110,000 00		
64	Quarantine—Salaries and contingencies of organized districts: Public Health in other districts; Tracadie & D'Arcy Island Lazarettos, and Public Works Health Act.....	250,000 00		
65	Immigration Medical Inspection.....	50,000 00		
66	Medical Research Standardizing and Testing Laboratory.....	15,000 00		
67	Grants to the Provinces of Canada, on condition that the Provinces receiving grants will expend at least an equal amount in combating venereal diseases.....	200,000 00		

* Deduction \$50,000.00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PENSIONS.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
68	Mrs. Wm. McDougall.....	1,200 00	
69	Pensions on account of the Fenian Raid, 1866-1870.....	1,000 00	
70	Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885.	973 56	
71	Pensions payable to militiamen and on active service North West Rebellion, 1885, and general pensions.....	40,000 00	
72	Pensions to families of members of the force who lost their lives while on duty—		
	Mrs. Margaret Johnson Brooke.. . . .	823 50	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Willmett.....	54 90	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald.....	525 00	
	Mrs. Mary Emma Bossange.....	457 50	
	Mrs. Myrtle L. Richards.....	750 00	
	Mrs. Mabel Forbes.....	411 75	
	Mrs. Amy Lillian Searle.....	408 09	
73	Pension to J. B. Allan.....	450 00	
74	Pension to Mary E. Fuller.....	600 00	
75	Pension to Madame Fabre.....	1,000 00	
76	Pension to Mrs. Mary L. Campbell.....	500 00	
77	Pensions to the unmarried sisters of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P.	700 00	
78	Pension to Nellie Hopkinson.....	720 00	
79	Pension to Jas. Elliott.....	672 00	
80	Pensions—		
	European war and active militia.....	32,500 00	
81	Salaries and contingent expenses of the Board of Pension Com- missioners for Canada.....	83,700 00	32,634,952 30
	SUPERANNUATION.		
82	To provide for retiring allowances to former employees of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.....		55,000 00
	NATIONAL DEFENCE.		
	MILITIA SERVICES.		
83	Allowances, Active Militia.	100,000 00	
84	Annual Drill.....	1,050,000 00	
85	Cadet Services.....	450,000 00	
86	Clothing & Necessaries.....	300,000 00	
87	Contingencies.....	25,000 00	
88	Customs Dues.....	12,000 00	
89	Departmental Library.....	2,000 00	
90	Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.....	9,000 00	
91	Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.....	390,000 00	
92	Engineer Services & Works.....	560,000 00	
93	Grants to Associations, etc.....	100,000 00	
94	Maintenance, Military Properties.....	250,000 00	
95	Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc.....	66,000 00	
96	Pay of Staff.....	255,000 00	
97	Permanent Force.....	5,290,000 00	
98	Printing and Stationery.....	70,000 00	
99	Royal Military College.....	345,000 00	
100	Salaries and Wages.....	250,000 00	
101	Schools of Instruction.....	115,000 00	
102	Topographic Survey.....	45,000 00	
103	Training Areas.....	5,000 00	
104	Transport and Freight.....	185,000 00	
105	Warlike Stores.....	160,000 00	
106	Compassionate grant to J. Dymond.....	27 00	
107	Compassionate grant to P. McKnight.....	500 00	
108	Compassionate grant to W. Rogers.....	500 00	
109	Compassionate grant to Miss H. M. May.....	94 67	
110	Civil Pensions:—		
	Life Pension to Robert Allen.....	269 52	
	Life Pension to Ronald Morrison.....	330 00	
	Life Pension to Walter Pettipas.....	515 90	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	NATIONAL DEFENCE— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts
	NAVAL SERVICES.		
111	Naval Service—To provide for the maintenance of the Royal Canadian Navy.	1,500,000 00	
112	Pay of temporary Clerks...	15,000 00	
113	Customs dues.....	500 00	
	AIR SERVICES.		
114	Canadian Air Force—Operation, maintenance, repairs, etc . .	1,000,000 00	
115	Purchase of new flying equipment.....	250,000 00	12,801,737 09
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to Capital.)		
	RAILWAYS.		
	Canadian Government Railways.		
116	To provide for the purchase of Branch Lines— Moncton and Buctouche Railway— Revote...	\$70,000 00	
	Interest estimated, from date of taking possession to March 31, 1924, not exceeding (including Revote—\$21,125).....	23,625 00	
117	To pay claim of Fortin & Moffat (National Transcontinental Railway).....	5,390 00	
	CANALS.		
118	Welland Ship Canal: Construction	11,800,000 00	
119	Trent Canal: Construction and Betterments.	210,000 00	
120	St. Anne's Lock: Highway Bridge at Isle Perrot.....	100,000 00	
121	St. Lawrence Ship Canal: Surveys and Investigations.....	50,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
122	Hudson Bay Railway—Port Nelson Terminals.....	40,000 00	12,299,015 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to Income.)		
	CANALS.		
123	Chambly Canal—Improvements...	25,000 00	
124	St. Anne's Lock—Improvements...	20,000 00	
125	Lachine Canal—Improvements	56,000 00	
126	Soulanges Canal—Improvements...	162,000 00	
127	Trent Canal—Improvements.	255,000 00	
128	Welland Canal—Improvements.....	100,000 00	
129	Sault Ste. Marie Canal—New Steel Gate Lifter.....	5,000 00	
	RAILWAYS.		
130	To supplement pension allowances payable under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act so as to make the mini- mum payment, during the current fiscal year, the sum of \$30.00 per month, instead of \$20.00, as fixed by the said Act.....	50,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
131	Arbitration and awards and Costs of Litigation.....	2,000 00	
132	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—Maintenance and Operation of.....	228,969 00	
133	Canada Highways Commission—To provide for the organiza- tion and payment of staff of the Canada Highways Com- mission, including A. W. Campbell, C.E., Chief Commis- sioner of Highways, at \$5,000 per annum, and W. R. Smythe, Commissioner of Highways, at \$4,000 per annum.....	70,000 00	
134	Governor General's Cars—Attendance, repairs and alterations	10,000 00	
135	Miscellaneous works not provided for.....	2,000 00	
136	Printing and Stationery—Outside Service.....	7,000 00	
137	Surveys and Inspections, Canals—Including salaries and expen- ses of experts employed temporarily	25,000 00	
138	Surveys and Inspections, Railways—Including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily.....	55,000 00	
139	Amount not exceeding \$73,000,000 to meet expenditures made or indebtedness incurred (where amounts available from net operating earnings may be insufficient) by or on behalf of the Canadian National Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", or any Company specified in the First Schedule to the Act incorporating the Canadian National Railway Company, being Chapter 13 of the Sta- tutes of Canada, 1919, or by the Company in respect of any railways, properties or works entrusted to the Company from time to time under the provisions of section 11 of the said chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, or by, or on behalf of any Company specified or referred to in chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1920; or any one or more of them, on any of the following accounts:— (a) Operating deficits whenever incurred or ascertained. (b) Acquisition of property, materials and supplies. (c) Interest and sinking funds on notes, securities or obli- gations. (d) Principal and interest of maturing or matured loans secured or unsecured. (e) Construction and betterments. (f) Co-ordination or consolidation of railway lines and facilities. (g) Guarantees of securities. The amount herein authorized may be applied from time to time, in the discretion of the Governor in Council:— (a) To meet expenditures made or indebtedness incurred by the Company in respect of railways, properties and works entrusted to the Company as aforesaid. (b) By way of loans in cash, or by way of guarantee, or partly one way and partly the other, subject, however, as follows:— If by way of loans, the amount or amounts ad- vanced shall be repayable on demand, with interest at the rate fixed by the Governor in Council, from time to time, payable half-yearly, secured if and when directed by the Governor in Council by mortgage or mortgages upon such properties, in such form and containing such terms and conditions not inconsistent herewith, as the Governor in Council may approve. If by way of guarantee, any such guarantee may be of the principal and interest of the notes and obliga- tions or securities of one or more of the said Compan- ies specified by the Governor in Council, and may be signed by the Minister of Finance, on behalf of His Majesty, in such form and on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine to be appropriate and applicable thereto.....	73,000,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts	\$ cts.
	(<i>Chargeable to Income</i>)— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Concluded.</i>		
140	Loan to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited, repayable on demand with interest at a rate to be fixed by the Governor in Council, upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine, and to be applied in the payment of deficits in operation of the Company and the vessels under the Company's control during the year ending March 31, 1924.....	1,500,000 00	75,572,969 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(<i>Chargeable to Capital</i>).		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
141	Ottawa Parliament Buildings.....	700,000 00	
	Ottawa, Addition to Dominion Archives Building.....	150,000 00	
	Ottawa, Printing Bureau—New Building.....	450,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
142	Esquimalt, B.C.—Dry dock under construction.....	1,500,000 00	
	Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour improvements.....	135,000 00	
	Quebec Harbour—Champlain Dock—To complete.....	96,000 00	
	St. John Harbour—Improvements.....	860,000 00	
	Toronto Harbour—Improvements.....	250,000 00	4,191,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(<i>Chargeable to Income</i>).		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
143	Halifax—Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements.....	1,000 00	
	North Sydney—Quarantine Station—Alterations and repairs...	2,600 00	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
144	St. John—Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Repairs and improvements.....	3,000 00	
	St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Water supply..	1,000 00	
	<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
145	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs etc.....	38,000 00	
	<i>Quebec.</i>		
146	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	80,000 00	
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Repairs.....	5,500 00	
	Montreal—Ordnance Stores Building.....	26,000 00	
	Montreal—Towards purchase of Lavut Building for Postal Station "G".....	26,500 00	
	<i>Ontario.</i>		
147	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	100,000 00	
	Hamilton Post Office—Repairs.....	11,000 00	
	Kitchener—Government's share of cost of local improvements	1,750 38	
	Ottawa—Departmental Buildings—Fittings, etc.....	50,600 00	
	Ottawa—Printing Bureau—Improvements.....	1,000 00	
	Ottawa—Towards purchase of Daly Building.....	148,000 00	
	* Deduction \$350,000.00		

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
	<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
	<i>Manitoba.</i>		
148	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc. . .	35,000 00	
	Portage la Prairie—Public Building—Improvements to plumbing.	850 00	
	Winnipeg—Immigration building—Improvements to heating	14,000 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		
149	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	17,000 00	
	Moose Jaw—Public Building—Improvements to heating	12,000 00	
	Prince Albert—Public building—Improvements to heating.	5,200 00	
	<i>Alberta.</i>		
150	Calgary—Customs Examining Warehouse—Alterations.	5,000 00	
	Calgary—Customs Examining Warehouse—Local improvement taxes.	3,737 10	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	17,000 00	
	Grande Prairie—Enlargement of public building for telegraph office.	11,000 00	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>		
151	Bamfield—Public Building.	1,500 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	35,000 00	
	Victoria—Old Post Office—Taxes due City for 1922	1,482 62	
	Williams Head Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements to existing buildings, fittings, etc.	6,000 00	
	<i>Generally.</i>		
152	Armouries—Fittings and alterations.	37,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Generally.	30,000 00	
	Experimental Farms—Replacements, repairs and improvements.	70,000 00	
	Flags for Dominion public buildings.	5,000 00	
	Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements.	50,000 00	
	<i>Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.</i>		
153	Ottawa Public Buildings—		
	Dominion Observatory and Geodetic Survey Building—		
	Repairs, maintenance of grounds, etc.	4,500 00	
	Ottawa Public Buildings—Water.	39,000 00	
	Elevator attendants.	72,000 00	
	Lighting, including roads and bridges.	82,000 00	
	Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen.	380,000 00	
	Departments generally—Char service, including \$100 to E. Snowden for firing noon gun.	385,000 00	
	Repairs, furniture, grounds, street cleaning and maintenance	700,000 00	
	Rideau Hall (including grounds)—Improvements, furniture, maintenance, etc.	60,000 00	
	Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light.	19,000 00	
	Telephone service.	93,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—		
	Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, furniture, etc.	18,000 00	
	Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance.	5,000 00	
	Fittings and general supplies and furniture.	150,000 00	
	Heating.	420,000 00	
	Lighting.	200,000 00	
	Power for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, etc.	76,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No of Vote	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
	<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
	<i>Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—Concluded.</i>		
153	Rents.....	1,450,000 00	
	Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.....	840,000 00	
	Supplies for caretakers, etc.....	40,000 00	
	Water.....	68,000 00	
	Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries	27,000 00	
	Victoria, B.C.—Astrophysical Observatory (Little Saanich Mountain)—Maintenance, repairs, etc.....	7,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
	Annapolis Royal—Wharf repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Barrington Cove (Sydney Mines)—Wharf repairs.....	5,300 00	
	Bayfield—Wharf repairs.....	1,550 00	
	Bear River—Rebuilding warping piers.....	13,350 00	
	Big Bras D'Or—Wharf reconstruction.....	2,000 00	
	Black Point—Breakwater repairs.....	1,150 00	
	Canso—Wharf.....	7,700 00	
	Cape St. Marys—Breakwater repairs and renewals.....	3,000 00	
	Chapel Cove (West L'Ardoise)—Breakwater extension.....	7,500 00	
	Chimney Corner—Completion of wharf.....	13,400 00	
	Devil's Island—Breakwater repairs and extension.....	9,000 00	
	Digby—General repairs and renewals to pier.....	3,000 00	
	Englishtown—Wharf repairs.....	800 00	
	Friars' Head—Breakwater extension and repairs.....	4,200 00	
	Half Island Cove—Rebuilding breakwater.....	4,350 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and Improvements.	60,000 00	
	Head East Bay—Wharf repairs.....	700 00	
	Haulover—Repairs to channel protection walls.....	4,000 00	
	Joggins—Breakwater repairs.....	3,000 00	
	Judique (Baxter's)—Wharf repairs.....	2,700 00	
154	Leitches Creek—Wharf repairs.....	2,200 00	
	Liscomb—Wharf repairs.....	750 00	
	Little Bras D'Or—Breakwater repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Lockeport—Wharf.....	5,800 00	
	Moose Harbour—Breakwater repairs.....	900 00	
	New Haven—Breakwater repairs.....	500 00	
	North River—Wharf repairs.....	3,000 00	
	Ostrea Lake—Wharf repairs.....	2,700 00	
	Port Greville—Breakwater repairs.....	6,000 00	
	Port Hood—Wharf repairs.....	8,600 00	
	Port La Tour—Breakwater reconstruction.....	6,800 00	
	Pugwash—Wharf repairs.....	4,500 00	
	Red Island—Repairs to breakwater.....	5,250 00	
	Salmon River—Wharf reconstruction.....	1,300 00	
	Smiley's Point—Breakwater repairs.....	1,400 00	
	Turner's Island—Wharf repairs.....	1,500 00	
	Walton—Wharf repairs.....	800 00	
	West Green Harbour—Breakwater and wharf.....	2,500 00	
	West Arichat—Wharf repairs.....	900 00	
	Yarmouth Bar—Repairs and improvements.....	4,000 00	
	Yarmouth Harbour—Dredging.....	85,000 00	
	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
	Bay Fortune—Renewal of approach.....	750 00	
	Cape Traverse—To repair and strengthen wharf.....	1,900 00	
155	China Point—Wharf repairs.....	800 00	
	Graham's Pond—Repairs to breakwaters.....	2,100 00	
	Haggerty's Wharf—Repairs.....	900 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
	Prince Edward Island—Concluded.		
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements.	14,000 00	
	Hickey's Wharf—Repairs.....	1,200 00	
	Hurd's Point—Wharf repairs and reconstruction.....	800 00	
	Kier's Shore—Wharf repairs.....	1,900 00	
155	Miminigash Harbour—Breakwater reconstruction.....	2,900 00	
	North River—Wharf repairs.....	750 00	
	Southport—Wharf repairs.....	3,000 00	
	Tignish Harbour—Breakwater repairs.....	2,700 00	
	New Brunswick.		
	Campbellton—Deep water wharf repairs.....	1,200 00	
	Cumming's Cove—Wharf repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Dalhousie—Ferry wharf repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Dipper Harbour—Breakwater repairs.....	3,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements.	40,000 00	
156	Lameque—Wharf repairs.....	6,000 00	
	Leonardville—Wharf repairs.....	900 00	
	Miscou Harbour—Wharf repairs.....	2,400 00	
	Oak Point (Northumberland)—Wharf repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Petit Rocher—Breakwater repairs.....	4,500 00	
	Portage River—Repairs to breakwaters.....	600 00	
	Shippegan Gully—Repairs to breakwaters.....	1,000 00	
	Quebec.		
	Batiscan—Wharf improvements.....	925 00	
	Beloeil Village—Wharf repairs.....	700 00	
	Bersimis (Betsiamites)—Wharf extension and repairs.....	8,600 00	
	Berthierville—Wharf improvements.....	6,000 00	
	Bryant's Landing—Wharf repairs and reconstruction.....	2,700 00	
	Cap Chat—Wharf repairs.....	1,100 00	
	Carleton—Wharf repairs.....	1,950 00	
	Cap de la Madeleine—Wharf repairs.....	3,325 00	
	Cap St. Ignace—Wharf repairs.....	2,500 00	
	Caughnawaga—Shelter and Wharf repairs.....	875 00	
	Chicoutimi—Wharf repairs and rebuilding shed.....	29,500 00	
	Contrecoeur—Reconstruction of wharf headblock.....	5,500 00	
	Cross Point—Wharf repairs.....	3,030 00	
	Descente des Femmes—Wharf repairs.....	2,700 00	
	Desjardins—Wharf repairs.....	765 00	
	Douglstown—Wharf repairs.....	1,500 00	
	East Templeton—Wharf repairs.....	1,420 00	
157	Fabre—Wharf repairs.....	600 00	
	Father Point—Wharf improvements.....	5,500 00	
	Fassett—Wharf repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Fort William—Wharf repairs.....	950 00	
	Fox River—Wharf repairs.....	1,900 00	
	Georgeville—Wharf improvements.....	2,100 00	
	Grand River—Wharf extension.....	29,000 00	
	Grindstone, Magdalen Islands—Wharf and shed repairs and breastwork extension.....	2,050 00	
	Grand Mechins—Wharf repairs.....	1,350 00	
	Grondines—Wharf.....	50,000 00	
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Wharf repairs.....	1,250 00	
	Grosse Roche—Wharf repairs.....	3,500 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements.	75,000 00	
	Iberville—Wharf repairs.....	850 00	
	La Malbaie—Wharf.....	12,000 00	
	Lavaltrie—Reconstruction of wharf and approach.....	2,300 00	
	Lanoraie—Wharf reconstruction.....	5,500 00	
	Les Eboulements—Wharf repairs.....	1,200 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
	Quebec—Concluded.		
	L'Islet—Wharf repairs.	23,500 00	
	Matane—Harbour improvements.....	100,000 00	
	Mille Vaches—Wharf repairs.....	2,500 00	
	Montebello—Wharf repairs.	850 00	
	Montmagny—Repairs to wharves.....	1,250 00	
	New Carlisle—Wharf repairs.....	1,200 00	
	Newport—Wharf repairs.....	700 00	
	Peribonka—Wharf repairs.....	4,650 00	
	Perkins Landing—Wharf repairs.....	800 00	
	Piche Point—Wharf repairs and improvements.....	1,500 00	
	Pointe aux Esquimaux—Wharf repairs..	2,850 00	
	Point au Pic (Murray Bay)—Wharf repairs.....	18,000 00	
	Pointe a Elie—Magdalen Islands—Wharf repairs and improve- ments.....	5,850 00	
	Pointe aux Trembles—Wharf repairs	15,200 00	
	Ponte Shea—Amherst—Magdalen Islands—Repairs to pier..	5,000 00	
	Repentigny—Wharf improvements.....	3,400 00	
	Rimouski—Wharf reconstruction.....	20,000 00	
	Riviere du Lievre—Lock and dam—Reconstruction of protec- tion walls.....	10,000 00	
157	Riviere Ouelle—Wharf repairs.....	5,600 00	
	Roberval—Wharf repairs.....	4,000 00	
	Ste. Anne de Beaupre—Repairs to wharf.....	2,350 00	
	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi—Repairs to wharf.....	8,500 00	
	Ste. Anne des Monts—Reconstruction of training pier.....	11,000 00	
	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière—Wharf repairs.....	2,150 00	
	St. Antoine—River Richelieu—Repairs to wharf and approach.	1,000 00	
	St. Alexis—Wharf repairs.....	8,000 00	
	St. Andre—Wharf repairs.....	870 00	
	St. Charles—Wharf reconstruction.....	1,300 00	
	St. Charles de Caplan—Wharf repairs.....	1,775 00	
	St. Godfroy—Wharf repairs	3,100 00	
	St. Jean d'Orleans—Repairs to wharf.....	2,250 00	
	St. Jean Port Joli—Wharf repairs.....	1,150 00	
	St. Laurent d'Orleans—Repairs to wharf—to complete.....	1,500 00	
	St. Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs to wharf.....	16,000 00	
	St. Nicholas—Wharf repairs.....	900 00	
	St. Omer—Wharf reconstruction.....	6,600 00	
	St. Sulpice—Reconstruction of wharf approach.....	2,100 00	
	Seven Islands—Repairs to wharf.	3,000 00	
	Trois Pistoles—Repairs to wharves.....	800 00	
	Ville Marie—Wharf repairs.....	1,450 00	
	Ontario.		
	Bayfield—Repairs to piers ..	4,750 00	
	Big Bay Point—Wharf repairs.....	2,500 00	
	Blind River—Wharf reconstruction.....	21,000 00	
	Bronte—Repairs to piers.....	5,700 00	
	Burk's Falls—Wharf repairs.....	3,900 00	
	Cobourg—Breakwater reconstruction.....	25,000 00	
	Callander—Wharf repairs.....	1,000 00	
158	Goderich Harbour—Repairs and improvements.....	11,800 00	
	Haileybury—Wharf reconstruction.....	26,400 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	65,000 00	
	Kenora—Wharf repairs.....	1,130 00	
	Kincardine—Repairs to piers.....	10,000 00	
	Kingsville—Repairs and renewals to piers.....	4,500 00	
	Leamington—Repairs to pier.....	1,000 00	
	Little Current—Dredging.....	38,000 00	
	L'Orignal—Wharf repairs and improvements.....	2,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
	<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>		
	Chatham—Repairs to revetment wall and sheet piling.....	16,000 00	
	Meaford—Repairs to pier	5,400 00	
	Midland—Repairs to wharves.....	9,400 00	
	Millhaven—Wharf.....	3,900 00	
	Oakville—Reconstruction of East pier superstructure.....	10,000 00	
	Pelee Island—Repairs to piers.....	1,000 00	
	Port Burwell—Repairs to harbour works.....	17,000 00	
	Port Colborne—Repairs to breakwaters.....	100,000 00	
158	Port Stanley—Repairs to harbour works.....	5,000 00	
	Rondeau—Repairs to piers.....	10,000 00	
	Richard's Landing—Wharf repairs.....	2,350 00	
	Rosseau—Repairs to warehouses and road approach.....	1,200 00	
	Sault Ste. Marie—Wharf and warehouse repairs	750 00	
	Silverwater—Repairs to wharf.....	1,350 00	
	Southampton—Breakwater repairs.....	6,000 00	
	Thames River—Repairs to lighthouse wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Toronto Island—Breakwater protection.....	30,000 00	
	Whitby—Reconstruction of piers.....	19,500 00	
	<i>Manitoba.</i>		
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	15,000 00	
	Red River—Repairs to channel protection work.....	4,000 00	
159	Selkirk—Wharf repairs.....	13,665 00	
	St. Andrew's Dam—Repairs to fishway ..	1,100 00	
	Wanipigow (Hole River)—Reconstruction of dam.....	3,600 00	
	Winnipegosis—Wharf.....	3,900 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan and Alberta.</i>		
160	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements...	20,000 00	
	Waterways—Temporary wharfage accommodation.....	1,000 00	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>		
	Beaton—Wharf repairs and improvements.....	1,760 00	
	Burgoyne Bay—Wharf repairs.....	1,250 00	
	Crofton—Wharf repairs.....	2,500 00	
	Fanny Bay—Wharf.....	7,700 00	
	Fraser River—Improvements.....	75,000 00	
	Fraser River (Lower)—Operation of snag boat.....	30,000 00	
	Gibson's Landing—Wharf repairs	900 00	
	Half Moon Bay—Wharf repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements. .	75,000 00	
161	Lund—Wharf repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Nanaimo—Wharf repairs.....	2,500 00	
	Port Moody—Wharf repairs.....	3,900 00	
	Port Renfrew—Wharf reconstruction.....	10,000 00	
	Robert's Creek—Wharf repairs.....	1,725 00	
	Sapperton—Wharf repairs.....	2,200 00	
	Squamish—Wharf repairs.....	3,600 00	
	Uchuelet—Wharf replacement	4,300 00	
	Vancouver, Stanley Park—Foreshore protection.....	8,000 00	
	William's Head Quarantine Station—Wharf repairs.....	3,900 00	
	<i>Yukon.</i>		
162	Yukon River and Tributaries—Improvements.....	5,000 00	
	<i>Generally.</i>		
163	Harbours and Rivers Generally.....	30,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	DREDGING.		
164	Dredging—Maritime Provinces.....	600,000 00	
	Dredging—Ontario and Quebec.....	625,000 00	
	Dredging—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	100,000 00	
	Dredging—British Columbia.....	400,000 00	
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
	Dominion Roads and Bridges Generally.....	5,000 00	
	Paspebiac—Contribution towards reconstruction of bridge.....	5,000 00	
	Interprovincial Bridge over Restigouche River at Metapedia— Repairs.....	4,250 00	
165	International bridge across St. John River at Edmundston, N.B.—Revote of lapsed amount.....	14,100 00	
	Red River, Man.—Repairs to river bank and road at St. Andrews.....	600 00	
	Calumet—Bryson Bridge—Reconstruction.....	4,000 00	
	Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs of bridge and approaches.....	7,000 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
	<i>Saskatchewan and Alberta.</i>		
	Edmonton to Hudson's Hope—General Repairs, etc.....	9,000 00	
	Battleford—Isle la Crosse Telegraph line—General repairs and improvements.....	5,000 00	
166	Telegraph Lines Generally—Repairs to office buildings.....	1,725 00	
	Athabasca—Fort McMurray Telegraph Line—General repairs, etc.	2,500 00	
	Edmonton—Onion Lake Telegraph Line—General repairs, etc.	3,500 00	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>		
167	Vancouver Island Telegraph and Telephone Lines Generally— Purchase of cable.....	5,500 00	
	Vancouver Island District—General repairs and improvements	2,000 00	
	Mainland Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements.....	8,200 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents and clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of Outside Service.....	21,000 00	
	Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service.....	81,000 00	
	Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, super- intendents, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service.....	465,000 00	
	For operation and maintenance of Inspection boats.....	15,850 00	
	Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith and settlement of land damages.....	55,000 00	
168	Monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	25,000 00	
	National Gallery of Canada.....	100,000 00	
	Ottawa Parliament Building—Tablet to the memory of the late Bowman B. Law, who lost his life in the fire which destroyed the old Parliament Building.....	5,000 00	
	River gauging and metering.....	33,100 00	
	Surveys and inspections.....	110,000 00	
	Towards completing monument to his late Majesty King Edward VII.....	6,000 00	
	To cover balance of expenditure for works already authorized for which the appropriation may be insufficient, provided the amount for any one work does not exceed \$200.....	5,000 00	
	National Monument on Connaught Place.....	10,000 00	
			10,485,160 08

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	ATLANTIC OCEAN.		
169	Canada and Newfoundland, steam service or services between	35,000 00	
170	Canada and the West Indies and South America, or both, steam service or services between.....	340,666 66	
171	Canada and South Africa, steam service between.....	146,000 00	
	PACIFIC OCEAN.		
172	Canada and New Zealand on the Pacific ocean, steam service between	130,509 00	
173	Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands, steam service between.....	21,000 00	
174	Victoria and San Francisco, steam service between.....	3,000 00	
175	Victoria, Vancouver, wayports and Skagway, steam service between.....	25,000 00	
176	Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, steam service between.....	15,000 00	
177	Vancouver and Northern ports of B.C., steam service between..	24,800 00	
178	Vancouver and ports on Howe Sound, steam service between..	5,000 00	
	LOCAL SERVICES.		
179	Baddeck and Iona, steam service between.....	9,000 00	
180	Charlottetown and Pictou, steam service between.....	8,000 00	
181	Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf, steam service between.....	4,000 00	
182	Grand Manan and the mainland, steam service between.....	15,000 00	
183	Halifax, Canso and Guysboro, steam service between.....	9,000 00	
184	Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports, steam service between.....	6,000 00	
185	Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton ports, steam service between.....	5,000 00	
186	Halifax and Spry Bay, and ports in Cape Breton, steam service between	6,000 00	
187	Halifax, South Cape Breton, & Bras d'Or Lake ports, steam service between.....	6,000 00	
188	Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton, calling at wayports, steam service between.....	6,000 00	
189	Mainland and Islands of Miscou and Shippegan, service between	3,300 00	
190	Mulgrave and Canso, steam service between.....	13,500 00	
191	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, steam service between.....	9,500 00	
192	Newcastle, Neguac, and Escuminac, calling at intermediate points on the Miramichi River and Bay, steam service between.....	5,000 00	
193	Pelee Island and the mainland, steam service between.....	11,000 00	
194	Mulgrave, Arichat and Petit de Grat, steam service between.	10,000 00	
195	Pictou, Montague, Murray Harbour and Georgetown, steam service between.....	6,000 00	
196	Pictou, Mulgrave, and Cheticamp, steam service between.....	11,000 00	
197	Pictou, New Glasgow & Antigonish County ports, schooner service between.....	1,500 00	
198	Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain, and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes, steam service between.....	8,000 00	
199	Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands, steam service between	24,000 00	
200	Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, steam service between.....	85,000 00	
201	Quebec or Montreal, and Gaspé and ports on the South Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, steam service between.....	30,000 00	
202	St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac, winter steam service between.....	2,000 00	
203	St. John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate points, steam service between.....	4,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	LOCAL SERVICES— <i>Concluded.</i>		
204	St. John, and Bear River, and other wayports, steam service between.....	2,000 00	
205	St. John and Bridgetown, steam service between.....	1,500 00	
206	St. John and Digby, steam service between.....	15,000 00	
207	St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville, along the West Coast of Annapolis Basin, steam service between.....	2,000 00	
208	St. John and ports on the Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, steam service between.....	8,500 00	
209	St. John and Wedgeport, steam service between.....	5,000 00	
210	St. John, Westport and Yarmouth and other wayports, steam service between.....	10,000 00	
211	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at wayports, steam service between.....	9,000 00	
212	Sydney and Whycomagh, steam service between.....	13,000 00	
213	Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the West Coast of Cape Breton.....	14,000 00	
214	Inspection of subsidized steamship services.....	4,500 00	
			1,128,275 66
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
215	Maintenance and repairs to Dominion Steamers and Icebreakers	1,500 000.00	
216	Examination of Masters and Mates.....	20,000 00	
217	Investigation into wrecks.....	12,300 00	
218	Navigation Schools.....	8,000 00	
219	To provide for the temporary relief of distressed seamen, pay legal expenses and the cost of shipping books and forms.....	5,000 00	
220	Registration of Shipping.....	5,000 00	
221	Removal of obstructions in navigable waters.....	5,000 00	
222	Inspection of live stock shipments.....	3,500 00	
223	To continue subsidies for wrecking plants—Quebec and British Columbia.....	35,000 00	
224	Unforeseen expenses.....	5,000 00	
225	Life Saving Service, including rewards for saving life.....	90,000 00	
226	Hydrographic Survey and to provide for the maintenance and repairs of Hydrographic steamers.....	364,080 00	
227	Radiotelegraph Service and to provide for the building and maintenance of wireless stations and the general administration of Radiotelegraphy throughout the Dominion.....	*454,900 00	
228	Tidal and Current Survey.....	35,000 00	
			2,542,780 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Capital).		
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
229	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Maintenance and operating dredging fleet.....	613,000 00	
230	To provide for the maintenance and operating of Sorel Shipyard.....	125,000 00	
231	Amount required for the construction of one self-propelling Hopper Barge (revote).....	54,800 00	
			792,800 00
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
232	Agencies, rents and contingencies.....	212,000 00	
233	Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers.....	650,000 00	
234	Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses.....	850,000 00	
235	Construction of lights and aids to navigation, including regulation of traffic in the Detroit River and such other places as may be found necessary.....	500,000 00	
	* Deduction \$22,410.00		

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
236	Marine Signal Service.....	104,000 00	
237	Administration of Pilotage.....	250,000 00	
238	Maintenance and repairs to wharves.....	10,000 00	
239	To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior and other points deemed advisable for the good of navigation..	40,000 00	
240	Amount required to pay pensions to pilots—Louis Rob. Demers, Joseph Lapointe, Bartholemi Lachance, Alphonse Asselin, Elzéar Desrosiers, Hubert Raymond, Arbel Bernier, Adelme Pouliot, Edmond LaRochelle, L. E. Morin, A. T. Simard, Joseph Plante, Victor Vézina, Raymond Baquet, Alfred LaRochelle, Théophile Corriveau, Alphonse Pouliot, Emilio Couillard, Trefflé Delisle, David Dumas, Alfred Gaudreau, F. X. Demeules, Adjutor Baillargeon, Joseph Pouliot, Arthur Baillargeon, John A. Irvine, Camille Bernier, Joseph Eugène Lachance, Elzéar Normand, Philéas Lachance.....	9,475 00	
241	Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg, for supervision of lights and buoys on the St. Clair river, the Detroit river and Lake Erie, and other services in connection with the lighthouse service for the season of navigation, 1923.....	600 00	
242	Patrol of the Northern Waters of Canada.....	15,000 00	2,641,075 00
	SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.		
	<i>Scientific Institutions.</i>		
243	Expenses connected with the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa	58,420 00	
	Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C.....	18,500 00	
	<i>Topographical Surveys.</i>		
244	Topographical and general surveys, traverse of northern rivers and lakes, classification of lands for the settlement and development of Canada, plotting and printing of plans, etc.	520,000 00	
	<i>Geodetic Survey of Canada.</i>		
245	Investigations, reconnaissance, triangulations, precise levelling, geodetic astronomy, etc.....	325,000 00	
	<i>International Boundaries.</i>		
246	Expenses connected with the survey and demarcation of International Boundaries, including \$1,000 to J. J. McArthur, as International Boundary Commissioner.....	42,940 00	
	DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.		
247	Meteorological Service, including Magnetic Observatory, grants of \$500 each to Kingston and Montreal Observatories, and allowance of \$400 to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa..	287,629 00	1,252,489 00
	STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.		
248	Steamboat Inspection.....		119,210 00
	FISHERIES.		
249	Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Services.....	880,000 00	
250	Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers.....	40,000 00	
251	Legal and Incidental.....	4,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
	FISHERIES—Concluded.		
252	To assist in the Conservation and Development of the Deep-sea Fisheries, and the demand for fish.	25,000 00	
253	To provide for the maintenance of a Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	2,000 00	
254	To provide for the inspection of pickled fish.....	25,000 00	
255	Fish culture.....	370,000 00	
256	To provide for investigation into practical and economic problems connected with the fisheries.....	15,000 00	
257	Marine Biological Board of Canada.....	42,000 00	1,403,000 00
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
	<i>Department.</i>		
258	For organization and equipment of the Explosives Division under the Explosives Act, chap. 31, 4-5 George V.....	12,000 00	
	<i>Mines Branch.</i>		
259	For investigation of mineral resources or deposits, of the mining and metallurgical industries, and of mineral technology: wages, expenses of testing and research laboratories. Investigations by, including salaries and all other expenses of, Dominion Fuel Board.	200,000 00	
	For publications; English and French. Purchase of books, laboratory supplies, instruments, miscellaneous assistance and contingencies.....	40,000 00	
	<i>Dominion of Canada Assay Office.</i>		
260	For maintenance of Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C.....	26,000 00	
	<i>Geological Survey.</i>		
261	For explorations, surveys and investigations, wages of explorers, topographers and others.....	202,000 00	
	For publication of English and French editions of reports, maps, illustrations, etc.....	60,000 00	
	For maintenance of offices and museum, instruments, chemicals, books of reference, miscellaneous assistance, and contingencies.....	50,000 00	
	For museum equipment.	15,000 00	
	For purchase of specimens.....	5,000 00	610,000 00
	LABOUR.		
262	Conciliation and Labour Act, including publication, printing binding and distribution of Labour Gazette, and allowance to correspondents.....	50,000 00	
263	<i>Industrial Disputes Investigation Act</i>	35,000 00	
264	Fair Wages and Inspection Officers.....	5,000 00	
265	Administration, <i>Employment Offices Co-ordination Act</i>	30,000 00	
266	To supplement amount provided by Statute 8-9 Geo. V, Chap 21, <i>Employment Offices Co-ordination Act</i>	50,000 00	
267	Administration, <i>Technical Education Act</i>	3,000 00	
268	Administration of the Act respecting Annuities for Old Age.....	25,000 00	
269	International Labour Conference.....	15,000 00	
270	Joint Industrial Councils.....	10,000 00	223,000 00
	INDIANS.		
271	Nova Scotia.....	50,140 00	
272	New Brunswick.....	29,334 00	
273	Prince Edward Island.....	3,935 00	
274	Ontario and Quebec.....	196,635 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued

No. of Vote	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	INDIANS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
275	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T.....	714,223 00	
276	British Columbia.....	269,850 00	
277	Yukon.....	15,000 00	
278	General.....	147,500 00	
279	Indian Education	1,943,702 00	
			3,370,319 00
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.		
	Pay of Force.....	1,195,503 50	
	Subsistence, billeting and travelling expenses, forage, fuel and light, clothing, repairs and renewals, horses, ammunition, stationery, etc., hospital, etc., transport, and freight, building repairs, contingencies and criminal investigations	1,237,495 61	
280	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received while in the performance of duty.....	5,000 00	
	To assist in enforcement of Federal Statutes—Expenditure chargeable to this Vote shall be in connection with such Federal Police Duties as may be defined by the Governor in Council upon recommendation of the Minister of Justice	100,000 00	
			2,587,999 11
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.		
	Salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of the Territories, including the erection of buildings and investigation work, etc.....	114,000 00	
281	Establishing and operating wireless stations, including buildings, etc.....	55,000 00	
	Administration, N.W. Game Act, etc.....	33,500 00	
	North West Territories, Explorations	80,000 00	
	Purchase and maintenance of new ship.....	40,000 00	
			322,500 00
	GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY.		
282	Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Territory.....	65,000 00	
	Grant to Local Council.....	45,000 00	
	Grant for maintenance and construction of roads.....	80,000 00	
			190,000 00
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.		
	Salaries of the Dominion Lands Outside Service.....	561,380 00	
	Dominion Lands Contingencies, etc.....	250,000 00	
	Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D.L.S., of the Secretary and of the Sub-examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc. (The fees of Messrs. E. Deville, Otto Klotz and W. M. Tobey, members of the Board, and J. A. Cota, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum).....	2,400 00	
	To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors.....	125 00	
	Protection of Timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the N.W.T. and the Railway Belt in B.C.: tree culture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Inspection and Management of Forest Reserves.....	1,039,400 00	
283	Grant to Canadian Forestry Association.....	4,000 00	
	Empire Forestry Conference	30,000 00	
	For surveys and investigations of water and power resources and for administration of Water-Powers, etc	330,000 00	
	For the investigation of the fuel and power resources of the Dominion and for the expenses of the Dominion Power Board.....	10,000 00	
	For surveys and inspections in connection with the administration of the Irrigation Act, etc.....	200,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS—Concluded.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
	Reclamation of Dominion Lands by drainage (including revote of \$36,000) ..	129,000 00	
	Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association	1,000 00	
	Grant to Cypress Hills Water Users' Association	250 00	
	Canadian National Parks and Historic sites	1,250,980 00	
	Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act.	55,000 00	
	Engraving, lithographing, printing, and preparation of maps, plans, reports and kindred publications of the Dominion, including salaries and necessary materials for same, etc ...	120,700 00	
	Costs of litigation and legal expenses	10,000 00	
	Ordinance Lands—Salaries and expenses	14,505 00	
	Grant to Alpine Club of Canada	1,000 00	
	To pay Mrs. E. S. Forbes a compassionate allowance equal to one-half of the salary of her husband, payable monthly ..	1,050 00	
283	To satisfy the claims of the half-breeds of the Mackenzie River District, N.W.T.	42,240 00	
	Seed Grain Advances—Amount required to meet uncollected portions of advances of Seed Grain made in the Western Provinces by the chartered banks to holders of unpatented Dominion Lands under the guarantee of the Dominion Government, also including commission payable to banks for collections, fees to Secretary Treasurers of Municipalities and officers of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, clerical assistance, travelling expenses, etc.	160,000 00	
	Amount required to provide relief by way of necessary supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc., also fodder for animals, to needy settlers of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan by co-operation and agreement with the Provincial Governments or otherwise, and under regulations to be made by the Governor-in-Council	125,000 00	4,387,030 00
	SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT.		
284	Advances to soldiers settling upon the land, and cost of administering the Soldier Settlement Act, including salaries		8,400,000 00
	SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.		
285	Capital	30,000 00	
286	Care of patients and medical examination of pensioners	3,500,000 00	
287	Vocational expense	50,000 00	
288	Salaries	4,425,000 00	
289	Pay and Allowances—		
	Treatment	3,000,000 00	
	Training	200,000 00	
290	Vocational loans	15,000 00	
291	Interest on War Service Gratuity and Administration Funds ..	22,000 00	
292	Unemployment relief	500,000 00	
293	Operating expenses and working capital	600,000 00	
294	Employers' Liability Compensation (Revote)	75,000 00	
295	Sheltered employment, after care, transportation of the blind, burial expenses of the destitute, etc.	375,000 00	
296	Special Publicity (Revote)	20,000 00	
297	Medical Advisory and Appeal Boards (Revote)	50,000 00	12,862,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
298	Canada Gazette	45,000 00	
299	Printing Bureau—Plant, repairs and renewals	30,000 00	
300	Printing Bureau—Plant, new	45,000 00	
301	Distribution of Parliamentary documents and other Government publications	40,000 00	
302	Miscellaneous printing	20,000 00	
303	Contribution towards publication of International Catalogue of Scientific Literature	665 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
304	Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act.....	12,000 00	
305	For supply of Canadian publications to Library of the High Commissioner's Office.....	1,000 00	
306	To provide for the purchase of 650 copies of the Parliamentary Guide.....	1,950 00	
307	To provide for the administration of the Bankruptcy Act.....	4,000 00	
308	Expenses under the Naturalization Acts 1914 and 1920.....	18,000 00	
309	Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parlia- ment within fifteen days of next session.....	75,000 00	
310	Expenses in connection with the negotiation of treaties.....	20,000 00	
311	Grant to the National Battlefields Commission:— (a) For expenses of administration.....	6,000 00	
	(b) For maintenance of the National Battlefields Park....	35,000 00	
	(c) For maintenance of Martello Towers.....	600 00	
312	Canadian Press Limited—Canadian telegraph service.....	50,000 00	
313	Canadian Press Limited—British cable service.....	8,000 00	
314	To provide for the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and the Income War Tax Act, 1917, and amendments. Appointments for the purpose and an addi- tional salary of \$4,000 for the Commissioner of Taxation may be made without reference to, and notwithstanding, the provisions of the Civil Service Act.....	2,200,000 00	
315	Grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses.....	5,000 00	
316	Grant in aid of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association.....	15,000 00	
317	Contribution to aid in carrying on the work of the Royal Astronomical Society.....	2,000 00	
318	Grant to the Royal Society of Canada.....	8,000 00	
319	Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.....	7,500 00	
320	Grant in aid of the Dominion Council of the Girl Guides....	3,000 00	
321	Grant to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind under agreement with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re- establishment, authorized by Order-in-Council of April 2, 1919.....	10,000 00	
322	Grant to the Inter-parliamentary Union for Peace.....	200 00	
323	Subscription to publications of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be distributed to members of the House of Commons.....	2,000 00	
324	Chief Electoral Officer—Salaries and Contingencies of office..	16,300 00	
325	Expenses of litigated matters—Department of Justice....	33,000 00	
326	Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England.....	500 00	
327	Expenses under Pecuniary Claims Convention with U.S.A.....	10,000 00	
328	Grant to assist the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	15,000 00	
329	Grant towards defraying the expenses of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	5,000 00	
330	Grant to Canadian National Council of Child Welfare.....	5,000 00	
331	Grant to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.....	5,000 00	
332	Public Archives.....	73,000 00	
333	To provide for the salary of a Private Secretary to the Speaker of the Senate.....	600 00	
334	Salaries and expenses of the Paris Agency.....	42,500 00	
335	Allowances to W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer and to J. B. Challies, Director of Water Power, of \$1,000 each, for services performed in relation to questions under consid- eration by the International Joint Commission during the year 1923-24.....	2,000 00	
336	Amount required to meet expenses of Lake of the Woods Con- trol Board.....	10,000 00	
337	Canadian Representation in the United States.....	60,000 00	
338	Salaries and Expenses, Passport Office.....	25,000 00	
339	To provide for Canada's contribution towards the maintenance of the permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations....	183,668 03	
340	Amount required for expenses of Canadian delegation to the League of Nations.....	15,000 00	
341	Grant to assist the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.....	5,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Concluded.</i>		
342	Grant to the National Dairy Council.....	3,000 00	
343	Grant to National Horticultural Council.....	8,000 00	
344	To provide for Canada's proportionate share of the cost of expenditure made by the Imperial War Graves Commission —probable amount required.....	573,780 00	
345	Grant to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.....	3,000 00	
346	Grant to Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau.....	7,300 00	
347	To provide for the expenses of work in the interest of fire pre- vention, to be carried on by the Department of Insurance	17,000 00	
348	Patent Record.....	45,000 00	
349	Grant to the Chief Constable's Association of Canada.....	500 00	
350	To assist in the suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	2,500 00	
351	Battlefields Memorials.....	200,000 00	
352	British Empire Exhibition.....	500,000 00	
353	Supervision of Government purchases and sales, including salary of L. R. La Fleche at \$6,000.....	25,000 00	
354	To provide for the revision of the Dominion Statutes.....	20,000 00	
355	Canadian National Safety League.....	25,000 00	
356	Supervision of Government publications and departmental printing, including \$4,500 salary to Fred Cook.....	6,000 00	4,607,563 03
	CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.		
	Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports in the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers, notwith- standing anything in the Civil Service Act,—and temp- orary buildings and rentals.	5,581,800 00	
	Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports and of other officers on inspection, preventive service, and in con- nection with the Board of Customs; the latter including salaries of \$1,500 for the Chairman, \$1,000 each for three members and \$500 for the Secretary.....	761,379 00	
357	Miscellaneous—Printing and stationery, subscriptions to com- mercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks, instruments, etc., for various ports of entry, express charges on samples, stationery and legal forms, legal expenses, premiums on guarantee bonds, and uniforms for Customs officers....	550,000 00	
	To provide for expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and for preventive service.....	276,950 00	
	Amount to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it, for secret preventive service.	10,000 00	7,180,129 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to collection of Revenue).		
	CANALS.		
358	Staff and repairs.....		2,232,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to collection of Revenue).		
	GRAVING DOCKS, LOCKS AND DAMS, ETC., WORKING EXPENSES, ETC.		
359	Graving Docks.....	145,800 00	
	Harbour and River Works, etc.....	61,000 00	
	Collection of Public Works Revenues.....	5,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Concluded.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
	<i>(Chargeable to collection of Revenue)—Concluded.</i>		
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
	Prince Edward Island and Mainland.	7,000 00	
	Land and cable telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service.	233,500 00	
360	Saskatchewan.	61,900 00	
	Alberta.	113,700 00	
	British Columbia—Mainland.	111,200 00	
	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District.	136,900 00	
	Yukon System (Ashcroft-Dawson).	277,000 00	
	Telegraph and Telephone Service—Generally.	10,000 00	
			1,163,000 00
	POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
	Salaries and Allowances.	13,512,354 40	
361	Mail Service.	14,740,000 00	
	Miscellaneous.	1,165,550 00	
	Yukon Territory.	195,000 00	
			29,612,904 40
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
362	Bounties on Crude Petroleum, Administration of the Act.	3,000 00	
363	Canada Grain Act, administration of.	1,478,839 00	
364	Culling Timber—Annuities for Superannuated Cullers.	400 00	
365	Dominion Bureau of Statistics (including 6th Census).	300,000 00	
366	Gold and Silver Marking Act, administration of.	6,000 00	
367	Grant to Canadian Engineering Standards Association for the promotion of uniformity of standards in metallic and other products.	10,000 00	
368	Honorary Advisory Council of Industrial and Scientific Re- search—(Salaries and expenses, including printing and stationery, and the collection and distribution of infor- mation, and for Studentships, Fellowships, Special Prob- lems and Forestry Studies).	120,000 00	
369	Inspection and Sales Act, administration of.	3,000 00	
370	International Customs Tariffs Bureau.	2,462 00	
371	Maintenance of Terminal Elevators, and necessary equipment.	10,000 00	
372	Commercial Intelligence Service, including salaries, travelling expenses, contingencies and other expenditure of Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, Junior Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents; and miscel- laneous expenses in connection with the development and extension of Canadian trade.	320,000 00	
373	Exhibits and Publicity Bureau.	35,000 00	
374	Weights and Measures Inspection.	310,000 00	
375	Gas and Electricity Inspection.	170,000 00	
376	West India Cable.	38,933 33	
377	Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications, including cost of translation of the Canada Year Book.	150,000 00	
378	Contribution to the upkeep of the Imperial Institute, London, on condition that the balance of £40,000 is contributed by the United Kingdom, India, the other Overseas Do- minions and Crown Colonies and Protectorates.	20,000 00	
379	Canadian Exhibition in France.	50,000 00	
380	To provide for a compassionate allowance to J. A. Campbell, of Sovereign, Saskatchewan.	2,272 69	
			3,029,907 02
	ADJUSTMENT OF WAR CLAIMS.		
381	National Defence—		
	Militia Services.	4,000,000 00	
	Naval Services.	274,000 00	
382	Secretary of State.	75,000 00	
			4,349,000 00
	Total.		*268,350,349 53

* Net total, \$178,477,333.03

SCHEDULE B.

Based on Further Supplementary Estimates, 1922-23. The amount hereby granted is \$18,202,105.66.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1923, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
383	Printing Dominion Notes—Further amount required.....		75,000 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
	<i>Department of Public Archives—</i>		
384	<i>Salaries—</i> Further amount required to pay increase due to reclassification of Chief French Archivist from June 30, 1922.....	240 00	
	<i>Department of Indian Affairs—</i>		
385	<i>Salaries—</i> To provide for one Accountant, Grade 3, at \$2,580 in lieu of one Accountant, Grade 2, at \$2,460..... To provide for one Accountant, Grade 1, at \$1,620, in lieu of one Senior Clerk-Bookkeeper at \$1,500..... To provide for one Senior Clerk-Bookkeeper at \$1,380, in lieu of one Clerk-Bookkeeper at \$1,110..... To provide for one Senior Law Clerk-Stenographer at \$1,365, in lieu of one Law Clerk-Stenographer at \$1,320.. <i>Contingencies—</i> Further amount required.....	120 00 60 00 270 00 45 00 1,000 00	
	<i>Department of Marine and Fisheries—</i>		
386	<i>Salaries—</i> Amount required to pay H. Tremblay for services as Private Secretary to the Acting Minister while acting as such from September 19, 1922, to January 19, 1923	200 00	
	<i>Department of Royal Canadian Mounted Police—</i>		
387	<i>Salaries—</i> To provide for re-organization and promotion of staff.....	360 00	
	<i>Department of Railways and Canals—</i>		
388	<i>Contingencies—</i> Additional amount required.....	5,000 00	
	<i>Civil Service Commission—</i>		
389	<i>Salaries—</i> One Head Clerk..... Two Clerk-Stenographers at \$1,020 each..... To provide for difference in salary between one Supervisor, Examination Clerical Staff, \$2,340, and one Head Clerk, \$2,400, reclassified from February 8, 1923.....	2,520 00 2,040 00 8 75	
	<i>Department of External Affairs—</i>		
390	<i>Salaries—</i> To provide for two Clerk-Stenographers in lieu of two Junior Clerk-Stenographers.....	315 00	
	<i>Department of Trade and Commerce—</i>		
391	<i>Salaries—</i> Translator, Bureau of Statistics—Arrears payable for the fiscal year, 1921-22.....	659 11	
	<i>Patent and Copyright Office—</i>		
392	<i>Salaries—</i> Reclassification arrears for one Senior Clerk from April 1, 1919.....	680 00	

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Department of National Defence—</i>		
393	<i>Salaries—Reclassification arrears—</i>		
	One Senior Photographer from November 1, 1922.....	100 00	
	One Chief Clerk from April 1, 1919	2,400 00	
	One Departmental Accountant, Grade 1, from July 1, 1920, to November 30, 1921.....	115 00	
	<i>Department of Customs and Excise—</i>		
394	<i>Salaries—To provide for a Departmental Accountant, Grade 1, at \$1,620 a year in place of Senior Clerk-Bookkeeper at \$1,545—Position having been reclassified.....</i>	75 00	16,207 86
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
	SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.		
395	<i>Contingencies—Further amount required.....</i>	1,375 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing Court Reports—Further amount required.....	6,500 00	7,875 00
	LEGISLATION.		
	<i>House of Commons—</i>		
396	<i>Clerical assistance—Extra Sessional Clerks, etc.—Further amount required.....</i>	10,800 00	
	Parliamentary Restaurant—Further amount required.....	7,500 00	18,300 00
	AGRICULTURE.		
397	<i>Administration and enforcement of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act—To confirm as permanent the appointment of Assistant Entomologist, C. B. Hutchings and provide statutory increases from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1923..</i>	600 00	
398	<i>Health of Animals.—To confirm as permanent the appointment of Veterinary Inspectors O. Hall and W. F. McDougall, and provide statutory increases from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1923....</i>	1,410 00	
399	Further amount required for tuberculosis eradication work....	100,000 00	102,010 00
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.		
400	Exhibitions—Further amount required—(Governor General's Warrant, January 30, 1923).....		12,000 00
	HEALTH.		
401	Marine Hospitals, including grants to institutions assisting sailors—Further amount required.....		20,000 00
	PENSIONS.		
402	Salaries and contingent expenses of the Board of Pension Com- missioners for Canada—Additional amount required.....		2,000 00
	NATIONAL DEFENCE.		
	<i>Militia Services—</i>		
403	Adjustment of Pay and Allowances.....	7 67	
404	Amount required to pay Cost of Living Bonus to employees of the Dominion Arsenal and others at Quebec, discharged without receiving bonus for certain periods for which it was later granted to those similarly employed and not discharged.....	26,000 00	
			26,007 67

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.		
405	To increase the amount of loan authorized by Vote No. 136. Main Estimates, 1922-23—Additional amount required....	13,099,493 34	
406	To increase the amount of loan authorized by Vote No. 139. Main Estimates, 1922-23—Additional amount required (including Governor General's Warrant, November 20, 1922—\$1,000,000.00).....	1,700,000 00	14,799,493 34
	PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
	Quebec.		
407	Terrebonne—New public building (Governor General's Warrant, December 13, 1922).....	26,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
	Ontario.		
408	Owen Sound—Wharf reconstruction—Further amount required	1,320 05	
	Port Elgin—Alterations to breakwater—Further amount required.....	960 00	
	Sheguiandah—Wharf reconstruction—Further amount required	1,300 00	29,580 05
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
409	To provide for the temporary relief of distressed seamen—Further amount required.....		4,150 00
	PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL.		
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
410	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Maintenance and operating dredging fleet (Governor General's Warrant of October 16, 1922).....		80,000 00
	FISHERIES.		
411	To provide for the inspection of canned and pickled fish—Further amount required.....		3,000 00
	LABOUR.		
412	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—Further amount required.....		4,000 00
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.		
413	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received whilst in the performance of duty—Further amount required.....		1,025 33
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.		
414	North West Territories, Explorations—Further amount required (Governor General's Warrant, January 15, 1923).....		60,000 00

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Canadian National Parks—Further amount required (Governor General's Warrants of October 9, 1922, and January 15, 1923)		
415	To provide for balance of salary of Alfred Larocque, Assistant Power Development Engineer, Water Power Branch, at the rate of \$2,220 per annum from October 1, 1922.....	57,000 00	
		60 00	57,060 00
	SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT.		
416	Grant to H. H. Moss, to cover expenses in connection with his illegal arrest.....		595 58
	SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT		
417	Unemployment relief—Further amount required to provide assistance to unemployed Pensioners and to their dependants in the amounts and under the conditions laid down by the Governor-in-Council in Order-in-Council P.C. 721, dated March 31, 1922, as amended by Order-in-Council P.C. 911, dated May 3, 1922, and amendments thereto; and to provide for salaries and other expenses of administering the provisions of said Orders-in-Council.....		400,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
418	Archives—Further amount required to pay Francis Edwards, The Museum Book Store and A. H. Brook for manuscript, plans and paintings.....	3,600 00	
419	To provide for the expenses of work in the interest of fire prevention, to be carried on by the Department of Insurance—Further amount required.....	3,000 00	
420	Amount required to pay professional services of Eugene Lafleur, K.C., in the matter of the City of Maisonneuve vs. the Montreal Harbour Commissioners—Attorney General for Canada, Intervener.....	1,400 00	
421	Amount required to pay balance due to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the removal of the span of the bridge over False Creek, B.C., at different times since 1918, to permit of the movement of vessels.....	8,934 08	
422	Amount required to pay municipal tax to the City of Toronto in connection with the shipyard of the late Dominion Shipbuilding and Repair Co., Ltd., used by the Department for the completion of two single screw cargo steamers under Shipbuilding Programme.....	18,017 76	
423	To re-imburse the town Hospital, Melville, Saskatchewan, for maintenance charges of Prisoner of War, H. H. Koffka, whilst undergoing treatment between January 22 and May 11, 1915.....	200 00	
424	Expenses of Canadian Delegation to the League of Nations—Further amount required.....	971 12	
425	Expenses in connection with the negotiation of treaties and cattle embargo conference.....	8,264 83	
426	Merchants Bank Enquiry, legal and incidental expenses—Further amount required.....	3,195 24	
427	To provide for Canada's contribution towards the maintenance of the permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations—Additional amount required.....	45,140 47	
428	Relief of sufferers from the recent forest fires in Northern Ontario (Governor General's Warrant of October 14, 1922).	100,000 00	
429	Relief of Nedelec and North Temiskaming fire sufferers, Province of Quebec (Governor General's Warrant of October 20, 1922)	25,000 00	
430	Grant to the Canadian National Institute for the blind.....	10,000 00	
			227,723 50

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	To provide for the payment of salary at the rate of \$1,000 a year to Lucien Pacaud as the representative of the Canadian Government on the Pacific Cable Board, as from January 16, 1923.....	208 33	
431	To pay J. W. Paddle, Postmaster at Sunset Lake, Saskatchewan, and Mail Contractor on the Spalding and Sunset Lake route, for the loss of a horse while conveying the mail on October 6, 1922.....	150 00	
	To pay certain employees of the Postal Service in the Quebec district for extra services in connection with checking incoming and outgoing British mails during the summer of 1922.....	288 14	646 47
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
432	Canada Grain Act—Additional amount required.....	200,000 00	
433	Bounties on Crude Petroleum—Additional amount required..	400 00	200,400 00
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1921-22.		
434	To cover unprovided items, 1921-22, as per Auditor General's Report, part b, page 3, 1921-22.....		2,055,030 86
	Total.....		18,202,105 66

SCHEDULE C.

Based on Supplementary Estimates, 1923-1924. The amount hereby granted is \$3,666,666.67.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1924, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
435	Provisional Bonus Allowance for the Inside and Outside Services of the Civil Service, to be paid to such persons and classes of persons, in such amounts and at such times as the Governor in Council may determine.....	.....	5,500,000 00

SCHEDULE D.

Based on Further Supplementary Estimates, 1923-1924. The amount hereby granted is \$14,726,241.09.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1924, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
436	To enlarge item of \$180,000 for clerical assistance in connection with transfer and registration of bonds, etc., and flotation of loans, in Resolution No. 1, Main Estimates, by providing for payments for extra work if required, to any employees engaged in flotation and redemption of loans; the rate of remuneration to be decided by the Treasury Board.....		1,500 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT		
437	<i>Department of Justice—</i> To provide for a Law Clerk-Stenographer..... To provide for a Clerk-Stenographer..... Salary of James White, Technical Advisor..... <i>Exchequer Court of Canada—</i> One statutory increase omitted in the Main Estimates.....	1,020 00 960 00 6,000 00 180 00	
438	<i>Department of the Interior—</i> To increase the salary of W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior, to \$8,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	
439	<i>Department of Immigration and Colonization—</i> To provide for one Assistant Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.....	2,520 00	
440	<i>Department of National Defence—</i> To increase the salary of G. J. Desbarats, Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence, to \$8,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	
441	<i>Patent and Copyright Office—</i> To increase the salary of Geo. F. O'Halloran, Commissioner of Patents, to \$8,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	
442	<i>Auditor General's Office—</i> <i>Contingencies—</i> Additional amount required for salaries of temporary clerks..... Additional amount required for travelling expenses.....	20,000 00 1,500 00	
443	<i>Department of Trade and Commerce—</i> To increase the salary of F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, to \$8,000 per annum..... Senior Translator..... Senior Clerk-Stenographer, (bi-lingual)..... Clerk Stenographer (bi-lingual).....	2,000 00 1,800 00 1,320 00 960 00	
444	<i>Department of Agriculture—</i> For one Micro-Analyst, Seed Branch..... For one Senior Agricultural Clerk, Experimental Farms Branch.....	1,500 00 1,320 00	
445	<i>Department of Public Archives—</i> To increase the salary of A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, to \$8,000 per annum..... <i>Contingencies—</i> Further amount required to pay the King's Printer for printing public documents.....	2,000 00 6,500 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
446	<i>Department of External Affairs—</i> To increase the salary of Sir Jos. Pope, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, to \$8,000 per annum.	2,000 00	
447	<i>High Commissioner's Office—</i> Allowance for Private Secretary to High Commissioner. . . <i>Contingencies—</i> Further amount required.....	600 00 6,000 00	
448	<i>Department of Marine and Fisheries—</i> To increase the salary of A. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to \$8,000 per annum	2,000 00	
449	<i>Department of Public Works—</i> To increase the salary of J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, to \$8,000 per annum To increase salary of Private Secretary.....	2,000 00 660 00	
450	<i>Department of the Secretary of State—</i> To increase the salary of Thos. Mulvey, Under Secretary of State, to \$8,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	
451	<i>Department of Labour—</i> To increase the salary of F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, to \$8,000 per annum..... To provide for the salary of J. M. Wyatt, Employment Specialist, for two months from April 1, 1923, further amount required..... To provide for the salary of R. B. Farrell, Clearance Officer, for two months from April 1, 1923, further amount required.. To provide for the salary of J. B. Carter, Publicity Agent, for two months from April 1, 1923, further amount required.. To provide for the salary of H. V. Attfield, Principal Clerk for four months from April 1, 1923, further amount required.. To provide for the salary of Ronald H. Hooper, Editor Grade 2, for five months from April 1, 1923, further amount required.....	2,000 00 480 00 370 00 360 00 640 00 1,200 00	
452	<i>Civil Government, Generally—</i> To provide for cases of reclassification, increases and promotions.....	90,000 00	165,890 00
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
453	Additional amount required on account of murder trials to be held at Herschel Island and Baffin Island..... Remuneration to Judge Dubuc for services as Stipendiary Magistrate of N.W.T. in summer of 1921.....	20,000 00 560 00	
	<i>Exchequer Court of Canada.</i>		
454	To assist publication of Digest of the Exchequer Court reports.	1,000 00	21,560 00
	PENITENTIARIES.		
	KINGSTON.		
455	To provide pension for ex-guard William Tatton, as set forth in Order in Council, P.C. 1164 of June 2, 1922.....	252 00	
	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.		
456	To provide gratuity to ex-watchman Adrien Jolivet..... To provide gratuity to ex-assistant steward F. X. Bastien..... To provide gratuity to ex-Farm Instructor Odilon Papineau..... To provide gratuity to widow of ex-guard Joseph Desjardins...	341 60 566 50 661 66 672 05	

2,493 81

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No of Vote	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	LEGISLATION.		
	THE SENATE.		
457	To provide for the payment of the full sessional indemnity for the session of 1923 to members of the Senate for days lost through absence caused by illness, or on account of death. Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct...	9,500 00	
	To provide for the salary of Mr. C. E. Duckett as Head Translator from April 1, 1922	180 00	
	HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
	To provide for the full sessional indemnity of members of the House of Commons—days lost through absence caused by illness, official public business, or on account of death during the present session—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, an Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons or any amendments thereto—Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.....	12,000 00	
	Expenses of Committees, Witnesses, etc.—Further amount required.....	7,000 00	
458	To purchase, for the use of Senators and Members of Parliament, 350 copies of the Canadian Annual Review, Edition of 1922—Further amount required	350 00	
	To provide for the full sessional indemnity of the two members of Parliament, successively representing the electoral district of Nicolet, during the session of 1923, to which indemnity the two members shall be entitled, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, or any amendment thereto; the share of each member to bear the same proportion to four thousand dollars as the number of days during which he was a member of Parliament during the said session bears to the total number of days of the session during which both together were members of Parliament. Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct	4,000 00	33,030 00
	AGRICULTURE.		
459	For experiments in the dehydration of fruits and vegetables..	10,500 00	
460	For expenditures in connection with trial shipments of chilled beef and fat cattle to Great Britain.....	25,000 00	
461	Further amount required for the International Institute of Agriculture.....	5,000 00	
462	For the payment of a grant to G. B. Alderson for hogs slaughtered.....	1,500 00	
463	For the suppression of foul brood in bees.....	5,000 00	
464	For the salary and expenses of an Agricultural Produce Marketing Agent in Great Britain.....	7,000 00	
465	Further amount required for Health of Animals.....	750,000 00	804,000 00
	PENSIONS.		
466	Pension to Alice Morson Smith.....	600 00	
467	Pensions European War and Active Militia—Further amount required to provide for expenditures for arrears and increased liability arising out of sections 1 to 5 inclusive of draft legislation (Bill 205); and to provide for and to hereby grant to Mrs. Beatrice Mary Wickings-Smith, widow of No. 30592, Ex-Corporal B. G. Wickings-Smith, a widow's pension in respect of herself and child, in accordance with the rates provided for under the Pension Act, retroactive to the 8th May, 1915, as if her husband had been a member of the Forces at the time of his death.....	550,000 00	
468	Annuity to Dr. F. G. Banting.....	7,500 00	558,100 00

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	NATIONAL DEFENCE.		
469	Award to Major H. R. Northover in full settlement of all claims for inventions used on Colt Machine guns during the war.	5,000 00	
470	Annual Drill—further amount required.	8,000 00	
471	Salaries and Wages—further amount required.	10,000 00	
472	Compassionate grant to C. Peachy.	33 00	
473	Engineer services and works—further amount required.	16,700 00	
			39,733 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to Capital).		
	RAILWAYS.		
474	Canadian Government Railways— Prince Edward Island Car Ferry Terminals:— To pay claim.	196,417 63	
475	Hudson Bay Railway:— Construction.	350,000 00	
476	Refund to J. D. McArthur & Co.	90,000 00	
	CANALS.		
477	Trent Canal—Construction—Severn Division.	15,000 00	
478	Welland Canal—Port Colborne Elevator—Extension.	350,000 00	
			1,001,417 63
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to Income).		
	RAILWAYS.		
479	To provide the difference between Military pay with Field and other allowances received, and full railway rates of pay on and after May 1st, 1915, to the date of their discharge from His Majesty's Forces for certain railway employees who, when they enlisted prior to May 1st, 1915, were employed on the line between Winnipeg and Fort William via Sioux Lookout, including Transcona Shops, revote.	60,000 00	
480	To provide for full and final settlement of claim of Telesphore Paradis.	15,000 00	
	CANALS.		
481	Ontario-St. Lawrence: Improvements: Upper Entrance to Rapide Plat Canal.	60,000 00	
482	Rideau: Improvements: Repairs and Replacement of Dams— Claims.	9,036 62	
483	St. Peters: Rebuilding cribwork and deepening Canal.	25,000 00	
484	Trent: Improvements: Roadway north of Buckhorn Lock.	4,000 00	
485	Trent: Improvements: Repairs to retaining wall at Lindsay.	3,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
486	Governor General's Cars: Repairs.	40,000 00	
487	Surveys and Inspections—Railways:— Including expenses of Advisory Fuel Committee—Additional amount required.	5,000 00	
488	To increase the amount of Loan authorized by Vote 139, Main Estimates, 1923-24—Additional amount required.	1,550,000 00	
489	To provide for surveys and investigation of a railway from a point on the Canadian National Railway towards Peace River.	50,000 00	
			1,821,036 62

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Capital).		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
490	Ottawa—New Departmental Buildings—Compensation to architects for designs submitted.....	30,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
491	St. John Harbour—Improvements—Further amount required..	8,000 00	
	Toronto—Harbour improvements—Further amount required...	600,000 00	
	Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour improvements—Further amount required.....	192,200 00	830,200 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Income).		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
	Halifax Immigration Building—Repairs and maintenance of pier No. 2.....	95,900 00	
	Halifax Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements—Further amount required.....	17,000 00	
492	Halifax Rockhead Hospital—Improvements.....	25,000 00	
	Liverpool Public Building—Alterations to electric wiring, interior fittings, etc.....	3,500 00	
	Lunenburg Public Building—Repairs, etc.....	4,000 00	
	Windsor—Public Building—Improvements to heating.....	1,250 00	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
	Edmundston—Public building site.....	5,000 00	
493	St. John Quarantine Station—New buildings, repairs, etc.....	15,000 00	
	Sackville—Public building.....	15,000 00	
	Sussex—Public Building—Improvements—Revote....	4,500 00	
	Tracadie Lazaretto—Installation of electric light system—Improvements, etc.....	6,500 00	
	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
494	Charlottetown Old Bank Building—Repairs to roof.....	4,000 00	
	Souris Public Building—Installation of electric wiring.....	1,000 00	
	<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
495	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.—Further amount required.....	5,200 00	
	<i>Quebec.</i>		
	Father Point—Construction of residences due to the reorganization of the Quarantine Service on the St. Lawrence. . .	10,000 00	
	Loretteville—Public Building—Change of site.....	4,800 00	
	Montreal—Postal Station in St. Ann's Division.....	20,000 00	
	Montreal—Examining Warehouse—Improvements to heating...	9,000 00	
496	Montreal—Old Examining Warehouse—Alterations to passenger elevator.....	3,500 00	
	Montreal Old Examining Warehouse—Repairs to roof.....	8,500 00	
	Pierreville Public Building—Improvements to heating.....	2,200 00	
	Quebec Savard Park—Hospital improvements, etc.....	50,000 00	
	Quebec Immigration Building—Repairs, etc.....	35,000 00	
	Quebec Examining Warehouse—Improvements.....	10,000 00	
	Quebec Public Building—Improvements.....	5,000 00	
	Terrebonne—New public building—Revote \$15,500.....	22,000 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
	<i>Ontario.</i>		
	Alexandria—To reconstruct public building destroyed by fire— Revote of lapsed amount	15,000 00	
	Brockville Public Building—Alterations to heating	2,800 00	
	Belleville Public Building—Improvements to lighting	2,200 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.— Further amount required	2,200 00	
	Hamilton Public Building—Installation of revolving doors ..	2,800 00	
	Haileybury—Armoury and post office	35,000 00	
	Kingston R.M.C.—Completion of dormitory building and construction of mess room	75,000 00	
	Kingston—Mowat Hospital—Sewer extension	11,000 00	
	Listowel Armoury—Repairs and improvements	3,000 00	
497	London Customs House—Improvements to heating	4,000 00	
	Ottawa—Rideau Hall—Alterations and improvements	17,100 00	
	Ottawa—Towards purchase of building for Government Work- shops ..	26,000 00	
	Port Arthur Public Building—Alterations to fittings.	2,800 00	
	Toronto—Building for Seed Branch	25,000 00	
	Toronto—Casualty Clearing Station—In full and final settlement of all claims of the Canadian National Railways for property expropriated	48,000 00	
	Toronto—Postal Station "A"—To complete ..	30,000 00	
	Toronto—Postal Station "K"—Alterations due to widening north Yonge Street	10,000 00	
	Windsor Public Building—Addition	4,500 00	
	<i>Manitoba.</i>		
	Brandon—Public Building—Alterations	2,500 00	
	Emerson Public Building—Improvements to lighting	1,200 00	
498	Winnipeg—Elmwood Postal Station Site—Local improvement taxes	1,008 06	
	Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Improvements to heating	11,200 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		
	Maple Creek Public Building—Improvements to heating— Revote	2,100 00	
	Moose Jaw Public Building—Local improvement taxes	3,427 14	
499	Moose Jaw Customs Examining Warehouse—Local improve- ment taxes	1,708 50	
	Prince Albert Public Building—Local improvement taxes ..	1,306 36	
	Regina Public Building—Improvements to heating	7,500 00	
	Weyburn Public Building—Improvements to heating	4,700 00	
	<i>Alberta.</i>		
	Edmonton Public Building—Improvements to heating	14,000 00	
500	Grand Prairie—Enlargement of public building for telegraph office—Further amount required	4,000 00	
	Lethbridge Public Building—Improvements to heating	8,600 00	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>		
	Bentinck Island Lazaretto—New Buildings	20,000 00	
	Cumberland Public Building—Improvements	1,500 00	
501	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.— Further amount required	5,000 00	
	Kamloops—Public building	15,000 00	
	Nelson Public Building—Alterations to fittings	1,000 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No of Vote.	Service.	Amount.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.				
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.				
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.				
	<i>British Columbia—Concluded.</i>				
501	Vancouver—Old Post Office—Elevator.....	10,000	00		
	Vancouver Drill Hall Site—Local improvement taxes.....	3,368	90		
	Victoria Astrophysical Observatory—Office building.....	15,000	00		
	William Head Quarantine Station—Improvements.....	4,000	00		
	<i>Generally.</i>				
502	Experimental Farms—New buildings, additions, alterations, etc.....	75,000	00		
	Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements—Further amount required.....	16,000	00		
	High Commissioner's Office, London—Change of premises. .	25,000	00		
	Installation of fuel saving devices for public buildings . . .	12,000	00		
503	<i>Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—</i>				
	Dominion Public Buildings —				
	Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, furniture, etc.— Further amount required.....	7,000	00		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.				
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
	Advocate—Wharf repairs.....	2,000	00		
	Abbott's Harbour—Breakwater extension.....	1,350	00		
	Barrington Passage—Wharf repairs.....	1,750	00		
	Bass River—Improvements.....	1,500	00		
	Battery Point—Breakwater extension.....	9,600	00		
	Briton Cove—Breakwater repairs.....	1,000	00		
	Broad Cove Marsh—Replacement, breakwater-wharf.....	8,400	00		
	Burlington Centre—Wharf extension.....	7,500	00		
	Canada Creek—Rebuilding shore end of breakwater.....	1,300	00		
	Cariboo Island—Breakwater reconstruction.....	6,000	00		
	Cheverie—Wharf repairs.....	1,000	00		
	Chezetcook Head—Wharf repairs.....	900	00		
	Culloden—Breakwater extension.....	5,000	00		
	D'Escousse—Wharf repairs.....	3,000	00		
	Dartmouth—Pier and dredging.....	75,000	00		
	Digby—Dredging.....	15,100	00		
	East River—Repairs to lock.....	4,000	00		
	Eastern Harbour—Improvements.....	38,000	00		
504	East Sandy Cove—Wharf.....	9,350	00		
	Ecum Secum—Completing wharf and building road.....	6,100	00		
	Five Islands—Wharf extension.....	5,000	00		
	Fruid's Point—Wharf repairs.....	4,900	00		
	Gillis Point—Wharf repairs.....	1,100	00		
	Grand Narrows—Wharf extension.....	2,000	00		
	Half Island Cove—Rebuilding breakwater—Further amount required.....	1,650	00		
	Hampton—Breakwater repairs.....	8,500	00		
	Inverness—Repairs to piers.....	4,400	00		
	Little Anse—In full and final settlement of T. D. Morrison's claim in connection with contract for construction of a breakwater.....	3,234	60		
	Little Harbour (Lower L'Ardoise)—Breakwater extension and repairs.....	2,000	00		
	Little Harbour—Breakwater repairs.....	1,500	00		
	Livingstone's Cove—Wharf repairs.....	1,000	00		
	Lunenburg—Dredging.....	40,000	00		
	Malagash—Dredging.....	15,700	00		

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No of Vote	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
	<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded.</i>		
	Margaree Harbour—Repairs to harbour works.....	9,700 00	
	Margaretville—Repairs to breakwaters	2,400 00	
	Meteghan—Wharf extension.....	7,600 00	
	New Harris—Wharf.....	5,000 00	
	Nyanza—Wharf repairs.....	1,000 00	
	North Ingonish (McLeod's)—Reconstruction of breakwater and dredging.....	34,700 00	
	North Sydney—Breakwater repairs.....	3,000 00	
	Parrsboro—Repairs to breakwater and shed on wharf	1,350 00	
	Pictou Light Beach—Repairs and reconstruction of protection work.....	1,200 00	
	Piper's Cove—Wharf repairs.....	1,100 00	
	Point Aconi—Breakwater.....	10,000 00	
	Port Beckerton—Wharf repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Port Greville—Further amount required for breakwater repairs and harbour improvements.....	18,000 00	
504	Portuguese Cove—Breakwater.....	5,000 00	
	Pictou—Dredging.....	15,200 00	
	Pembroke—Wharf extension	3,000 00	
	Port Lorne—Breakwater extension.....	9,600 00	
	Riverport—Revetment wall for dredged spoil	20,000 00	
	Round Hill—Wharf repairs.....	1,700 00	
	Sanford—Retaining wall	1,800 00	
	Scott's Bay—Rebuilding part of north breakwater.....	8,000 00	
	Scotch Cove (White Point)—Breakwater repairs.....	2,600 00	
	Shad Bay—Wharf repairs.....	1,500 00	
	Sheet Harbour West—Rebuilding wharf.....	5,000 00	
	Shelburne—Wharf repairs	4,500 00	
	Smith's Cove—Breakwater extension and beach protection....	2,400 00	
	Sonora—Purchase of wharf and rebuilding same	5,000 00	
	South Lake—Breakwater extension.....	5,000 00	
	Ship Harbour—Wharf repairs.....	4,200 00	
	St. Francis Harbour—Breakwater.....	5,000 00	
	Summerville—Wharf repairs.....	5,000 00	
	Tiverton—Breakwater extension.....	15,000 00	
	Watt Settlement—Wharf repairs and renewals	2,500 00	
	West Baccaro—Breakwater extension and repairs.....	4,000 00	
	Windsor—Wharf.....	22,000 00	
	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
505	Beach Point—Wharf.....	7,500 00	
	Belle River—Breakwater extension.....	9,000 00	
	Georgetown—To take over and repair C.N.R. wharf....	20,000 00	
	South Rustico (Oyster Bed Bridge)—Wharf reconstruction....	4,000 00	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
	Black's Harbour—Floating slip.....	1,000 00	
	Cape Bald—Breakwater repairs.....	6,500 00	
	Cocagne Cape—Wharf.....	5,000 00	
	Grand Harbour—Purchase of Ingall's wharf....	3,500 00	
	Great Salmon River—Breakwater extension.....	8,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements—Further amount required.....	25,000 00	
506	Inkerman—Wharf.....	3,000 00	
	Lord's Cove—Wharf repairs.....	1,200 00	
	Negro Point—Breakwater extension.....	100,000 00	
	New Mills (Benjamin River)—Wharf repairs.....	1,200 00	
	Robichaud's (Savoy's) Landing—Wharf.....	14,000 00	
	Shippigan Harbour—Improvements.....	7,500 00	
	St. Nicholas River—Wharf repairs.....	1,500 00	
	Village Bay—Wharf and dredging.....	6,900 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote	Service.	Amount.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.				
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.				
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.				
	Quebec.				
	Anse a la Barbe—Breakwaters	2,500	00		
	Anse au Griffon—Wharf extension.....	3,000	00		
	Anse a Giles—Wharf repairs.....	800	00		
	Bagotville (St. Alphonse)—Wharf repairs and improvements.	8,500	00		
	Baie St. Paul—Wharf.....	15,250	00		
	Beaupre—Wharf repairs.....	1,900	00		
	Beauport—Wharf repairs.....	2,700	00		
	Boischatel—Wharf.....	16,000	00		
	Bic—Rebuilding wharf—To complete	10,000	00		
	Bonaventure River—Breakwater-wharf repairs	3,800	00		
	Bromptonville—Reconstruction of protection works.....	6,450	00		
	Cabano—Wharf reconstruction.....	11,400	00		
	Cacouna—Wharf repairs.....	1,500	00		
	Cannes des Roches—Breakwater extension.....	7,000	00		
	Caplan River (Bonaventure)—Reconstruction of breakwaters.	3,300	00		
	Chateau Richer—Wharf repairs	3,300	00		
	Chicoutimi Basin—Wharf repairs	6,000	00		
	Coteau du Lac—Wharf reconstruction	2,400	00		
	Gaspé Basin—Wharf improvements.....	5,500	00		
	Grand Entree (M.I.)—Breakwater extension.....	2,500	00		
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—In full and final settlement of the claim of Messrs. Methot & Fournier in connection with the cancellation of their contract for wharf extension.....	2,700	00		
	Ile aux Grues (Crane Isd.)—Wharf repairs.....	3,200	00		
	Ile Verte—Wharf repairs.....	4,500	00		
	Iberville—To pay T. Choquette in full and final settlement of his claim for damages to truck.....	52	65		
	Lotbiniere—Wharf reconstruction.....	15,000	00		
	Maria—Wharf repairs.....	2,100	00		
	Mekinac—Wharf and freight shed.....	3,500	00		
507	Macamik—Wharf.....	3,500	00		
	Natashquan—Wharf repairs and extension.....	2,500	00		
	New Carlisle West—Breakwater extension.....	2,000	00		
	Norway Bay—Wharf repairs	1,000	00		
	Notre Dame de la Salette—Wharf.....	2,300	00		
	Noyan (Lacolle)—Wharf repairs.....	2,600	00		
	Petit Bonaventure—Breakwater extension.....	4,500	00		
	Phillipsburg—Reconstruction of wharf approach	4,900	00		
	Piche Point—Wharf repairs and improvements—Further amount required.....	5,900	00		
	Pointe a Elie (M.I.)—Wharf repairs and improvements— Further amount required.....	1,000	00		
	Pointe aux Trembles—Wharf repairs—Further amount required	9,600	00		
	Port au Persil—Wharf.....	15,700	00		
	Rimouski—Wharf reconstruction—Further amount required...	11,600	00		
	Rimouski—In full and final settlement of claim of Messrs Raymond & Talbot in connection with their contract for harbour improvements	51,892	85		
	Riviere du Loup—Wharf repairs.....	10,450	00		
	Roberval—Wharf repairs—Further amount required.....	3,400	00		
	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos—Wharf repairs.....	1,500	00		
	Ste. Anne de Sorel—Breakwater.....	2,940	00		
	St. Antoine de Tilly—Wharf repairs.....	6,900	00		
	St. Barthelemy, Grand Nord—Wharf.....	4,500	00		
	St. Croix—To purchase and repair wharf.....	10,800	00		
	Ste. Emelie—Dredging.....	28,000	00		
	Ste. Famille—Wharf repairs.....	1,300	00		
	Ste. Felicite—Wharf repairs.....	1,250	00		
	St. Francis Nord—Wharf repairs.....	2,000	00		
	St. Fulgence—Wharf repairs.....	2,900	00		
	St. Georges de Malbaie—Breakwater-pier.....	2,500	00		

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.				
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.				
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.				
	Quebec—Concluded.				
	St. Jerome—Wharf repairs.....	1,350	00		
	St. Michel de Bellechasse—Wharf repairs—Further amount required.....	14,000	00		
	St. Paul de l'Île aux Noix—Headblock reconstruction and repairs to right-of-way.....	2,400	00		
	Ste. Petronille (Island of Orleans)—To purchase and repair wharf.....	37,100	00		
507	St. Pierre les Becquets—Wharf reconstruction.....	9,300	00		
	Squatteck—Wharf repairs.....	1,150	00		
	Sorel—Reconstruction of high level wharf.....	14,500	00		
	Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf repairs and improvements	24,080	00		
	Terrebonne—Protection wall.....	5,000	00		
	Thurso—Wharf repairs.....	1,800	00		
	Trois Rivières—Wharf repairs and reconstruction.....	75,000	00		
	Valleyfield—Dredging.....	32,000	00		
	Vaudreuil—Reconstruction of wharf approach.....	3,800	00		
	Vercheres—Wharf extension.....	1,100	00		
	Ontario.				
	Aultsville—Wharf reconstruction—Revote \$4,000.....	4,500	00		
	Belle River—Harbour improvements.....	30,000	00		
	Bowmanville—Wharf repairs.....	3,800	00		
	Burlington Beach Highway—To pay Government's share of cost of paving.....	866	00		
	Bracebridge—Breakwater.....	2,700	00		
	Burlington Channel—Reconstruction of south pier.....	50,000	00		
	Cape Croker—Wharf repairs.....	1,455	00		
	Collingwood—Dredging.....	20,500	00		
	Goderich—Harbour improvements—Further amount required	15,000	00		
	Grand Bend—Repairs to piers.....	1,100	00		
	Grassmere—Wharf.....	6,000	00		
	Jackson's Point—To purchase and reconstruct wharf.....	8,000	00		
	Keewatin—To take over town wharf and recoup municipality for repairs thereto.....	1,050	00		
	Kincardine—Repairs to piers—Further amount required.....	12,000	00		
	Kingston—Repairs to dry dock.....	1,200	00		
	Kingston R.M.C.—Shore protection.....	1,800	00		
508	Leflaivre—To purchase and reconstruct wharf.....	10,800	00		
	Oshawa—Harbour improvements.....	50,000	00		
	Owen Sound—Dredging.....	75,000	00		
	Pelee Island—Wharf extension.....	31,000	00		
	Pembroke—Wharf replacement and dredging—Revote \$25,000.	50,000	00		
	Port Burwell—Repairs to harbour works—Further amount required.....	10,000	00		
	Port Dover—Wharf repairs.....	2,500	00		
	Port Hope—Breakwater repairs.....	1,800	00		
	Port Stanley—Harbour improvements.....	50,000	00		
	Saugren River—Repairs to harbour works.....	2,500	00		
	Sault Ste. Marie—Dredging.....	60,000	00		
	Sault Ste. Marie—Warehouse.....	4,000	00		
	Severn Falls—Wharf.....	2,500	00		
	Sparrow Lake—Float.....	1,400	00		
	Sturgeon Falls—Wharf.....	8,700	00		
	Thessalon—Breakwater extension.....	15,000	00		
	Tiffin—Dredging.....	11,000	00		
	Waubashene—To purchase wharf.....	1,000	00		
	Wheatley—Wharf repairs.....	2,000	00		
	Whitby—Dredging channel.....	12,000	00		
	Windsor—Wharf repairs.....	3,500	00		

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
	<i>Manitoba.</i>		
509	Delta Beach—Closing channel.....	6,500 00	
	Hecla—Wharf repairs	2,150 00	
	Netley Cut—Closing channel	3,000 00	
	Portage la Prairie—Sewer extension.....	56,000 00	
	The Pas—Purchase of wharf site.....	2,000 00	
	Assiniboine River—Control.....	2,000 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan and Alberta.</i>		
510	Craven, Sask.—Reconstruction of Dam	7,000 00	
	Cumberland House, Sask.—Wharf.....	2,000 00	
	Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, Alta.—Breakwater.....	4,000 00	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>		
	Anglemont—Wharf.....	4,300 00	
	Arrow Park—Reconstruction of wharf.....	9,500 00	
	Balfour—To acquire and repair C.P.R. wharf.....	1,500 00	
	Bamfield East—Reconstruction of wharf.....	8,800 00	
	Bella Coola—To renew wharf.....	9,000 00	
	Burdwood Bay—Float renewal.....	1,400 00	
	Bishop's Landing—Float renewal.....	1,400 00	
	Cance—Addition to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Bowen Island (West Side)—Floating wharf.....	2,000 00	
	Cracroft—Repairs to float.....	1,500 00	
	Digby Island Quarantine Station—Float.....	1,150 00	
	Cowichan Lake—Wharf.....	1,700 00	
	East Robson—Wharf extension.....	2,150 00	
	Ewing's Landing—Reconstruction of wharf.....	4,900 00	
	Fraser River—Improvements—Further amount required.....	60,000 00	
	Fraser River—Extension of jetty at mouth of river.....	30,000 00	
	Fraser's Landing—New wharf.....	4,900 00	
511	Grief Point and Ragged Island—Booms.....	8,000 00	
	Harrop—Reconstruction of wharf.....	7,700 00	
	Haysport—Floating wharf.....	4,000 00	
	Herriot Bay—Wharf repairs.....	1,300 00	
	Holberg—Moving float and building approach.....	2,900 00	
	Jackson Bay—Renewal of float	1,250 00	
	Jeune Landing—Quatsino Sound—Wharf repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Lockeport—Wharf.....	4,000 00	
	Nicomien Island—Protection work.....	45,000 00	
	New Westminster—Wharf extension and repairs.....	4,300 00	
	Porpoise Bay—Wharf.....	4,200 00	
	Powell River—Wharf improvements	1,150 00	
	Renata—Wharf repairs and improvements.....	7,500 00	
	Saanichton—Wharf repairs.....	2,800 00	
	Shushartie Bay—Float.....	2,600 00	
	Stewart—Contribution towards wharf approach.....	15,000 00	
	Surge Narrows—Renewal of float.....	1,300 00	
	Tucker Bay—Wharf repairs.....	1,800 00	
	Ucluelet—Wharf replacement—Further amount required.....	1,200 00	
	<i>Yukon.</i>		
512	Yukon River and Tributaries—Improvements—Further amount required.....	2,100 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
	<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
	Grand Etang—Construction of bridge.	13,200 00	
	International bridge over River St. John between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Me., the State of Maine to provide \$15,000, County of Aroostook \$10,000, and town of Fort Kent \$5,000—Revote of lapsed amount.	29,000 00	
513	Interprovincial Bridge over the Ottawa River at Hawkesbury, the Ontario and Quebec Governments to each contribute one third of the cost.	40,000 00	
	Interprovincial bridge over Ottawa River between Ottawa and Hull—Paving of approach.	5,000 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
	Little Bras d'Or—Big Bras d'Or line—Renewal of poles	1,100 00	
	Hays River Loop (Strathlorne—Whycocomagh line)—Renewal of poles.	200 00	
514	Whycocomagh—Little Narrows Line—Renewal of poles.	800 00	
	Little Narrows—Bucklow—Grass Pond line—Renewal of poles.	2,600 00	
	Hawkesbury—St. Peters line—Renewal of poles.	1,900 00	
	Southwest Margaree—Stewardale line—Renewal of poles.	2,300 00	
	Kenlock—Scottsville line—Renewal of poles.	700 00	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
515	Extension of Point Sapin Telephone line to Kouchibouguac Village Bay of Fundy Lines—Cable from Bancroft Point on Grand Manan Island to Long Island.	750 00 1,525 00	
	<i>Quebec.</i>		
516	Magdalen Islands—Improvements to telephone service.	2,000 00	
	Island of Orleans Telephone System—Extension from Ste. Famille to St. Pierre.	880 00	
	<i>Ontario.</i>		
517	Polee Island—Renewal of cable.	9,200 00	
	Bath—Amherst Island Telephone line—Aid to the Amherst Island Telephone Co.	250 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan and Alberta.</i>		
518	Telephone line from Glaslyn to Junor.	1,300 00	
	Moose Jaw—Wood Mountain Telegraph Line—Completion of renewal of poles, etc.	2,400 00	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>		
519	Mainland Telephone Line Extension—Squilax to Sorrento— Revote.	120 00	
	Branch of Canal Flats—Wasa telephone line to Sheep Creek.	200 00	
	Extension of telephone line from a point 5 miles north of Wasa to Fort Steele.	3,400 00	
	Office accommodation at Invermere.	3,350 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.		
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES—Concluded.		
	<i>British Columbia—Concluded.</i>		
	Canal Flats to Wasa—Revote.	625 00	
	Construction of telegraph line from Horse Fly to Bullion via Beaver Creek.	6,300 00	
	Salt Spring Island—Telephone Line—Reconstruction and extension.	3,500 00	
	Telephone line, Houston to Ootsa Lake, Francois Lake and Burn's Lake—Revote.	970 00	
	Mainland Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements—Further amount required.	20,500 00	
519	Vancouver Island Telephone Line—Extension from Uchucklesit to Ecoole and Rainy River.	800 00	
	Extension of telephone line from Proctor to Sunshine Bay.	842 00	
	Merritt telephone exchange—Pole renewals, etc.	570 00	
	Osoyoos District telephone line—Improvements.	627 00	
	Penticton—Keremeos telephone line—Improvements.	1,420 00	
	Keremeos—Cawston telephone line—Improvements.	200 00	
	Extension of telephone line from Celista to Fowlers Meadows.	1,133 00	
	Telephone exchange and line extensions at Vanderhoof—Revote.	513 00	
	DREDGING.		
520	Dredging—Maritime Provinces—Further amount required.	25,000 00	
	Dredging—Ontario and Quebec—Further amount required.	50,000 00	
	Dredging—British Columbia—Further amount required.	18,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Gratuity to H. Bristow who was seriously injured while working at the Quinze Dam.	500 00	
521	To pay estate, Eugene D. Lafleur in full and final settlement of claim for travelling expenses incurred by the late Eugene D. Lafleur when Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works.	3,786 15	
	New hull for Snagboat, <i>Samson</i>	30,000 00	
			3,495,501 21
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
522	Baddeck and Iona, steam service between—additional amount required.	1,500 00	
523	Halifax, Louisburg and Bay St. Lawrence, via way ports, steam service between.	5,000 00	
524	Rimouski and Point aux Outardes, and other points on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, service between.	5,000 00	
525	St. John and Weymouth, N.S., and other ports on St. Mary's Bay, steam service between.	1,500 00	
526	Port Mulgrave, St. Peters, Irish Cove, and Marble Mountain and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes steam service between: additional amount required.	350 00	
527	Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Quebec, and other way ports, steam service between.	500 00	
528	Port Hawkesbury and Eastern Harbour, N.S., steam service between.	2,000 00	
			15,850 00

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
529	Life Saving Service, including rewards for life saving—Further amount required to defray cost of reopening and maintaining the Day View Life Saving Station at Digby, N.S... To defray cost of installing wireless telephone service and maintaining a life saving vessel on the West coast, Vancouver Island.....	13,000 00 37,000 00	50,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS. (Chargeable to Capital).		
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
530	Amount required to complete the repairs to dredges, tugs, scows, barges, etc., commenced in fiscal year 1922-23. Revote.....		16,540 00
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
531	Pensions to Quebec Retired Pilots—Further amount required to provide for the following:— Eugene Anctil..... Lucien Lachance..... Narcisse Lavoie..... L. H. Lapierre..... J. T. St. Laurent..... J. V. Gourdeau..... Samuel Rioux..... Joseph LaRochelle..... Francois Gaudreau..... Arthur Koeng..... J. A. Lachance..... R. Lachance..... Amount required to pay compassionate allowance to John Davidson.....	333 04 375 00 1,762 10 1,126 67 1,129 17 1,722 60 456 29 5,035 00 936 29 1,016 67 1,944 36 1,797 50 500 00	18,214 69
	FISHERIES.		
532	To assist in the conservation and development of the deep-sea fisheries—Further amount required.....		70,000 00
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
533	Amount required for transportation charges from outlying provinces on ore shipments which may be sent to the Ore Dressing Plant of the Mines Branch at Ottawa for testing purposes, under regulations to be approved by the Minister of Mines.....		10,000 00
	LABOUR.		
534	Unemployment relief—Further amount required.....		5,700 00
	INDIANS.		
536	Ontario and Quebec— Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines—Further amount required..... Repairs to roads, bridges and drainage—Further amount required..... General Expenses—Further amount required.....	5,000 00 1,000 00 7,800 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	INDIANS—Concluded.		
	<i>Ontario and Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
536	To provide for the expense of investigating claim and negotiating treaty for cession of Indian title to 10,719 square miles in the Province of Ontario (including additional remuneration to the Departmental Solicitor as Chairman of the Commission, \$500).....	5,000 00	
537	<i>Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T.—</i> Hospitals, Medical Attendance and Medicine, etc.—Further amount required.....	15,000 00	
538	<i>British Columbia—</i> Surveys, Roads, Irrigation and Dyking—Further amount required.....	20,000 00	53,800 00
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.		
539	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received whilst in the performance of duty—Further amount required.....	3,000 00	
	To provide for the reconstruction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police buildings at Lethbridge Post, destroyed by fire, April, 1923.....	6,000 00	9,000 00
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.		
540	Purchase and maintenance of new ship—Further amount required.....	40,000 00	
	To establish and operate wireless station at Mayo.....	19,000 00	59,000 00
	GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY		
541	To pay E. Telford, Inspector Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at Dawson, for services as Acting Gold Commissioner for a period of six months from Oct. 18, 1922.....		600 00
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.		
542	Compassionate allowance to T. W. Dwight.....	1,000 00	
	To provide for the payment to Mrs. F. P. E. Fortier of a compassionate allowance equal to the retiring allowance her husband would have been entitled to under the Public Service Retirement Act, Chapter 49, 11-12 George V.....	1,440 00	
	Canadian National Parks—Further amount required.....	25,000 00	27,440 00
	SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.		
543	Amount required to provide salaries, transportation, travelling and general administrative expenses of Federal Appeal Board and District Boards of Review, etc., including provision for transportation and travelling expenses of applicants to and from seat of Appeal Board or District Boards of Review, remuneration to official soldiers' advisors and partial refund of expenses incurred in presentation of individual cases to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Board of Pension Commission.....	357,996 00	
544	Repatriation—Further amount required to provide for repatriation of former members of the Forces discharged in the British Isles and of their dependants as provided by Order-in-Council 1757, dated 7th September, 1922, and Order-in-Council 1056 dated 13th June, 1923, and to provide for salaries and other expenses of administering the provisions of said Orders-in-Council.....	25,000 00	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.		Total.
		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
	SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—Concluded.			
545	Vocational Loans—Further amount required to provide loans to graduate students for the purchase of tools and equipment required by them to commence business or follow up line of training and to disabled ex-soldiers to complete education as provided in P.C. 2329 of 1919 (P.C. 580 of 10th March, 1922).....	20,000	00	
546	Amount required to provide pension or compensation for death or injury resulting directly from a flight undertaken in the course of duty in the Public Service of Canada of any person employed in the Public Service of Canada, or employed under the direction of any Department of the Public Service of Canada as provided in Order-in-Council 2187, dated 20th October, 1922.....	10,000	00	412,996 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
547	To provide for the expenses of a technical investigation under the supervision of the Department of Insurance, into the merits of the various forms of roof coverings from the standpoint of fire prevention.....	15,000	00	
548	To compensate Madame Kate Casgrain for the use made by the Government of a Filing Device covered by a patent granted to her husband, the late H. B. Casgrain.....	2,000	00	
549	Grant to the Lord Selkirk Association towards the erection of a Monument to Peguis, the Saulteaux Indian Chief.....	1,200	00	
550	British Empire Exhibition—Further amount required.....	150,000	00	
551	Grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses	5,000	00	
552	Grant to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	5,000	00	
553	Salary of L. H. Beer as salvage officer at \$5,000 per annum ...	5,000	00	
554	Loan to Provinces to encourage the erection of dwelling houses, on the terms and conditions set forth in the Order in Council of the 3rd of December, 1918, and amendments thereto from time to time made—to be applied only to cases in which the respective Provincial Governments have already made commitments with the municipalities; the appropriation to cease entirely at the end of the present fiscal year	4,000,000	00	
555	Archives—Further amount required to pay for paintings of Governors Carleton, Haldimand and Cornwallis—Drawing of Shelburne, 1780—Painting of picture of French Fireships at Quebec, 1760—Photograph of original plan of Louisbourg—Water colours of Welland Canal—Old engravings of French and English Governors and officials—Journal of Braddock's Expedition, 1755—Journal of Campaign, 1755—1760—Photostat of Journal of North West Company—Journal of McGillivray, etc.....	5,000	00	
556	Grant to the Scottish Pioneer Association to assist in the "Hector" celebration.....	15,000	00	
557	Grant to aid in the construction of the Champlain Monument at Orillia, Ont.....	5,000	00	
558	Grant towards the expenses of the Canadian Athletic Team at the International Olympic Games in 1924.....	15,000	00	
559	Remuneration to F. H. Gisborne for preparing Volume II of Provincial Legislation.....	500	00	
560	Purchasing Commission—Salaries and contingencies for the months of April, May and June, 1923.....	18,703	32	
562	Amount required for expenses of delegation to Imperial Conference.....	10,000	00	
563	Amount required for expenses of delegation to Imperial Economic Conference.....	25,000	00	
564	Further amount required for passport office.....	2,000	00	
565	Amount required to pay to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the removal of the span of the bridge over False Creek, B.C., to permit of the movements of vessels up to the end of 1923.....	6,065	92	

SCHEDULE D—*Concluded.*

No of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
566	Amount required to pay the creditors of the late Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., for services rendered, material supplied or moneys advanced in connection with the construction of the <i>Scottish</i> and <i>Britisher</i> in Prince Rupert, B.C. (Revote \$64,339 97)	68,000 00	
567	Grant to the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company towards construction of bridge over the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet, B.C., being revote of portion of subsidy authorized by statute, chap. 16, Sec. 3, 1913	100,000 00	
568	To provide for the expenses in connection with the Armorial Bearings of Canada	3,000 00	
569	Printing Bureau—Plant New—Further amount required	21,600 00	
570	Amount required to pay the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for printing and stationery ordered by and supplied to the Commission of Conservation	1,034 55	
570½	To provide for the expenses of a Royal Commission to enquire into proposed prohibition or restriction of the export of pulpwood	20,000 00	
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		4,498,503 79
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue).		
	CANALS.		
571	Trent: Compassionate allowance to John Doris who was injured while performing duties of carpenter on the Trent Canal.....	.....	1,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue).		
572	Prince Edward Island and Mainland—Revote	7,000 00	
	St. Andrews Rapids—Lock and dam—Further amount required	1,800 00	
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.		8,800 00
573	Canada Grain Act, administration of—Additional amount required.....	80,000 00	
574	Maintenance of Terminal Elevators and necessary Equipment—Additional amount required.....	15,000 00	
575	To provide for the expenses of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Grain Trade.....	50,000 00	
576	To provide for the salaries and expenses of the Grain Inquiry Commission, re Lake Grain Rates.....	13,000 00	
577	Copper Bounty Act—administration of.....	5,000 00	
578	Additional amount required to provide for the Canadian Exhibition in France.....	60,000 00	
579	British and Foreign News Service.....	21,333 34	
580	Towards the construction of a grain elevator at Halifax, N.S.....	200,000 00	
581	Towards the construction of a grain elevator at Edmonton, Alta.....	200,000 00	
582	Amount required for administration of the Act respecting the Lake Grain Freight Rates, Appointments, necessary for the administration of this Act, may be made without reference to and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	10,000 00	
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583	To provide for the administration of the Combines Investigation Act.....	30,000 00	
584	Grant to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	10,000 00	
	Total.....		40,000 00
			\$14,726,241 09

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ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY

KING GEORGE V
BEING THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT

Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Thirty-first day of January, 1923, and closed
by Prorogation on the Thirtieth day of June, 1923.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
JULIAN HEDWORTH GEORGE, BARON BYNG OF VIMY
GOVERNOR GENERAL

VOL. II
LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY F. A. ACLAND
LAW PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1923

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 74.

An Act to incorporate Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that Preamble
the persons hereinafter named may be constituted a corporation for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the village of Fort Erie, in the county of Welland and province of Ontario, to the city of Buffalo, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, carriages, electric cars, or other like purposes, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. William F. Willson, Louis Douglas, William Douglass, Incorporation.
H. H. Green, Major H. A. Cousins, J. W. Barnhart, Albert Bell, all of the village of Fort Erie, in the county of Welland; William M. German, Robert Cooper, Jay C. Diffin, Lynn B. Spencer, Louis Blake Duff, all of the city of Welland, in the county of Welland; A. D. Cross, Donald MacGillivray, F. W. Fawcett, Charles Steele, G. Smith MacDonald, all of the town of Port Colborne, in the county of Welland; J. G. Morningstar, of the township of Willoughby, in the county of Welland; John Young, George House, William Robinson, all of the township of Bertie, in the county of Welland; together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Company," herein- Name.
after called "the Company."

2. (1) W. F. Willson, William Douglass, Donald Mac- Provisional directors.
Gillivray, Robert Cooper, William M. German, Charles Steele and Louis Blake Duff are constituted provisional directors of the Company, and they shall have all the powers which are conferred upon directors elected by the
VOL. II—1½ 3 shareholders,

shareholders, and four provisional directors shall form a quorum.

Company
funds.
Deposit.
Withdrawal

(2) The provisional directors shall deposit in a chartered bank in Canada all money received by them on account of the Company, and shall withdraw such money for the purposes of the Company only.

Capital
stock

Calls

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million, five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and may be called up by the directors from time to time as they deem necessary.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the village of Fort Erie, in the county of Welland.

Annual
meeting.

5. The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the first Tuesday in February in each year, or on such other day as it is determined by by-law.

Directors.

6. The number of the directors shall not be less than three nor more than nine, one or more of whom may be paid directors.

Powers.
Construct
bridge across
Niagara
River.

Non-
interference
with
navigation.
Real estate

Powers
hereunder
not
exercisable
until
concurrent
U.S.
legislation

Proviso.

7. (1) The Company may construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the Niagara River for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, carriages, electric cars or street cars and for any other like purpose, with all necessary approaches, from some point in Canada within the corporate limits of the village of Fort Erie at or near Walnut Street in the said village to a point within the limits of the city of Buffalo, in the state of New York at or near Hampshire Street in said city, so as not to interfere with navigation, and may purchase, acquire and hold such real estate, including lands for sidings and other equipment required for the convenient working of traffic to, from and over the said bridge as the Company thinks necessary for any of the said purposes; but the Company shall not commence the actual construction of the said bridge, nor exercise any of the powers hereunder, until an Act of Congress of the United States or other competent authority has been passed authorizing or approving the bridging of the said river, but the Company may, in the meantime, acquire the lands, submit their plans to the Governor in Council and do all other things authorized by this Act: Provided, always, that no other bridge for a like purpose shall be constructed or located at any point nearer than six miles from the location of the bridge of the Company, except with the consent of the Company or of the Governor in Council.

A work for
the general
advantage of
Canada.

(2) The undertaking of the Company is declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada.

8. The said bridge shall be constructed and located under, and be subject to, such regulations for the security of navigation of the said river as the Governor in Council prescribes, and to such end the Company shall submit to the Governor in Council, for examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream and the location of other bridges, and shall furnish such other information as is required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plans and location are approved by the Governor in Council the bridge shall not be built or commenced, and if any change is made in the plans of the said bridge during its construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and shall not be made or commenced until it is so approved.

Navigation
protected

Plans to be
submitted
to G. in C.

Construction
subject to
approval of
plans.

Change in
plans must
be approved

9. The Company may,—

- (a) expropriate and take any lands actually required for the construction, maintenance and operation of the bridge, or may expropriate and take an easement in, over, under or through such lands without the necessity of acquiring a title in fee simple thereto, after the plan of such lands has been approved by the Governor in Council; and all the provisions of *The Railway Act, 1919*, applicable to such taking and acquisition, shall apply as if they were included in this Act; and all the provisions of *The Railway Act, 1919*, which are applicable, shall in like manner apply to the ascertainment and the payment of the compensation for or damages to land arising out of such taking and acquisition, or the construction or maintenance of the works of the Company;
- (b) in reduction of the damage or injury to any lands taken or affected by such authorized works, abandon or grant to the owner or party interested therein, any portion of such lands, or any easement or interest therein, or make any structures, works or alterations in or upon its works for such purposes. And if the Company by its notice of expropriation or some subsequent notice, prior to the first meeting of the arbitrators, specify its decision to take only such easement or undertake to abandon or grant such lands or easement or interest in lands, or to make such structures or works or alterations, the damages (including damages, if any, resulting from the change in the notice of expropriation) shall be assessed by the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed pursuant to the provisions of *The Railway Act, 1919*, in view of such specified decision or undertaking, and the arbitrator or arbitrators shall declare the basis of their award accordingly,

Expropria-
tion under the
Railway Act

Abandon-
ment of land
to reduce
damage, and
assessment
and award of
damages.

accordingly, and such award, as well as such specified decision or undertaking of the Company, may be enforced by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada;

Right of entry and compensation for damages.

(c) enter into and upon any lands, buildings or structures proximate to the said bridge, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of repair thereof, and for devising the best means of avoiding any possible damage which the execution of the authorized works might occasion thereto, and make upon or in connection therewith any works, repairs or renewals, for the purpose of preventing or mitigating any such damage, and the Company shall make compensation in the manner specified in *The Railway Act, 1919*, to all persons interested for the damage sustained by them (if any) by reason of the exercise of the powers in this clause contained; and section two hundred and thirty-nine of *The Railway Act, 1919*, shall apply to the exercise of the powers in this clause granted so far as is necessary to enable the Company to carry them into effect.

Tolls.

10. The Company may charge tolls for the use of the said bridge, approaches and facilities, and may regulate the tolls to be charged: Provided that such tolls shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, who may revise the same from time to time, and shall be equal to all persons using the said bridge, approaches and facilities.

Subject to approval of G. in C.

Issue bonds and other securities not exceeding \$3,000,000. Mortgages.

11. (1) The Company may issue bonds, debentures or other securities in aid of the construction herein mentioned, to an amount not exceeding three million dollars.

(2) For the purpose of securing the issue of such bonds the Company may execute a mortgage or mortgages, not inconsistent with law or with the provisions of this Act, in such form and containing such provisions as are approved by a resolution passed at a special meeting of the shareholders called for the purpose.

Charge the tolls and revenues by mortgage.

(3) The Company may charge and bind the tolls and revenues of the property to which any such mortgage relates, in the manner and to the extent therein specified.

Power to issue shares as paid-up stock in payment of acquired properties.

12. The directors may issue as paid-up stock shares of the capital stock of the Company in payment for any businesses, franchises, undertakings, rights, powers, privileges, letters patent, inventions, real estate, stocks, assets and other properties which the Company may lawfully acquire, and may, for such considerations, allot and hand over such shares to any person or corporation, or its shareholders or directors; and any such issue or allotment of stock shall be binding upon the Company and such stock shall not be assessable for calls, nor shall the holder thereof

be liable in any way thereon; or the Company may pay therefor wholly or partly in paid-up shares or wholly or partly in debentures, as may be agreed upon.

13. The Company may receive by grant from any government, municipality or person, as aid in the construction, equipment and maintenance of the said bridge and works connected therewith, any real or personal estate or property, or any sums of money, debentures, or subsidies, either as gifts by way of bonus or guarantee, or in payment or as subventions for services, and may dispose thereof, and may alienate such of the said property as is not required for the purposes of the Company in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

May accept grants in aid from governments, municipalities or persons.

May alienate such.

14. The Company may unite with any company or companies incorporated under the laws of Canada or of the state of New York or of the United States, in building, working, managing, maintaining and using the said bridge, terminals and approaches, and may make agreements with any such company or companies respecting the construction, maintenance, management and use of the said bridge and its appurtenances, and acquiring the approaches and lands therefor, in New York as well as in Canada, and may make arrangements with any such company or companies or with the Government of Canada or the Government of the province of Ontario for conveying or leasing the said bridge to such company or companies or Government in whole or in part, or any rights or powers acquired by it, as also the franchise, surveys, plans, works, plant, machinery and other property to it belonging, or for an amalgamation with any such company on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon and subject to such restrictions as the directors deem fit: Provided that such agreement has been first approved by two-thirds of the votes at a special general meeting of the shareholders, duly called for the purpose of considering it, at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the Company are present, or represented by proxy, and that such agreement has also received the sanction of the Governor in Council; and certified copies of such agreement shall be filed forthwith in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada.

Amalgamation and agreements with other companies.

Approved by shareholders.

Sanction of Governor in Council.

15. Upon an amalgamation agreement being sanctioned by the Governor in Council under the last preceding section, the companies, parties to such agreement, shall be amalgamated, and shall form one company under the name and upon the terms and conditions in such agreement provided; and the amalgamated company shall possess and be vested with the undertakings, powers, rights, privileges, franchises

Assets and liabilities of amalgamated company.

and properties, real, personal and mixed, belonging to, possessed by, or vested in the companies parties to such agreement, or either of them, or to which they or either of them may be or become entitled, and shall be liable for all claims, debts, obligations, works, contracts, agreements or duties, to as full an extent as the said companies were or either of them was at the time the said amalgamation took effect.

Amalgamated company may borrow money and mortgage property

16. The said new or amalgamated company may from time to time borrow such sums of money, not exceeding six million dollars, as may be necessary for constructing and completing the said bridge and for the acquiring of the necessary lands therefor, and may mortgage its property, assets, rents and revenues, present and future, or such portion thereof as may be described in the mortgage deed, to secure the payment thereof.

Time for commencement and completion of bridge.

17. The said bridge shall be commenced within two years after the Governor in Council and the Executive of the United States, or other competent authority therein, have approved of such bridging, and shall be completed within seven years after such commencement, otherwise the powers granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the undertaking as then remains uncompleted: Provided, however, that if such approval is not obtained within five years after the passing of this Act, the powers granted for the construction of the said bridge shall cease and be null and void.

Proviso.

When property, etc., of Company to be conveyed to Dominion and to State of New York respectively.

18. When the corporate obligations of the Company shall have been paid and its capital stock shall have been retired in the manner prescribed in its bylaws, its property, rights and franchises situate within the Dominion of Canada shall be conveyed to the said Dominion or to such province, municipality or agency thereof as the Governor in Council may designate; and its property, rights and franchises acquired from or situate within the State of New York shall be conveyed to the said State or to such municipality or agency of the State as the legislature thereof may designate.

Rights of Commissioners saved.

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park in respect to the matters placed under their jurisdiction and control by virtue of chapter fifty of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, shall continue the same as if this Act had not been passed.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 75.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

1906, c. 71;
1908, c. 89,
1910, c. 77;
1912, cc. 48,
72;
1913, c. 46,
1914, c. 75;
1915, c. 35;
1917, c. 47;
1919, c. 77;
1921, c. 55.

WHEREAS The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as herein after set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company, herein after called “the Company”, may within two years after the passing of this Act, commence the construction of its railway from Calgary, in the province of Alberta, through the Kananaskis Pass to the head waters of the Elk River, in the province of British Columbia, thence following the valley of the Elk River to the city of Fernie, in the province of British Columbia, as authorized by section seven of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1906, and expend, including expenditure heretofore made, fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work, and may complete the said railway and put it in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not so commenced and such expenditure is not so made or if the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted: Provided that the Company shall within two years after the passing of this Act complete the construction of ten miles of the said railway, and if the Company fails to carry out the requirement of this proviso, the powers of construction granted to it by this Act shall cease and be null and void.

Extension
of time for
construction.

Proviso.

2.

Repeal.

2. Chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1921 is hereby repealed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 76.

An Act respecting The Canadian Niagara Bridge Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS the Canadian Niagara Bridge Company Preamble.
has by its petition prayed that the time for the
construction and completion of the works authorized by
its Act of incorporation, chapter sixty-two of the statutes
of 1918, be extended, subject to the terms and conditions 1918, c. 62
1919, c. 78.
hereinafter set out, and it is expedient to grant the prayer
of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The construction of the bridge authorized by the Acts
relating to The Canadian Niagara Bridge Company shall
be commenced within two years after an act of Congress
of the United States has been passed consenting to or
approving of the construction of such bridge across the
Niagara River or within two years after the Executive of
the United States or other competent authority therein
has consented to or approved of such bridging, and shall be
completed within five years after such commencement,
otherwise the powers to construct a bridge granted by the
Acts relating to the said Company and by this Act shall
cease and be null and void as respects so much of the under-
taking as then remains uncompleted; provided, however, Extension of
time for
construction
and comple-
tion.
that if such consent or approval is not obtained within Proviso
five years after the passing of this Act, the powers granted
by the Acts relating to the said Company and by this Act
in regard to a bridge shall cease and be null and void.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 77.

An Act respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Essex Terminal Railway Company has, by its petition, prayed that the time for the commencement and completion of that portion of their authorized lines of railway, known as the Pelton Branch, may be extended for a further period of two years and five years respectively, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble
1902, c. 62
1904, c. 76
1906, c. 93
1910, c. 95
1915, c. 4
1917, c. 51
1919, c. 84
1921, c. 60

1. The Essex Terminal Railway Company, may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway authorized by section one of chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1917, namely, —

Extension of
time for
construction.

From a point on or near the navigable waters of the Detroit River, in or near the town of Ojibway, to a point at or near Pelton, in the county of Essex, and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway.

2. Section two of chapter sixty of the statutes of 1921 is repealed.

Repeal.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 78.

An Act respecting The Manitoba and North Western
Railway Company of Canada.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

1893, c. 52.
1908, c. 126.
1910, c. 121.
1911, c. 109;
1912, c. 115,
1913, c. 144;
1914, c. 97;
1915, c. 47;
1919, c. 90;
1921, c. 65.

WHEREAS The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that the time for the commencement and completion of the lines of railway authorized by chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1921, namely from a point at or near Tuffnell to the city of Prince Albert, and from a point at or near Theodore to a point between Govan and Lanigan on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, be extended, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company", may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the lines of railway which it was authorized to construct by section one, chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1921, namely:—

Extension of
time for
construction
and
completion.

- (a) From a point at or near Tuffnell on its line of railway in or about township thirty, range ten or eleven, west of the second meridian, thence northwesterly, northerly and westerly, to a crossing of the North Saskatchewan River in or about townships forty-nine, fifty or fifty-one, range fourteen or fifteen, west of the second meridian, thence in a westerly direction to the city of Prince Albert;
- (b) From a point at or near Theodore in or about township twenty-eight, range six or seven, west of the second meridian, thence in a generally westerly direction to a point between Govan and Lanigan on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said lines of railway; and if within the

said periods respectively the said lines are not commenced or are not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said lines as shall then remain uncompleted.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 79.

An Act respecting Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1918, c. 55;
1920, c. 90

1. Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company may within one year after the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway authorized by section nine of chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1918, namely:

Extension
of time for
construction.

“From a point at the city of Maisonneuve, in the province of Quebec, in a northerly direction through the counties of Hochelaga, L’Assomption and Montcalm to a point in or near the town of Joliette, in the county of Joliette, thence in a north by north-westerly direction to a point in or near the village of St. Michel des Saints, in the county of Berthier, and thence by the most feasible route to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway, at or near Parent, a distance of about one hundred and eighty miles;”

and may, within five years after the passing of this Act, complete and put in operation the said line of railway.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 80.

An Act respecting The Nipissing Central Railway Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Nipissing Central Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", was authorized by its Act of incorporation, chapter one hundred and twelve of the statutes of 1907, to construct and operate certain lines of railway as therein set forth; and whereas the Company has commenced to construct and operate the said lines of railway, but has been unable to complete the same within the time fixed by chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1918, namely the twenty-fourth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; and whereas the Company has by its petition prayed that the time for completing and putting in operation the said lines may be extended for a further period of five years and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1907, c. 112,
1908, c. 135,
1913, c. 160,
1918, c. 56.

1. The Company may, within five years from the passing of this Act, complete and put in operation the lines of railway and branch which the Company is by section seven of chapter one hundred and twelve of the statutes of 1907 and section two of chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1918 authorized to construct and operate, namely:—

Extension of
time for
completion.

- (a) Extending from a point in or near the town of Latchford, in the district of Nipissing, now the district of Temiskaming, in the province of Ontario, thence through the townships of Coleman, Bucke, Dymond, Harris and Casey to a point on or near Blanche River, thence in a northerly direction to a point at or near Windigo Lake, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point on the line of the National Transcontinental in the Province of Quebec at or near the Matagami River; also,

- (b) Extending from Latchford in a course following the Montreal River through the townships of Coleman, Barr, Lundy, Auld, Cane, Barber, Tudhope, James, Smyth, Willison, Truax and Davidson, and thence in a northerly direction, by the most direct line to a point on the line of the National Transcontinental; also,
- (c) Extending from Latchford in a southerly direction to a point at or near Temagami Station; also,
- (d) Extending from a point in or near New Liskeard in the said district of Nipissing, now the district of Temiskaming, in a westerly direction through the townships of Dymond, Hudson, Lundy and Auld to meet the line above described as (b); also,
- (e) Extending from a point at or near Windigo Lake on the line above described as (a) in a westerly direction to the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway; also,
- (f) Extending from a point in or near New Liskeard in a northwesterly direction through the townships of Kearns, Armstrong, Evanturel, Beauchamp and Dack to Charlton; also,
- (g) A branch extending from a point in the township of Casey on the line above described as (a) to North Temiscamingue on the River des Quinze.

Repeal.

2. Section one of chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1918 is hereby repealed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 81.

An Act respecting The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

1894, c. 87;
1897, c. 58;
1898, c. 112;
1901, c. 80;
1902, c. 89;
1913, c. 170;
1914, c. 101;
1919, c. 91.

WHEREAS The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company has by its petition prayed that the time for the commencement and completion of the line of railway authorized by chapter ninety-one of the statutes of 1919, from the terminus of its so-called Waltham Branch to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Chalk river, be extended, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway which it was authorized to construct by section two of chapter ninety-one of the statutes of 1919, extending from the present terminus of its so-called Waltham Branch at Waltham, in the province of Quebec, thence through the townships of Waltham, Chichester and Sheen, thence across the Ottawa river to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Chalk river, in the province of Ontario, and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said line is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line as then remains uncompleted.

Extension of
time for
commence-
ment and
completion
of
construction.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 82.

An Act respecting The Quebec Central Railway Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS under Indenture of Lease dated the second day of October, 1912, the railway and undertaking of The Quebec Central Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", is now leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a company within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada; and whereas the Company has commenced but has been unable to complete the construction of the line of railway authorized by section one of chapter fifty-eight of the statutes of the province of Quebec, 1906, as amended by section two of chapter seventy-two of the statutes of the said province, 1916, and has been unable to commence the construction of the line of railway authorized by section one of chapter eighty-one of the statutes of the said province, 1912, as amended by section two of chapter seventy of the statutes of Canada, 1921; and whereas the Company has by its petition prayed that the time for commencement and completion of the said lines of railway be extended, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Quebec Central Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may continue the construction of the line of railway which it was authorized to construct by section one of chapter fifty-eight of the statutes of the province of Quebec, 1906, as amended by section two of chapter seventy-two of the said statutes of 1916, namely a single or double line of railway to be known as The Quebec Central Railway Chaudiere Extension, by diverting and rebuilding that portion of the present line from Beauce Junction to Beauceville, and building a line of road from Beauceville to the River Famine, thence following the River Famine to its watershed near the village of Langeville, and thence following the watershed of the river St. John through the southern

Preamble.
1921, c. 70.

Extension of
time for
construction
and
completion
of line from
Beauce
Junction to
Temiscouata
railway line.

southern portion of the counties of Beauce, Dorchester, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska and Temiscouata, to or near a point on the Temiscouata railway at or near Cabano station, with power to connect with the line of railway of the said Temiscouata Railway Company, in all a distance of about one hundred and seventy-five miles; and may within five years from the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway, and if the said line of railway is not so completed and put in operation within the said period, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line of railway as then remains uncompleted.

Extension of
time for
construction
and
completion
of line from
Leeds
station to
Quebec
bridge.

2. The Company may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway which it was authorized to construct by section one of chapter eighty-one of the statutes of the said province, 1912, as amended by section two of chapter seventy of the statutes of Canada, 1921, namely, from a point on its main line in, at or near Leeds station, in the township of Thetford or the township of Broughton, through Thetford, Broughton and Leeds, and the counties of Lotbiniere and Levis, such line connecting with the branch of The Quebec Central Railway extending from Scott's Junction to the Quebec bridge, at a point at or near St. Lambert, in the county of Levis, a distance of about thirty-five miles; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line of railway as then remains uncompleted.

Issue of
securities
limited.

3. The securities to be issued by the Company in respect of the railway authorized by section one of this Act shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per mile of said railway in addition to the securities which the Company is already authorized to issue, and may be issued only in proportion to the length of such railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 83.

An Act respecting The Rutland and Noyan Railway Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Rutland and Noyan Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it may be authorized to lease its railway and undertaking to the Rutland Railroad Company, of the State of Vermont, one of the United States, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1899, c. 88.

1. Subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three of *The Railway Act, 1919*, The Rutland and Noyan Railway Company may lease its railway and undertaking to the Rutland Railroad Company, a company incorporated under the laws of the state of Vermont in the United States and having its principal office at the city of Rutland in the said state of Vermont or to any corporate successor of such company.

Lease of railway and undertaking to Rutland Railroad Company.

2. The Rutland Railroad Company and any corporate successor thereof shall, during the currency of any such lease or renewal thereof, in respect of the operation, construction, improvement and control of the railway and undertaking, and generally in respect of anything which it may desire to do as lessee under the said lease, have all the powers and rights and be subject to all the obligations and be entitled to all the immunities provided in any Act respecting the Rutland and Noyan Railway Company, in *The Railway Act, 1919*, in any amendment thereto, and in any other Act for the time being in force.

Rights saved.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 84.

An Act to incorporate The Alert Guarantee Company of Canada.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Finley Robert McDonald Russell, barrister-at-law, George Ernest Hancox, barrister-at-law, Francis Alexander Keill, barrister-at-law, William Edward Taylor, insurance agent, and Frederick Rae Anderson, barrister-at-law, all of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "The Alert Guarantee Company of Canada," hereinafter called "the Company."

Incorporation.

Corporate name

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Provisional directors

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars.

Capital stock

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

5. The head office of the company shall be in the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia.

Head office

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

Classes of insurance

(a) Guarantee insurance;

(b) Burglary insurance;

- (c) Accident insurance;
- (d) Sickness insurance;
- (e) Automobile insurance;
- (f) Plate glass insurance;
- (g) Forgery insurance;
- (h) Fire insurance;
- (i) Inland transportation insurance;
- (j) Inland marine insurance.

Guarantee
insurance

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon.

Other
classes of
insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars; for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than thirty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for fire insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Increases
of amounts
paid on
capital stock

(3) The Company shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on the capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with its surplus exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus"
defined.

(4) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

Insurance
Act to
apply.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 85.

An Act respecting The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, hereinafter called "the Company," has by its petition prayed that it may be authorized to create and issue any part of its capital stock as preference stock, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The directors of the Company may make by-laws for creating and issuing any part of the capital stock as preference stock, giving the same such preference and priority, as respects dividends and in any other respect, over ordinary stock as is by such by-laws declared.

Issue of
preference
stock

2. Such by-laws may provide that the holders of shares of such preference stock shall have the right to select a certain stated proportion of the board of directors, or may give them such other control over the affairs of the Company as is considered expedient.

Powers of
holders

3. No such by-law shall have any force or effect whatever until after it has been sanctioned by a vote of three-fourths of the shareholders, present in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the Company duly called for considering the same and representing two-thirds of the stock of the Company, or until the same shall be unanimously sanctioned in writing by the shareholders of the Company.

By-laws to
be sanctioned
by share-
holders.

4. Holders of shares of such preference stock shall be shareholders within the meaning of the Acts applicable to the Company, and shall in all respects possess the rights and be subject to the liabilities of shareholders within the meaning thereof: Provided that in respect of dividends, and in any other respect declared by by-law as authorized

Holders to
be share-
holders.

Proviso

or validated by this Act, they shall, as against the ordinary shareholders, be entitled to the preferences and rights given by such by-law.

Certain
by-laws
confirmed
and
validated.

5. The by-law enacted by the directors on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and confirmed by the shareholders on the seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, providing that two thousand five hundred shares of the authorized capital stock of the Company of the par value of one hundred dollars each may be created and issued as preference stock is validated and confirmed and the said shares may be allotted and the amount thereof called in and made payable as and when the directors may see fit.

Forfeited
shares not
valid.

6. All shares of the capital stock of the Company which have heretofore been validly forfeited for non-payment of calls are hereby declared not to be part of the issued or authorized capital stock of the Company.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 86.

An Act to incorporate Family Trust.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Honourable Joseph Philippe Baby Casgrain, Senator and land surveyor; Joseph Uberto Casgrain, insurance broker; Harold Randolph Casgrain, journalist; Pierre François Casgrain, advocate, King's Counsel and Member of Parliament; and Alexander Chase Casgrain, advocate and King's Counsel, all of the city and district of Montreal, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Family Trust", hereinafter called "the Company." Incorporation.
Corporate name.
2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company. Provisional directors.
3. The capital stock of the Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which may be increased to one million dollars. Capital stock.
4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec. Head office.
5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and amendments thereto. Powers and limitations.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 87.

An Act respecting the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, hereinafter called "the Corporation," has represented that it was duly incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada, being chapter one hundred and ten of the statutes of 1906, and that the directors of the Corporation and the directors of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society, being a corporation duly incorporated under the law of the province of Ontario, hereinafter called "the Society," did on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, amend, and, approve as amended, an agreement of purchase and sale bearing date the fifteenth day of June, nineteen hundred and twenty-two (a copy whereof is set forth in the schedule hereto), whereby the directors of the Corporation acting for the Corporation agreed to purchase and the directors of the Society acting for the Society agreed to sell all the assets, good-will, and entire undertaking of the Society; and that the said agreement was duly accepted and approved by resolution of the shareholders of each of the said companies in meeting assembled and has been submitted to and approved of by the Treasury Board; and has by its petition prayed that the actions of the Corporation in the premises be validated and confirmed, and the date and manner of vesting in the Corporation of title to the properties conveyed be fixed and declared: And it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1906, c. 110

1. The said agreement and the purchase and sale and all things done thereunder shall be and be deemed to have been valid.

Agreement
in schedule
confirmed.

2.

Title to
assets
vested in
corporation

2. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of *The Loan Companies Act, 1914*, or any amendment thereto, the title to the assets purchased and sold under the said agreement vested and shall be deemed to have vested, without any further conveyance, in the Corporation as on and from the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

Corporation
and trustees
may sell,
mortgage or
realize on
assets.

(2) And it is hereby further declared that the Corporation, while the assets are in its possession, may and is hereby empowered to sell and convey or mortgage said assets real and personal or any of them for such sum or sums and on such terms as it considers prudent, and that the trustees, from time to time appointed, shall have similar powers, and that the Corporation is hereby empowered to realize on the said assets of the Society not only by sale thereof but by mortgage, pledge or otherwise, in such manner as to it seems prudent, and that the said trustees shall have similar powers.

SCHEDULE.

THIS AGREEMENT made this 15th day of June, 1922.

BETWEEN:

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
Hereinafter called "The Society,"
Of the First Part,

THE HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
Hereinafter called "The Corporation,"
Of the Second Part,

AND

THOMAS H. PURDOM, ALEXANDER PURDOM AND NATHANIEL
MILLS,
All of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex,
Of the Third Part.

WITNESSETH:

1. The Society agrees to sell and sells to the Corporation and the Corporation agrees to purchase and purchases all the assets, good-will and entire undertaking of the Society for the consideration hereinafter set out.

2. The Society shall from time to time as the Corporation shall require by proper instruments and conveyances satisfactory to the Corporation transfer, assign and convey to the Corporation or to its nominees each and all of the assets of the Society, and pending conveyance shall hold in trust for the Corporation each and all of the assets of the Society.

3. The Society and the parties of the Third Part shall upon request from time to time of the Corporation cause the Directors for the time being of the Society, or as many of them as the Corporation shall from time to time desire, to retire in series and shall elect in their place and stead nominees of the Corporation who shall be duly qualified with shares by the parties of the Third Part to the end that the Corporation shall have control through the Board of Directors of the Corporation of the acts of the Society.

4. The Society shall, if and when requested by the Corporation and forthwith after each such request, appoint a nominee of the Corporation as acting manager of the Society, and he shall have full control of the business and staff of the Society, including its present Manager, and the Society shall not, nor shall its executive, have any power to dismiss or interfere with such acting manager in the discharge of his duties, except as the Corporation may desire.

5. The consideration for the sale hereby made shall be the assumption by the Corporation of the liabilities of the Society to the creditors of the Society, and the Corporation shall pay and satisfy such liabilities in due course.

6. The parties of the Third Part hereby agree and each of them hereby agrees to so vote all shares in the capital stock of the Society held by them or any one or more of them, and all shares which they or any one or more of them control or controls or which they or any one or more of them are or is otherwise entitled to vote as to assure the due approval of the Society according to law of the sale hereby provided for and generally of the terms of this agreement.

7. Wherever hereinafter used the words, "The Trustees," shall mean the trustees for the time being for the benefit of the shareholders of the Society under the trust hereby constituted. Such trustees shall be those appointed by a majority vote of the shareholders of the Society, at the meeting of such shareholders to be called to consider and if thought fit to ratify this agreement, and their successors in the trust, or failing such appointment shall be the parties of the Third Part and their successors in the trust.

8. As soon as the Corporation shall have realized from the assets of the Society hereby sold to it sums equal to the said liabilities of the Society hereby assumed and agreed to be paid by the Corporation (including liabilities to the Corporation), or within thirty days thereafter, the Corporation shall notify the Trustees in writing to that effect, and the Trustees shall thereupon have the option to purchase such of the assets of the Society hereby sold to the Corporation as shall then remain in the hands of the Corporation unrealized, and also the proceeds of any assets so sold and realized upon over and above the amount of the liabilities of the Society hereby assumed by the Corporation (including liabilities to the Corporation), such option to be exercised

by notice in writing under the hand of the Trustees given to the Corporation within six months after the receipt by the Trustees of the notice from the Corporation above provided for and by payment by the Trustees to the Corporation of:

(a) Twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00).

(b) Interest at seven per cent. per annum on the amount by which from time to time the sums advanced or paid out or applied by the Corporation (whether from amounts realized from assets of the Society or otherwise) under this agreement or in connection with the carrying out of the same or in satisfaction of any liabilities of the Society, exceed the amounts realized up to such time in cash from the assets of the Society hereby sold to the Corporation.

(c) All expenses, charges, costs and outlays incurred by the Corporation in connection with the assets of the Society and the care, management and realization thereof, and in connection with any such advances, payments or applications by the Corporation or in connection with the liabilities of the Society or in connection with this agreement and the carrying out of the same.

PROVIDED, nevertheless, and it is hereby expressly agreed by the Society with the Corporation that nothing in this paragraph, or in the option above provided for, shall limit or interfere with the absolute rights of the Corporation as purchasers and owners of the said assets of the Society to hold, manage, deal with and realize on the said assets as the Corporation shall from time to time think proper, or give the Society any right to complain as to the amount of the realization in any case or as to the amount or condition of the assets at any time remaining unrealized, the whole management and realization of the said assets to be in the absolute discretion of the Corporation and the Trustees to have no further or other right than to exercise the said option or abandon it as the Trustees may think best.

PROVIDED FURTHER that in the event of the said Trustees exercising the said option, they, the said Trustees, shall hold the said assets in trust for the benefit of the shareholders of the Society at the time when this agreement takes effect in proportion to the paid-up value of their several shareholdings.

9. This agreement is entered into provisionally pursuant to the Loan and Trust Corporations Act, and shall become operative if and when duly ratified by the shareholders of the Society and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their Corporate Seals and Hands and Seals respectively.

SIGNED,

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

in the presence of (D. S. & I. Soc'y.)

(Sgd.) T. H. Purdom, (Corporate Seal)
President.

(Sgd.) Nathaniel Mills,

(Sgd.) R. P. Baker. Manager.

(Sgd.) T. H. Purdom. (Seal)

(Sgd.) Alex. Purdom. (Seal)

(Sgd.) Nathaniel Mills. (Seal)

THE HURON & ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(Sgd.) T. G. Meredith, (Corporate Seal)

President.

(Sgd.) Chas. J. Clarke, (Huron & Erie

(Sgd.) D. McEachern. Treasurer. Mtge. Corp'n.)

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 88.

An Act to incorporate National Surety Company of Canada.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:--

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence F. Smith, insurance manager; General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.; The Honourable Raoul Dandurand, P.C., K.C., Senator; Sir Mortimer B. Davis, K.B., financier; Wilfrid L. McDougald, gentleman; John W. Ross, accountant; The Honourable J. Marcelin Wilson, Senator; The Honourable Lorne C. Webster, Senator; William M. Weir, manufacturer; and Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Trihey, K.C., advocate, all of the city of Montreal, together with such other persons as may become shareholders in the Company are incorporated under the name of "National Surety Company of Canada", hereinafter called "the Company."

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Provisional directors.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars.

Capital stock.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Head office.

6.

Classes of
business
authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance:—

- (a) Guarantee insurance;
- (b) Burglary insurance;
- (c) Forgery insurance;
- (d) Credit insurance;
- (e) Bond insurance;
- (f) Accident insurance;
- (g) Sickness insurance;
- (h) Automobile insurance;
- (i) Title insurance;
- (j) Plate Glass insurance.

Commence-
ment of
business
Guarantee
insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon.

Other
classes of
insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act or any of them, until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least two hundred thousand dollars, and until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than thirty thousand dollars; for title insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; and for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Surplus
defined.

(3) In this section the word “surplus” means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of the unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1917, c. 29.

8. The Insurance Act, 1917, shall apply to the Company.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 89.

An Act respecting The Northern Trusts Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Northern Trusts Company, hereinafter called "the provincial corporation", was by chapter 60 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1902, incorporated under the name of "The Empire Trusts and Mortgage Company, Limited", which name was by order in council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba made under authority of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1904, and confirmed by chapter 116 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1906, changed to "The Northern Trusts Company"; and whereas the provincial corporation was under the latter name continued as a corporation by chapter 105 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1910, and is now doing business under the powers conferred by the said statutes, and has by its petition prayed, in effect, that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

Man. 1902,
c. 60.
R. S. Man.
1902, c. 27,
Man. 1906,
c. 116;
Man 1910,
c. 105.

1. (1) The present shareholders of the provincial corporation, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company hereby incorporated, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Northern Trusts Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Incorporation
of new
company

(2) Each shareholder of the provincial corporation is hereby declared to be the holder of as many shares in the company, with the same amount paid thereon, as he holds in the provincial corporation at the time this Act comes into force.

Holdings of
shares

2. The following persons shall be the directors of the Company until their successors are appointed:—

Directors.

Sir James Aikins, K.C., George W. Allan, K.C., J. H. Ashdown, merchant, D. K. Elliott, merchant, G. V. Hastings, company manager, Alexander Macdonald, merchant,

chant, G. R. Crowe, grain merchant, G. F. Galt, merchant, R. T. Riley, company manager, C. S. Riley, company manager, Jerry Robinson, merchant, Captain William Robinson, lumberman, J. H. Turnbull, merchant, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba; W. H. Malkin, merchant, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia; and F. W. Stobart, gentleman, of Bedford, England.

Capital
stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be two million dollars divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.

Power to
amalgamate
with
provincial
corporation

5. The Company shall have power to amalgamate with the provincial corporation upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon and as shall not impair the recourse or remedy of any creditor of either company: Provided that no agreement therefor shall take effect until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board.

Powers and
liabilities.

6. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and its amendments, except sections five to fourteen of the said Act, both inclusive.

Conditions
for commencing
business

7. Except for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of section five of this Act the Company shall not exercise any of the powers set forth in sections sixty-one and sixty-two of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require that the provincial corporation is ceasing to do business except such as is necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said section five, and that the provincial corporation will not resume business under the powers conferred by the statutes of Manitoba mentioned in the preamble of this Act.

Commence-
ment of Act.

8. This Act shall come into force upon such day as the Governor in Council may by proclamation appoint, and such proclamation may be made only if the Treasury Board has been satisfied that this Act has been approved and accepted by shareholders of the provincial corporation holding at least ninety per centum of the paid-up stock thereof.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 90.

An Act respecting The Royal Guardians.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS *The Royal Guardians*, hereinafter called "the Association," incorporated as a fraternal benefit association under section two of chapter one of title eight of the Revised Statutes of Quebec and subsequently by an Act of the Parliament of Canada being chapter one hundred and fifty-eight of the statutes of 1910, has by its petition prayed that the said chapter one hundred and fifty-eight be amended by removing from the objects of the Association the attributes of a fraternal, charitable and benevolent association, and by authorizing it to transact the business of life and disability insurance as a mutual company, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

Que., 1899,
c. 32, 1910,
c. 155.

1. Section three of the said Act, chapter one hundred and fifty-eight of the statutes of 1910, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Objects of the Association.

"3. The objects of the Association shall be—

(a) to make contracts of life insurance with any person and to grant, sell or purchase life annuities and endowments depending upon the contingency of human life and generally to carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches and forms;

Life.

(b) to make contracts providing for the payment of disability benefits and generally to carry on the business of insuring its members against loss from accident and sickness."

Accident and sickness.

2. Sections four, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty of the said Act are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

3. The Association and its members shall be governed by the present constitution, by-laws and regulations, and the

Constitution, by-laws and election of directors.

the present directors shall continue to act as directors of the Association, until the first general meeting of the Association after the date of the coming into force of this Act, at which meeting the said constitution, by-laws and regulations shall be amended and the directors shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*.

1917, c. 29.

Liabilities

4. The Association shall continue to assume all liabilities of the Association incurred before the date of the coming into force of this Act and shall pay, discharge, carry out and perform all debts, liabilities, obligations, contracts and duties for and in respect to which the Association is liable at the said date to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed.

Rights saved.

(2) Any person having any claim, demand, right, cause of action or complaint against the Association shall have the same rights and powers with respect thereto and with the collection and enforcement thereof after the date of the coming into force of this Act to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed.

1917, c. 29.

5. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and all amendments thereto, other than Part IIA thereof, shall apply to the Association except in so far as the said Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Commence-
ment of Act

6. This Act shall not take effect unless and until approved by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Association present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting of the Association called for the purpose of considering this Act, and if so accepted and approved of, this Act shall come into force upon a subsequent day to be fixed for the purpose by said vote.

Notice

(2) Notice of such acceptance and approval, and the day so fixed, shall be published by the Association in the *Canada Gazette*.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 91.

An Act to incorporate Trans-Continental Assurance Company.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as herein set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. H. G. B. Alexander, insurance executive, W. H. Roberts, insurance executive, and Manton Maverick, insurance counsel, all of the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, Andrew T. Thompson, K.C., barrister-at-law, and Louis Côté, barrister-at-law, both of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company are hereby incorporated under the name "Trans-Continental Assurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Provisional directors

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars.

Capital stock

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

Head office.

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

Classes of business authorized.

- (a) Accident insurance,
- (b) Sickness insurance,
- (c) Automobile insurance,

- (d) Burglary insurance,
- (e) Plate glass insurance,
- (f) Guaranty insurance,
- (g) Fire insurance,
- (h) Inland marine insurance,
- (i) Inland transportation insurance,
- (j) Forgery insurance.

Commence-
ment of
business
Accident and
sickness
insurance.

Other classes
of insurance
authorized.
Increase of
capital.

Automobile.

Burglary.

Plate glass.

Guarantee.

Fire.

Inland

marine.

Inland
transporta-
tion.

Forgery.

Increase of
amounts to
be paid on
capital stock.

"Surplus"
defined.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then engage in the business of accident and sickness insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for automobile insurance the said increase shall be not less than fifty thousand dollars; for burglary insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for guaranty insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for fire insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; and for forgery insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

(3) The Company shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on the capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with its surplus, exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

(4) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 92.

An Act respecting a patent of Robert A. Campbell.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS, Robert A. Campbell, has by his petition Preamble
represented that he is a resident of the city of Minneapolis, in the state of Minnesota, one of the United States, and that he is the present owner of Canadian patent number one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and forty, issued to him under the seal of the patent office of Canada, dated the twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, for an improvement to tire stem covers, and that said patent has expired by reason of the non-payment within six years from said date of the fees required by the *Patent Act*; and, whereas the said Robert A. Campbell has prayed that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to receive payments of the fees so in default and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. 190,
c. 69.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act*, or in the patent mentioned in the preamble, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months after the passing of this Act, receive from the holder of said patent payment of the full fees required by the *Patent Act* for the further term of twelve years from and after the twenty-first day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, and said payment shall avail to the same extent and shall have the same effect as if it had been made within the time required by the *Patent Act*. Extension of time for payment of fee.

2. If any person has, during the period from the expiration of six years from the date of said patent to the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by said patent, Rights saved.
such

such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention, in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 93.

An Act respecting certain patents of Charles A. Channell.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Charles A. Channell of number 4301 South Western Boulevard in the city of Chicago in the state of Illinois, one of the United States, manufacturer, has by his petition represented that he is the holder of patents numbered respectively one hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and twenty-two and one hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty-one issued under the seal of the *Patent Office* of Canada and dated respectively the ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and the twentieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, for new and useful improvements in mops, and mop heads and that the said patents have expired by reason of the non-payment of the fees required by the *Patent Act*; and whereas the said Charles A. Channell has by his petition prayed that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to receive payment of the fees so in default, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

R.S., 1906,
c. 69.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the *Patent Act* or in the patents mentioned in the preamble, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months after the passing of this Act, receive from the holder of any or all of the said patents payment of the full fees required by the said Act for the further term of twelve years, and such payment in each case shall avail to the same extent as if it had been made within the term for which the partial fee has been paid.

Commissioner may receive full fees for further term of twelve years.

2. If any person has, in the period between the expiry of six years from the date of any such patent and the

Rights saved.

twenty-fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty two, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by that patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 94.

An Act respecting a certain patent of Clarence P. Landreth.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Clarence P. Landreth, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States, has by his petition represented that he is the owner of certain letters patent granted under the provisions of the *Patent Act* on the eleventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, being numbered one hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-nine and being for certain new and useful improvements in purification of water, liquid and sewage: and whereas under the provisions of the *Patent Act* the said patent was issued subject to the payment of a renewal fee at the end of six years from its date; and whereas by his said petition the said Clarence P. Landreth has prayed that, notwithstanding anything contained in the said patent or in the *Patent Act*, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months from the date of passing of this Act, receive the said renewal fee with the same force and effect as if paid before the eleventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
R.S. 1906,
c. 69

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act*, or in the patent mentioned in the preamble, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months after the passing of this Act, receive the fee payable under section twenty-three of the *Patent Act*, for the second term of the said patent, and the said patent shall remain of as full force and effect as if the said fee had been paid prior to the eleventh day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

Extension
of time for
payment of
fee.

2.

Rights
saved.

2. If any person in Canada has, since the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and before the twenty-seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said improvements in purification of water, liquid and sewage, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such improvements in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 95.

An Act respecting certain patents of Albert Manvers.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Albert Manvers, of the city of London, Eng-
land, has by his petition represented that he is the
owner of certain letters patent granted under the provisions
of the *Patent Act* on August thirty-first, one thousand nine
hundred and twenty, being numbered two hundred and
three thousand four hundred and ninety, for certain new and
useful improvements in leather manufacture and being
numbered two hundred and three thousand four hundred
and ninety-one, for certain new and useful improvements in
vacuum apparatus; and whereas by the said petition it is
prayed that it be enacted that the said patents instead of
being subject to the provisions contained in paragraph (a)
of section thirty-eight of the *Patent Act*, should be subject
to the provisions of section forty-four of the *Patent Act*, and
it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

Preamble.

R.S. 1906,
c. 69.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act* or in chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, or in the letters patent described in the preamble of this Act, the said letters patent shall be deemed to have become on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and to be since then subject to the provisions of section forty-four of the *Patent Act* instead of being subject to the provisions contained in paragraph (a) of section thirty-eight of the *Patent Act*.

Commis-
sioner may
require
owner to
grant licenses
to make,
use or sell.

2. If any person has, since the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and before the thirtieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the inventions covered by the said patents respectively,

Rights saved.

respectively, or either of them, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such inventions in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 96.

An Act respecting a patent of Hans M. Olson and Esther Maud Butcher.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Hans M. Olson of Los Angeles, in the state of California, one of the United States, and Esther Maud Butcher of Santa Monica, in the said state, legatee under the last will and testament of James Edward Butcher, deceased, have by their petition represented that they are the owners of certain new and useful improvements in cement manufacture for which improvements letters patent, number one hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and eighty-eight, were issued on the thirteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty, under the seal of the *Patent Office* of Canada; and whereas under the provisions of section thirty-nine of the *Patent Act*, the Commissioner of Patents made an order extending the time for manufacturing in Canada the said patented improvements; and whereas the said order remained in effect until the thirteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-three; and whereas by the said petition it is prayed that the said letters patent may be made subject to the provisions of section forty-four of the *Patent Act* instead of the provisions of paragraph (a) of section thirty-eight of the said Act, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
R.S., 1906,
c 69.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act*, or in any order made by the Commissioner of Patents under the provisions of section thirty-nine of the said Act, or in the letters patent described in the preamble of this Act, the said letters patent shall be deemed to be from, on, and after the thirteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, subject to the provisions

Substitution of conditions as to patent.

sions of section forty-four of the *Patent Act*, instead of being subject to the provisions contained in paragraph (a) of section thirty-eight of the said *Patent Act*.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 97.

An Act respecting a certain patent of James M. Richardson.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS James M. Richardson, of Highland Park, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States, has by his petition represented that he is the owner of certain letters patent granted under the provisions of the *Patent Act* on the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, being numbered one hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-one and being for certain new and useful improvements in electric headlights; and whereas under the provisions of the *Patent Act* the said patent was issued subject to the payment of a renewal fee at the end of six years from its date; and whereas under the provisions of chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, it was provided that the said renewal fee might be paid until June the fourth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two; and whereas by his said petition the said James M. Richardson has prayed that, notwithstanding anything contained in the said patent, in the *Patent Act* or in chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, the Commissioner of Patents might, within three months from the date of passing of this Act, receive the said renewal fee with the same force and effect as if paid before June the fourth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

R.S. 1906,
c. 69,
1921, c. 44.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act*, in chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, or in the said patent, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months of the passing of this Act, receive the fee payable under section twenty-three of the *Patent Act* for the second term of the said patent, and the patent shall remain of as full force and effect as

Extension of
time for pay-
ment of fee
and for
importation
into Canada.

if the said fee had been paid prior to the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Rights
saved.

2. If any person has, since the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and before the twentieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the said improvements in electric headlights, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such improvements in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 98.

An Act respecting certain patents of Leonard Clayton Ridge.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Leonard Clayton Ridge of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the county of York, and province of Ontario, has
by his petition represented that he is the owner of three
certain letters patent issued under the seal of the *Patent*
Office, namely numbers one hundred and sixty-four thousand
eight hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and sixty-seven
thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and one hundred
and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three,
and dated respectively the fourteenth day of September,
one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, the twenty-ninth
day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen
and the fourteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred
and sixteen, for new and useful improvements in loose leaf
devices, in filing devices, and in loose leaf or card index
devices respectively, and that the said patents have expired
by reason of the non-payment of further fees for the second
and third terms thereof as required by the *Patent Act*, and
has prayed that the Commissioner of Patents may be
authorized to receive an application for the certificates of
payment of such further fees and to issue such certificates,
and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

R.S. 1906,
c. 69.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the *Patent Act* or in
the patents mentioned in the preamble, the Commissioner
of Patents may, within three months from the passing of
this Act, receive from the holder of the said patents, an
application for certificates of payment of further fees, and
the usual fees for one or more terms of the said patents and
may grant and issue to the said holder certificates of the
payment of further fees provided for by the *Patent Act*
and extensions of the terms or duration of the said patents
in as full and ample a manner as if the application therefor
Commissioner
may receive
further fees,
and extend
terms of
duration of
patent.
had

had been duly made within the first six years from the date of the said patents.

Rights
saved.

2. If any person has, within the periods between the expiry of six years from the respective dates of the said patents and the eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada any inventions covered by the said patents, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 99.

An Act respecting a certain patent of Henry Matthew Wells
and James Edward Southcombe.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Henry Matthew Wells and James Edward Southcombe, of St. Annes-on-Sea and Birkenhead, England, respectively, have represented by their petition that they are the owners of certain letters patent granted under the provisions of the *Patent Act* on the twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty, being numbered one hundred and ninety-six thousand two hundred and fifteen and being for certain new and useful improvements in lubricating oil; and whereas the time for importation of the said patented invention was extended until January the tenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, by the provisions of chapter forty-four of the statutes of nineteen hundred and twenty-one; and whereas by their said petition the said Henry Matthew Wells and James Edward Southcombe have prayed that the said patent should not be void by failure to construct or manufacture in Canada the said improvements or by the importation of the said improvements into Canada until three months from the date of passing of this Act, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

R S 1906,
c. 69,
1921, c. 44.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act* or in the patent mentioned in the preamble, the said patent shall not be void by reason of the failure to construct or manufacture in Canada the invention covered thereby during the period between the twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-two and three months from the date of passing of this Act, or by reason of the importation of that invention into Canada during the period between the tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-two and three months from the date of passing of this Act.

Extension of
time for
construction
and impor-
tation into
Canada.

Rights
saved.

2. If any person has since the tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-two and before the twenty-seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the said improvements, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such improvements in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 100.

An Act respecting a certain patent of Arthur R. Wilfley.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Arthur R. Wilfley, of the city of Denver, in the state of Colorado, one of the United States, has by his petition represented that he is the owner of certain letters patent granted under the provisions of the *Patent Act* on March sixteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, being numbered one hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and nineteen, and being for certain new and useful improvements in centrifugal pumps; and whereas the time for importation of the said patented invention was extended until January tenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, by the provisions of chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921; and whereas by his said petition the said Arthur R. Wilfley has prayed that the said patent should not be void by failure to construct or manufacture in Canada the said improvements or by the importation of the said improvements into Canada until three months from the date of passing of this Act; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble
R.S. 1900,
c. 69.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act* or in the said patent, the said patent shall not be void by reason of the failure to construct or manufacture in Canada the invention covered thereby during the period between the sixteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and three months from the date of passing of this Act, or by reason of the importation of that invention into Canada during the period between the tenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and three months from the date of passing of this Act.

Extension of time for importation into Canada

2.

Rights saved. **2.** If any person has since the tenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and before the thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the said improvements, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such improvements in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 101.

An Act respecting the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World has by its petition represented that it was duly incorporated by chapter ninety-two of the statutes of 1893, which Act was amended by chapter two hundred and six of the statutes of 1903 and chapter eighty-three of the statutes of 1917; and has prayed that the said Acts be consolidated and amended so as to alter its corporate name, to define more clearly and to extend and enlarge its objects and powers, and to make provision in certain cases for the allocation to the general fund of a portion of the premiums falling due in the benefit funds, and amongst other things to confer upon it the power to acquire and hold real estate for certain purposes; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1893, c. 92;
1903, c. 206;
1917, c. 83.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canadian Woodmen of the World Consolidated Act*.

Short title.

2. (1) The Acts mentioned in the preamble to this Act are hereby repealed as on and from the date of the coming into force of this Act as hereinafter provided and the provisions of this Act are on and after that date substituted for the provisions of the Acts so repealed.

Prior Acts
repealed

(2) The said repeal shall not in any way affect the corporate existence of the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, which, together with all such persons as hereafter become members thereof, shall continue to be the same corporation as that constituted by the Acts mentioned in the preamble to this Act, except that its name is hereby changed to "The Canadian Woodmen of the World" hereinafter called "the Order".

Corporation
continued.

Name
changed.

By-laws and
officers
continued.

3. The by-laws of the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World filed in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance are hereby declared to be the existing constitution and by-laws of the Order and to be binding upon the Order and every member thereof until repealed, altered or amended as provided in the said by-laws; and the present officers and governing body of the Order shall continue to be its officers and governing body with all the rights, powers, privileges, obligations and duties conferred or imposed upon them or it by the said by-laws until in accordance with the provisions thereof their successors shall be elected or appointed, but wherever in said by-laws the Order is referred to as "The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World" they shall be taken to have been amended so as to read "The Canadian Woodmen of the World".

Objects.

4. The objects of the Order and the purposes which it is authorized to carry out are:—

- (a) To unite its members in social and fraternal bonds;
- (b) To establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of:

(1) A benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars at the death of a member, the premiums for which shall be payable during the whole of life of the member or during a certain number of years;

(2) An old age endowment benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable after the expiration of a certain number of years or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years; or payable in the case of the death of a member prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

(3) A life annuity benefit not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum payable on and after the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years;

(4) A benefit to members in case of disability, temporary or permanent, not exceeding one-half the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of the member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit;

(5) A benefit known as a "monument benefit" in accordance with the by-laws of the Order from time to time.

- (c) To establish, maintain and administer a fund for the payment of sick benefits not exceeding ten dollars per week, and funeral benefits not exceeding two hundred dollars;

(d) To establish, maintain and administer a children's fund for the payment of insurance contracts upon the lives of children dependent upon the members of the Order not exceeding five hundred dollars;

(e)

(e) To establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds as may be provided by the by-laws of the Order and as are necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

5. The head office of the Order shall be in the city of London, in the province of Ontario. Head office.

6. The Order shall be governed by a representative body to be known as "The Head Camp" of the Canadian Woodmen of the World whose officers shall be elected annually or biennially or as by by-law may be determined. Head camp.

7. The Order shall have power to make by-laws governing the election of officers and prescribing and defining their duties and powers, and for the government, regulation and management of the Order, regulating the admission of new members, the constitution and governing of subordinate camps, the amount and the time and the manner of payment by members of premiums, dues and other obligations, and generally for the conduct, in all other particulars, of the affairs of the Order. Power to make by-laws.

8. The Order shall invest its funds only in accordance with the provisions of section sixty-eight and of paragraphs (a), (b) (i), (c) and (d) of subsection one of section sixty of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and shall have the power of lending its funds only on the security of any of the securities in which the Order may invest and in accordance with paragraph (b) of subsection two of section sixty of the said Act. Investments.
Loans.

9. A meeting of the representatives of the Order in Head Camp shall be held annually on the third Wednesday in June, or such other month as the Head Camp may decide, in such place as the Head Camp may from time to time determine, at which meeting a statement of the affairs of the Order shall be submitted. Annual meeting.

10. A copy of any by-law or by-laws of the Order, under the seal of the Order and purporting to be signed by an officer of the Order, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of such by-law or by-laws in all courts of Canada. Proof of by-laws.

11. (1) The Order may maintain a general fund to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used for the payment of expenses and administration of the Order and all expenses of the Order shall be payable out of the general fund; and the Order may make provision in its constitution whereby in the event of there being a deficiency in the general funds, and a surplus above all liabilities

liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the Head Camp may at any session thereof provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion of the premiums falling due in the said benefit funds during the succeeding twelve months as the Actuary of the Order may recommend, the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period not to exceed, however, two months' premiums in the said benefit funds.

Notice.

(2) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of the premiums or any portion thereof falling due in any month in the said benefit funds shall be given in the official organ of the Order at least one month before the due date of the said premiums.

Surplus
applied to
other
benefits.

12. The Order may make provision in its constitution whereby such portion of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund as may be approved by the actuary of the Order may be applied to grant new or additional benefits authorized by this Act or to the remission of premiums or a portion thereof.

Loans on
policies.

13. The Order may make provision in its constitution for the granting of loans on policies for the purpose of paying premiums and to grant paid-up policies or other equities in lieu thereof, in the case of members desiring to be relieved of the payment of future regular benefit premiums, upon their policies or certificates of insurance.

Paid-up
policies.

When Act
comes into
force.

14. (1) This Act shall not take effect, unless and until accepted and approved by resolution passed by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at a Head Camp session of the Order, and evidence of such acceptance and approval, satisfactory to the Superintendent of Insurance, has been filed with such Superintendent; and, if so accepted and approved, this Act shall come into force upon a subsequent day to be fixed for that purpose by the said resolution.

Notice.

(2) Notice of such acceptance and approval by the Order and by the said Superintendent, and of the day so fixed, shall be published by the Order in the *Canada Gazette*.

Head camp
session
legalized.

15. (1) It is hereby declared that the session or adjourned session of Head Camp to be held during the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three, shall for the purpose of dealing with this Act be and be deemed to be a legislative session of said Head Camp notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the by-laws of the Order.

Notice in
official organ.

(2) A copy of this Act and notice of the fact that the said session or adjourned session of Head Camp shall be a legislative session shall be published in the official organ
of

of the Order at least thirty days before the date of the said meeting or adjourned meeting of the Head Camp.

16. The Order shall be subject to the provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and any amendments thereto. *Insurance Act to apply.*

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 102.

An Act respecting Canadian Press Limited.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Canadian Press Limited has by its petition Preamble.
represented that it is incorporated under the
Companies Act, chapter seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes
of Canada, 1906, by Letters Patent dated the eighteenth
day of November, nineteen hundred and ten, for the
purposes and with the powers therein mentioned and has
prayed that its name may be changed to "The Canadian
Press," and that it may be converted into a corporation
without share capital, that the terms of membership
therein may be defined, and its powers otherwise amended;
and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The name of the Company mentioned in the preamble,
hereinafter called "the Corporation", is changed to "The
Canadian Press", but such change of name shall not in
any way impair, alter or affect the rights, powers or liabilities
of the Corporation, nor in any way affect any suit or
proceeding now pending or judgment existing either by or
in favour of, or against the Corporation which, notwith-
standing such change of name, may be prosecuted, con-
tinued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been
passed. Change of
name and
rights saved.

2. (1) The Corporation is hereby converted from a
company with share capital to a corporation without share
capital. Share
capital.

(2) Every person who at the time of the passing of this
Act is the holder of one share of its capital stock of the
par value of one hundred dollars and who has paid ten
per centum of such par value shall be a member of the
Corporation without further payment. Qualification
for
membership.

3.

Membership
in the
Corporation.

3. Membership in the Corporation shall be confined to sole or part owners of daily newspapers published in Canada, to specially appointed employees of such owner or owners, and to executive officers or other specially appointed officers or employees of incorporated companies, being the owners of daily newspapers published in Canada, and the membership of such sole or part owners, executive officers or other specially appointed officers or employees shall continue only so long as the newspapers which they represent comply with the by-laws of the Corporation from time to time in force regarding membership, news service and the affairs generally of the Corporation, and each daily newspaper published in Canada shall be entitled to only one representative as a member of the Corporation at any one time.

Business
not to be
for gain.

4. The business of the Corporation shall not be carried on for the purpose of gain and any surplus or profit arising from the Corporation's business shall not be distributed among its members but shall be applied in furtherance of the Corporation's activities in such manner as the directors shall decide.

Provisions of
Companies
Act not
applicable to
Corporation.

5. The provisions of sections seven, seven A, seven B, eight, nine, twenty-six, thirty-three, thirty-eight to forty-three, both inclusive, forty-three A to forty-three D, both inclusive, forty-five to fifty-four, both inclusive, fifty-four A to fifty-four F, both inclusive, fifty-five to sixty-eight, both inclusive, sixty-eight A, seventy to seventy-eight, both inclusive, eighty to eighty-four, both inclusive, eighty-six to eighty-eight, both inclusive, paragraphs (d) and (e) of section eighty-nine, section ninety, ninety-four A to ninety-four C, both inclusive, one hundred and one to one hundred and four, both inclusive, paragraphs (j) and (k) of subsection two of section one hundred and five, and sections one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen of the *Companies Act* shall not apply to the Corporation; provided however, that any amendments which may hereafter be made to the *Companies Act* which are applicable to Corporations without purpose of gain shall apply to the Corporation.

Provisions of
Part I of the
Companies
Act
applicable.
Definitions.

6. The remaining provisions of Part I of the *Companies Act* shall apply to the Corporation and in applying such sections:—

- (a) the word "company" shall be deemed to include the Corporation;
- (b) the word "shareholder" shall be deemed to mean a member of the Corporation;
- (c) a provision that the votes of shareholders representing a specified proportion in value of the stock of the

company shall be requisite for any purpose shall be deemed to mean that the votes of a like proportion in number of the members of the Corporation are requisite for that purpose.

7. The Corporation shall have the following powers in lieu of those conferred by the Letters Patent by which it was incorporated:— Powers of Corporation.

- (a) to carry on the business of a news agency in all its branches and for that purpose to collect and gather news by cable, telegraph, telephone, wireless or any other means either through its own agents or through its members and the newspapers owned or represented by them or by any other appropriate means and to distribute such news on a co-operative basis among and for the use of its members for publication in newspapers owned or represented by them subject to such rules, regulations and conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the Corporation; Business of news agency, etc.
- (b) to enter into contracts and arrangements with any other person, firm or corporation carrying on a like business for the exchange of news; Contracts, etc.
- (c) to purchase, install, lease, own and operate means for the transmission of news including telephones, telegraph instruments, wireless instruments and other apparatus for long distance communication; Means for transmission of news, etc.
- (d) to purchase, take or otherwise acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares of capital stock whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds, and other securities in any other company or corporation having objects and powers similar in whole or in part to the objects and powers of this Corporation, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this Corporation and while holders of such shares to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership including the right to vote thereon through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint, notwithstanding the provisions of section forty-four of the *Companies Act*; Shares, etc.. in other companies.
- (e) to amalgamate with any other company or corporation having objects similar to those of this Corporation; Amalgamation.
- (f) to do all such acts, matters and things as are incidental or necessary to the due attaining of the above objects or any of them. General.

8. The Corporation may from time to time make, repeal, amend, or re-enact by-laws or regulations, not contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, By-laws.
providing

providing for the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation, and particularly for the following matters:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Membership. | (a) conditions of membership; |
| Meetings,
etc. | (b) mode of holding meetings, rights of voting and of making, repealing or amending by-laws or regulations; |
| Appoint-
ments and
remuneration | (c) appointment and removal of the directors, trustees, committee of officers, and their respective powers and remuneration; |
| Audit. | (d) provision for audit of accounts and appointment of auditors; |
| Withdrawal
of members. | (e) determination whether or how members may withdraw from the Corporation; |
| Seal, etc. | (f) provision for custody of seal and certifying of documents issued by the Corporation. |

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 103.

An Act respecting The Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at Ottawa.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at Ottawa, hereinafter called "the Corporation," were incorporated by chapter one hundred and eight of the statutes of the late province of Canada, in the year 1849, under the name of "La Communauté des Révérendes Soeurs de la Charité" at Bytown, which name was subsequently, by chapter one hundred and sixteen of the statutes of the said province, passed in the year 1861, changed to that now held by the Corporation; and whereas the value of the real estate which the Corporation was authorized by its Act of incorporation to hold was limited to an amount not exceeding in yearly value the sum of two thousand pounds currency; and whereas the Corporation is authorized by chapter ninety of the statutes of 1863 to mortgage its real estate, but has no express authority to issue bonds or debentures or other like securities; and whereas the Corporation has, by its petition, prayed that the said limitation of value of lands which may be held for its purposes may be increased to an amount necessary to meet the present and future requirements of the Corporation, and also that it be authorized to issue bonds, debentures, or other like securities: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1849, c. 108;
1861, c. 116;
1863, c. 90.

1. Clause one of chapter one hundred and eight of the statutes of the late province of Canada, passed in the year 1849, is amended by striking out the words "in yearly value the sum of two thousand pounds currency" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in value at any one time the sum of five millions of dollars."

Power to
hold real
property
increased.

2.

Powers of
Corporation
authorized.

2. If authorized thereto by a rule or regulation of a majority vote of the Corporation at a meeting duly called for the purpose of considering the by-law, the Corporation may from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation,—

Borrowing.

(a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;

Limitation.

(b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

Issue of
securities.

(c) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the Corporation for sums not less than one hundred dollars each and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;

Mortgage,
etc.

(d) hypothecate, mortgage, or pledge the real or personal property of the Corporation, or both, to secure any such bonds, debentures or other securities and any money borrowed for the purposes of the Corporation.

Bills of
exchange,
etc.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall limit or restrict the borrowing of money by the Corporation on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf of the Corporation.

Banking,
insurance,
etc.,
prohibited.

(3) Nothing herein shall be deemed to authorize the Corporation to issue any note payable to the bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 104.

An Act to incorporate *La Banque Rurale*.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by Preamble.
their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter
set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said
petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada,
enacts as follows:—

1. Honourable J. E. Caron, cultivator, Minister of Agri- Incorporation.
culture of the Province of Quebec; C. J. Lockwell, real
estate agent; Louis Létourneau, manufacturer; Napoléon
Lavoie, banker; Joseph Sirois, notary public, professor at
Laval University, Québec; Adhémar Gagnon, wholesale
merchant, all of the city of Quebec and Arsène Denis,
cultivator, of the town of Joliette, in the Province of Quebec,
together with such persons as become shareholders in the
corporation by this Act created, are incorporated under Corporate name
the name of “*La Banque Rurale*,” hereinafter called
“the Bank”.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall Provisional directors.
be the provisional directors of the Bank.

3. The capital stock of the Bank shall be two million Capital stock.
dollars.

4. The head office of the Bank shall be at the city of Head-Office.
Quebec.

5. This Act, shall, subject to the provisions of section Duration of Act.
sixteen of *The Bank Act*, remain in force until the first day
of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
three.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 105.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating «La Société des Artisans Canadiens Français» (English and French versions.)

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS La Société des Artisans Canadiens Français, hereinafter called "the Society," has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Quebec, 1876,
c 63,
1903, c 122,
1916, c 104,
Can 1917
c 71

1. Subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) of section five of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1917, English version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

«(iii) a number of delegates elected by the conventions of jurisdiction, such number to be at least equal to two-thirds of the members of the said General Convention;»

Governing
body

2. Paragraph (b) of section five of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1917, English version, is amended by striking out the word "nine" in the first line of said paragraph, and by substituting therefor the word "eleven."

Executive
council.

3. Paragraph (c) of the said section five of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1917, English version, is amended by substituting for the word "fifteen" in the first line of the said paragraph, the word "twenty," and by striking out the word "six" in the second line of the aforesaid paragraph, and substituting therefor the word "nine".

General
council.

4. Subsection one of section six of the said Act, English version, is amended by striking out the words "a majority of", in the third and fourth lines, and by adding at the end

General
convention.

of the said paragraph the words " of all the members of the said general convention ".

Limitations
of benefits.

5. Paragraph (b) of section thirteen of the said Act, English version, is amended by adding after the word "dollars" in the seventh line thereof, the words "the amount payable under an old age annuity contract or contracts, issued on any one life, shall not exceed five hundred dollars annually".

Preamble.

6. The preamble of the said Act, chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1917, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor: «Considérant que la Société des Artisans Canadiens Français ci-après appelée la «Société Provinciale», a, par sa pétition, exposé qu'elle est une société fraternelle de bienfaisance, constituée en corporation par le chapitre soixante-trois des lois de Québec, 1876, modifié par le chapitre cent vingt-deux des lois de Québec, 1903, et par le chapitre cent quatre des lois de Québec, 1916, pour les fins énoncées auxdits chapitres, et a demandé que les dispositions législatives ci-après énoncées soient établies, et qu'il est à propos d'accéder à ladite pétition: à ces causes, Sa Majesté, de l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:—»

Quebec, 1876,
c. 63;
1903, c. 122;
1916, c. 104.

7. Section one of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor :

Constitution.

«**1.** Monseigneur George-Marie LePailleur, Joseph A. Rouleau, Napoléon Deschamps, Louis-G. Bertrand, Alcide Dalpé, Joseph-Ernest Racicot, Albert Onésime Chalifour, J. G. Adélarde Filion, Henri Roy, et A. Ferdinand Jeannotte, tous de la cité de Montréal; Rodolphe Bédard, Eugène Desmarais, tous deux de la cité d'Outremont; Téléphore Brassard, de Saint-Jean; Napoléon Champagne, de la cité d'Ottawa; Clément M. Léger, de Memramcook; Docteur Norbert Cloutier, de Montmagny; Renaldo Guillemette, de Southbridge; Norbert Decelles, de Woonsocket, tous directeurs, officiers et membres de la Société Provinciale ainsi que les autres personnes qui sont actuellement membres ou qui, à l'époque de l'entrée en vigueur de la présente loi, seront membres de la Société Provinciale, et qui peuvent à l'avenir devenir membres de la Société par les présentes constituée en corporation, sont incorporés sous le nom de «*La Société des Artisans Canadiens Français*», ci-après appelée «La Société».

Nom.

8. Section two of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Objet.

«**2.** L'objet de la Société est:

(a)

- (a) de promouvoir le bien-être de ses membres et agir en général comme société de fraternité, de bienfaisance et de charité;
- (b) d'aider ses membres et ceux qui en dépendent durant la maladie et autre incapacité; de prendre soin d'eux durant leur vie et pourvoir à leur inhumation;
- (c) de payer des sommes stipulées à tel bénéficiaire ou tels bénéficiaires qu'un membre défunt peut, de son vivant, avoir de temps à autre désigné, ou à un membre qui devient totalement et en permanence invalide, ou qui a atteint l'âge ou survit à la période d'années qui peut être stipulée au contrat émis conformément aux règlements de la Société;
- (d) d'assurer la vie des enfants qui dépendent de ses membres.»

9. Section three of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

«**3.** Le siège social de la Société est en la cité de Mont-réal, Province de Québec».

Siège social.

10. Section four of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

«**4.** La Société doit être et rester en tout temps une société fraternelle de bienfaisance, opérant exclusivement pour la protection mutuelle de ses membres, leurs familles et bénéficiaires légitimes, et non pour réaliser des profits».

*Société
exclusive-
ment fra-
ternelle de
bienfaisance.*

11. Section five of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

«**5.** La Société doit maintenir une forme représentative de gouvernement et un système de succursales avec rituel de procédure, conformes aux règlements qui pourront être adoptés de temps à autre, et elle devra être régie:

*Corps
dirigeant.*

- (a) par un corps législatif suprême, portant le nom de Convention Générale, formé :
 - (i) d'un Conseil Général mentionné à l'alinéa (c) du présent article;
 - (ii) des ex-présidents généraux qui n'ont pas cessé d'être membres de la Société;
 - (iii) d'un nombre de délégués élus par les conventions de juridiction, tel nombre devant être au moins égal aux deux tiers de tous les conventionnels;
- (b) par un Conseil Exécutif de onze membres, y compris le président général, qui doivent être domiciliés à Montréal ou dans sa banlieue;
- (c) par un Conseil Général de vingt membres composé du Conseil Exécutif et de neuf autres membres domiciliés en dehors de Montréal ou de sa banlieue».

12.

12. Section six of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Pouvoirs
de la
Convention
générale.

«**6.** (1) La Convention Générale doit faire les règlements et juger finalement de toute question concernant la Société, à condition que les membres élus constituent au moins les deux-tiers de tous les conventionnels.

Conseil
exécutif.

(2) Le Conseil Exécutif doit veiller à l'exécution des règlements, et il a charge de la régie interne de la Société.

Conseil
général.

(3) Le Conseil Général doit administrer les affaires de la Société en général, et il a le droit de prendre connaissance de l'administration du Conseil Exécutif, conformément aux règlements.

Durée des
règlements.

(4) La Société et ses membres seront régis par les statuts et règlements actuels de la Société Provinciale jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient modifiés ou édictés de nouveau en vertu de la présente loi, pour l'exécution de laquelle la Convention Générale aura le pouvoir de faire des règlements non contraires à la loi».

13. Section eight of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Paiement
des béné-
fices.

«**8.** Les contributions pour les divers bénéfices doivent être payées d'avance, par versements mensuels, bimensuels, trimestriels, semi-annuels ou annuels, et durant la vie entière ou pendant un nombre spécifié d'années».

14. Section nine of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Exemption
de saisie.

«**9.** Nulle somme d'argent à laquelle un bénéficiaire, un héritier ou un représentant légal d'un sociétaire décédé peut avoir droit, en vertu des règlements, n'est sujette à saisie, sauf pour les dettes dues à la Société elle-même».

15. Section ten of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

L'indemnité
ne forme
pas partie
de la
succession.

«**10.** L'indemnité payable au décès ne fait partie ni de la succession du sociétaire décédé ni de la communauté de biens entre le sociétaire décédé et son épouse; l'acceptation de telle indemnité ne constitue pas une acceptation de la succession du sociétaire décédé ou de la communauté de biens qui existait entre le sociétaire et le bénéficiaire».

16. Section eleven of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Paiement
libère la
Société.

«**11.** Le paiement de telle somme, trente jours après réception de l'avis de décès, à toute personne paraissant y avoir légalement droit, libère complètement la Société».

17. Section fifteen of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

«15.

«15. Après que la Société a obtenu son permis d'affaire en vertu de la Loi des assurances, nul changement ne doit être fait aux bénéfices d'assurance de la Société ni aux primes ou contributions payables pour ces bénéfices, à moins que ce changement ne soit approuvé par un actuaire ».

Approbation
des change-
ments.

18. Section sixteen of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

«16. (1) La Société peut placer ses fonds ou toute partie de ses fonds en des débentures, obligations, actions ou autres valeurs: (a) du gouvernement fédéral du Canada ou garanties par ce gouvernement, ou du gouvernement de toute province du Canada ou garanties par ce gouvernement, ou du gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou garanties par ce gouvernement, ou du gouvernement de toute colonie ou dépendance du Royaume-Uni ou du gouvernement de tout pays étranger ou de tout Etat, formant partie d'un pays étranger ou garanties par ce gouvernement; (b) de toute corporation municipale ou scolaire du Canada ou d'ailleurs où la Société fait des affaires, ou garanties par toute corporation municipale du Canada; (c) ou garanties par des impôts ou taxes prélevées sous l'autorité du gouvernement de toute province du Canada ou conformément aux lois de cette province sur les biens situés dans cette province.

Placements
des fonds.

(2) La Société peut prêter ses fonds, en tout ou en partie sur la garantie de

Faculté de
prêter.

(a) toutes les valeurs mentionnées dans le paragraphe précédent du présent article; ou

(b) des immeubles mis en valeur au Canada ou ailleurs où la Société fait des affaires, ou sur des baux pour un terme ou des termes d'années ou autres immeubles ou intérêts dans ces immeubles; mais nul prêt de ce genre ne dépassera soixante pour cent de la valeur de l'immeuble ou de l'intérêt dans l'immeuble qui constitue la garantie pour ce prêt; ou

(c) des polices d'assurance ou contrats émis par la Société sur lesquels ont été payées au moins cinq années de primes.

(3) La Société peut posséder les immeubles dont elle a réellement besoin pour son propre usage et pour son installation, et ceux dont elle peut raisonnablement avoir besoin pour l'expansion naturelle de ses affaires (y compris ceux qui, ayant été légalement acquis dans ce but, sont en la possession de la Société Provinciale, lors de l'adoption de la présente loi) ou ceux qui lui ont été de bonne foi hypothéqués comme garantie, ou cédés en recouvrement de créances ou en acquittement de jugements en sa faveur.

Immeubles.

(4) Rien de ce qui est contenu dans la présente loi, ou dans toute loi générale concernant les placements des compagnies d'assurance, ne doit être interprété comme confé-

Limitation.

rant à la Société d'autres pouvoirs ou des pouvoirs plus étendus en fait de placements, que ceux qui lui sont conférés par le présent article ».

19. Section seventeen of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Acquisition
des droits,
propriétés,
etc., de la
Société
Provinciale.

«**17.** La Société peut acquérir tout l'actif, les droits, crédits, effets et biens immobiliers, mobiliers ou mixtes, de quelque nature qu'ils soient ou en quelque endroit qu'ils soient situés, appartenant à et se trouvant maintenant au nom de la Société Provinciale, ou auxquels elle a ou peut à l'avenir avoir droit, subordonnement aux hypothèques ou liens s'il en existe ».

20. Section nineteen of the said Act, French version, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Dépôt d'une
copie des lois
et constitu-
tion au
Secrétariat
d'Etat.

«**19.** Dans un délai de trois mois après l'adoption de la présente loi, une copie certifiée de la constitution et des lois de la Société et de la formule de son certificat de bénéfice ou de son contrat, doit être déposée au Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada et au bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, et des copies de tous amendements futurs à ces constitutions et lois, doivent être déposés par la Société, dans un délai de trois mois après leur adoption ».

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 106.

An Act to incorporate The Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women of Canada.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS a petition has been presented by an unincorporated association at present existing and known as "The Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women of Canada," commonly called "The Protestant Women's Federation," hereinafter called "the Association", praying that the Association may be incorporated for the objects and with the powers hereinafter set forth; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Annie Jane Arthurs, Ethel Chassie Blackburn, Helen Rowsell Bruce, Mary Reford Gooderham, Caroline Alberta Grant, Mary Edith Hunter, Gertrude McGaffin, Helen Georgie McGillivray and Edith Alexandra Meyers, all of the city of Toronto, and Maud Smith, of the city of St. Catharines, together with such other persons as are now members of the said association or who may hereafter become members of the corporation hereby created, are incorporated under the name of "The Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women of Canada", to be commonly known as "The Protestant Women's Federation", hereinafter called "the Federation".

Incorporation.
Name.

2. The location of the headquarters of the Federation may be determined by the general council, but until otherwise determined it shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

Head-quarters.

3. The objects of the Federation shall be:—

(a) to promote an organization of women who will be prepared to take prompt and united action whenever the interests of Canada and the Empire appear to demand it;

Objects of Federation.

- (b) to promote the study of the fundamental principles of the Christian faith and Protestantism in its relation to the development and maintenance of civil and religious liberty; and to foster a sound and intelligent tolerance of conscientious denominational convictions;
- (c) to provide a common meeting ground for all Protestant women, and to encourage them to exercise the franchise in the best interests of the country;
- (d) to promote the study of questions affecting Canada and the empire;
- (e) to urge greater observance of the use of the National Anthem and the Union Jack;
- (f) to advocate a selective Immigration policy, having regard to the safety and well-being of Canada;
- (g) to promote the use of the English language in the public schools of Canada;
- (h) to advocate that public moneys be spent on public institutions only;
- (i) to co-operate with other organizations having similar objects.

Existing
constitution
continued.

4. In so far as they are not contrary to law, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the constitution and by-laws of the Association at the date of the passing of this Act shall continue to be, respectively, the constitution and by-laws of the Federation until altered or amended in accordance with the constitution, but no such alteration or amendment shall be contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Existing
officers
continued.

5. The officers, general council, committees and advisory boards of the Association and of the various branches thereof shall continue to be, respectively, the officers, general council, committees and advisory boards of the Federation and of the various branches until replaced by others in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Federation.

Existing
property
acquired.

6. (1) The general council shall, on behalf of the Federation, acquire and take over all the existing assets, interests, rights, credits, effects and property, moveable or immovable, held and enjoyed by the Association, and the Federation shall be subject to all lawfully incurred obligations and liabilities of the Association.

Existing
property of
branches.

(2) Nothing herein shall be deemed in any way to affect the rights in respect of any property, real or personal, of which any branch may be possessed at the date of the passing of this Act.

Management.

7. The Federation shall be governed, and its affairs shall be managed, by a general council, which shall have

general supervision, authority and control over the Federation and the various branches thereof.

8. (1) The members of the Federation may be organized, under the constitution, in bodies designated branches, as follows:— Organization.

(a) Local branches, which shall be composed of individual members of the Federation, and a person may become a member of the Federation only by becoming a member of a local branch; Local branches.

(b) Provincial branches, which shall consist of such officers and members of the Federation as are prescribed by the constitution. Provincial branches.

(2) There may be one or more local branches in any territorial division of any province or territory, in accordance with the territorial limits prescribed under the authority of the constitution, and there may be one provincial branch in and for each province or territory of Canada. Territorial limits.

9. A local branch shall be designated by such name as is approved of by the provincial branch, and provincial branches shall be designated as "The Provincial Branch of (*name of province or territory*) Protestant Women's Federation". Names of branches.

10. All branches shall be subject to such conditions and provisions and shall have such powers as may be prescribed by the constitution, provided they are not contrary to those conferred upon the Federation by this Act. Powers of branches.

11. No branch shall have the right to enter into a contract binding the Federation or any branch thereof, without the consent of the general council or of such other branch. Contracts made by branches.

12. Except in so far as may be otherwise prescribed by the constitution, the Federation shall not have any rights in or to the assets of, or be liable for any of the debts or obligations of, any branch; and no branch shall have any rights in or to the assets of, or be liable for any of the debts or obligations of, the Federation, or of any other branch thereof. Rights and liabilities of Federation and branches.

13. In so far as they are not contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the constitution of the Federation or the by-laws of the general council may provide for,— Constitution and by-laws.

(a) the terms and conditions of membership in the Federation and the rights, duties and privileges of all classes of members;

- (b) the administration, management and control of the property, business and other affairs of the Federation;
- (c) the appointment, designation, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, servants and agents of the Federation and of the general council;
- (d) the appointment of advisory boards and committees and the designation of their duties;
- (e) the calling of meetings of the Federation, general council, branches, and committees, and the fixing of the quorum and determining the procedure at such meetings;
- (f) the formation and organization of local and provincial branches, the dissolution thereof, the suspension thereof for violations of the constitution or of the by-laws of the general council, and the reinstatement thereof after such suspension;
- (g) the fixing of fees to be paid to the general council or to any branch by any member or branch, and the levying of contributions therefrom for the general purposes of the Federation;
- (h) generally for carrying out the objects of the Federation.

Real
property.

14. (1) The general council may, in the name and on behalf of the Federation take, hold, possess and acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, donation, devise, bequest, endowment or otherwise, real or immoveable property required for the actual use and occupation of the Federation, or of any of its branches, or necessary or requisite for the carrying out of its objects; and may sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or alienate such property in any manner whatever.

Limit of
value.

(2) The total value of the real property held by or in trust for the Federation or of any of its branches at any one period shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

Limit of time
for holding
real estate.

(3) No parcel of land or interest therein at any time acquired by the Federation, or by any of its branches, and not required for actual use and occupation and not held by way of security, shall be held by the Federation, or by any of its branches, or by any trustee on their behalf, for a longer period than ten years after the acquisition thereof, or after it shall have ceased to be required for actual use or occupation by the Federation, or any of its branches, but at or before the expiration of such period the same shall be sold or disposed of so that the Federation, or any of its branches, shall no longer retain any interest or estate therein except by way of security.

Borrowing
and investing
powers.

15. (1) If authorized by by-law, sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at

any meeting of the general council duly called for considering the by-law, the general council may, as and whenever required for the objects of the Federation,—

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Federation;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
- (c) make, accept, draw, endorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments;
- (d) issue bonds, debentures, or other securities of the Federation for sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and pledge or sell such securities for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;
- (e) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge any real or personal property of the Federation to secure any money so borrowed for the objects of the Federation, or any bonds, debentures or other securities so issued, pledged or sold;
- (f) invest the funds of the Federation in such manner and upon such securities as are determined by the by-law.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Federation to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

Not to issue
notes for
circulation.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 107.

An Act to change the name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company to "Brazilian Telephone Company."

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company, hereinafter called "the Company," is changed to "Brazilian Telephone Company"; but such change of name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of or against the Company, which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

1914, c. 139.

Name changed.

Savings clause.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 108.

An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1898, c. 91
1901, c. 101
1908, c. 108
1912, c. 93

1. Paragraph (e) of section one of chapter 91 of the statutes of 1898, *An Act to incorporate the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada*, as the said paragraph is enacted by section one of chapter 108 of the statutes of 1908, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Benefit
funds
substituted
for business
of life
insurance

“(e) To establish and maintain benefit funds, from which on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Society who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid to the widow, orphans, dependants or other beneficiary whom the member has designated, or to the personal representatives of the member as laid down in the said laws.”

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 109.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Andrews.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Gertrude Andrews, presently residing at Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer,
wife of William Andrews, of the said city, brick manufacturer,
has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were
lawfully married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at
the said city, she then being Gertrude Woods, spinster;
that the legal domicile of the said William Andrews was
then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage
he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she
has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that
there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between
him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act
dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry
again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved
and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be
granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gertrude Woods and Marriage dissolved.
William Andrews, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Gertrude Woods may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said William Andrews had not been
solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 110.

An Act for the relief of Mahlon Beach.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mahlon Beach, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1892, at the village of Beachburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Margaret Jackson; that she was then of the village of Westmeath, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mahlon Beach and Margaret Jackson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mahlon Beach may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Jackson had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 111.

An Act for the relief of Roland Bergeron.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Roland Bergeron, of the township of Fauquier, Preamble.
in the district of Temiskaming, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the second day of July, A.D. 1917, in the said township, he was lawfully married to Marie Bella Imbeau, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Roland Bergeron and Marie Bella Imbeau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Roland Bergeron may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Bella Imbeau had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 112.

An Act for the relief of Minnie Eileen Biggs.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Minnie Eileen Biggs, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Minnie Eileen Dennis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Minnie Eileen Dennis and Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Minnie Eileen Dennis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 113.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Marguerite Watt Black.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Hilda Marguerite Watt Black, presently Preamble.
residing at the city of Montreal, in the province
of Quebec, wife of John Anderson Black, of the said city,
accountant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they
were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of March,
A.D. 1914, at the said city of Montreal, she then being
Hilda Marguerite Watt, spinster; that the legal domicile
of the said John Anderson Black was then and is now in
Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no
collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in
the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition
she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her
said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording
her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the
said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that
the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Hilda Marguerite Watt Marriage dissolved.
and John Anderson Black, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Hilda Marguerite Watt may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if
the said marriage with the said John Anderson Black had not
been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 114.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Black.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Black, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Vyvyan Crawford Black, of the said city, accountant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Lillian Massingham, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Vyvyan Crawford Black was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Vyvyan Crawford Black at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
annulled.

1. The said marriage between Lillian Massingham and Vyvyan Crawford Black, her husband, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again

2. The said Lillian Massingham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vyvyan Crawford Black had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 115.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Henry Bottomley.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Thomas Henry Bottomley, of the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, printer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Violet Agnes Porter; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Thomas Henry Bottomley and Violet Agnes Porter, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Thomas Henry Bottomley may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Violet Agnes Porter had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 116.

An Act for the relief of Fannie Boyle.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fannie Boyle, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Henry Boyle, of the city of London, in the said province, mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1893, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Fannie Coupland, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Henry Boyle was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fannie Coupland and William Henry Boyle, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fannie Coupland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Henry Boyle had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 117.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Beryl Brayman.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Lillian Beryl Brayman, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Allan Frederick Brayman, of the city of Peterborough, in the said province, cab driver, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1910, at the village of Maxville, in the county of Glengarry, in the said province, she then being Lillian Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Allan Frederick Brayman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Lillian Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis and Allan Frederick Brayman, her husband, is hereby Marriage dissolved. dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Lillian Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis may at any Right to marry again. time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Frederick Brayman had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 118.

An Act for the relief of Clara Welleena Bristol.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Clara Welleena Bristol, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Levi Bristol, of the city of London, in the said province, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1916, at the said city of London, she then being Clara Welleena Stainton, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Levi Bristol was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clara Welleena Stainton and George Levi Bristol, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clara Welleena Stainton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Levi Bristol had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 119.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lewis Britton.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Edward Lewis Britton, of the town of Parry Sound, in the province of Ontario, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1902, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Olive May Pirmillia Lizart; that she was then of the said town of Parry Sound, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Edward Lewis Britton and Olive May Pirmillia Lizart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Edward Lewis Britton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Olive May Pirmillia Lizart had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 120.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Brooks.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Abraham Brooks, of the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, fireman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of November, A.D. 1910, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Laura Young; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted. Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Abraham Brooks and Laura Young, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Abraham Brooks may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laura Young had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 121.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Benjamin Brown.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Thomas Benjamin Brown, of the town of Blind River, in the province of Ontario, harness maker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Margaret May Pedrin, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble

1. The said marriage between Thomas Benjamin Brown and Margaret May Pedrin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Thomas Benjamin Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret May Pedrin had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 122.

An Act for the relief of Wilfrid Charles Brown.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfrid Charles Brown, of the town of Penetanguishene, in the province of Ontario, box maker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1917, at the town of Midland, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Elsie McNab, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilfrid Charles Brown and Elsie McNab, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilfrid Charles Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elsie McNab had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 123.

An Act for the relief of Katharine Bryans.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Katharine Bryans, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, civil
servant, wife of Edward Earnest Bryans, of the said city,
physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they
were lawfully married on the second day of March, A.D.
1910, at Grenfell, in the province of Saskatchewan, she
then being Katharine Temple, spinster; that the legal
domicile of the said Edward Earnest Bryans was then and
is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on
divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not
connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there
has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him
and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by
her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dis-
solving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again,
and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it
is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Katharine Temple and Marriage dissolved.
Edward Earnest Bryans, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Katharine Temple may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Edward Earnest Bryans
had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 124.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Jean Buchan.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Jean Buchan, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Hugh Leslie Buchan, of the said city, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Ethel Jean McCulloch, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Hugh Leslie Buchan was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Jean McCulloch and Hugh Leslie Buchan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Jean McCulloch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh Leslie Buchan had not been solemnized.

*

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 125.

An Act for the relief of Henry John Burden.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Henry John Burden, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, architect, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1918, at the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Mary Adele Palmer; that she was then of Riverside, in the said state, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that in the year 1921 she obtained, according to the law of the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, a decree of divorce from him; that subsequently she went through a form of marriage with one Alfred Lewin Carr, and has since then lived with the said Alfred Lewin Carr, as his wife; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said form of marriage and her so living with the said Alfred Lewin Carr; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Henry John Burden and Mary Adele Palmer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Henry John Burden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Adele Palmer had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 126.

An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Burgess.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Jean Elizabeth Burgess, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife of Arthur Frederick Burgess, of the said city, fireman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Jean Elizabeth Galbraith, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Arthur Frederick Burgess was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Elizabeth Galbraith and Arthur Frederick Burgess, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Elizabeth Galbraith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Frederick Burgess had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 127.

An Act for the relief of Arnold Carrington Burke.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Arnold Carrington Burke, of the city of Preamble
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dealer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Rebecca E. Moore Robertson; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Arnold Carrington Burke and Rebecca E. Moore Robertson, his wife, is hereby Marriage dissolved.
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Arnold Carrington Burke may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rebecca E. Moore Robertson had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 128.

An Act for the relief of Elva Burnside.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elva Burnside, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, milliner, wife of Richard Burnside, of the said city, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1919, at the town of Lindsay, in the said province, she then being Elva McKague, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Richard Burnside was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elva McKague and Richard Burnside, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elva McKague may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Burnside had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 129.

An Act for the relief of Maud Vera Butler.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS Maud Vera Butler, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Charles Robert Butler, of the town of St. Marys, in the said province, locomotive engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of July, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Maud Vera Butler, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Charles Robert Butler was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Maud Vera Butler and Charles Robert Butler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Maud Vera Butler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Robert Butler had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 130.

An Act for the relief of Christopher Campkin.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Christopher Campkin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of December, A.D. 1907, in the parish of Mears Ashby, in the county of Northampton, England, he was lawfully married to Edith Susan Haddon, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christopher Campkin and Edith Susan Haddon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christopher Campkin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Susan Haddon had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 131.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Thomas Candy.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Alfred Thomas Candy, of the city of Toronto, Preamble
in the province of Ontario, granite cutter, has by
his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of
April, A.D. 1912, in the parish of Penge, in the county
of Surrey, England, he was lawfully married to Ceciel
French, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in
England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage
she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that
he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of
an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to
marry again, and affording him such other relief as is
deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have
been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his
petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Alfred Thomas Candy and Ceciel French, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved

2. The said Alfred Thomas Candy may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ceciel French had not been solemnized. Right to marry again

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 132.

An Act for the relief of Emily Margery Chrimes.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Emily Margery Chrimes, presently residing at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, wife of Harry Chrimes, of the said city, editor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1910, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Emily Margery Wade, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Chrimes was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved

1. The said marriage between Emily Margery Wade and Harry Chrimes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Emily Margery Wade may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Chrimes had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 133.

An Act for the relief of David Albert Clayton.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS David Albert Clayton, of the city of Toronto, Preamble
in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition
alleged, in effect, that on the fourth day of April, A.D. 1904,
in the parish of Waltham Cross, in the county of Middlesex,
England, he was lawfully married to Alice Beatrice Harben,
a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and
is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on
divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not
connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has
been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and
her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his
petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving
his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and
affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and
whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is
expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between David Albert Clayton and
Alice Beatrice Harben, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and Marriage dissolved.
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said David Albert Clayton may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Alice Beatrice Harben had not
been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 134.

An Act for the relief of Florence Cohn.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Cohn, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Isaac Cohn, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of February, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Florence Dennis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Isaac Cohn was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Dennis and Isaac Cohn, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again

2. The said Florence Dennis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Cohn had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 135.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Conkey.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Conkey, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario,
wife of John James Conkey, of the city of Galt, in the
said province, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in
effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth
day of August, A.D. 1893, at the village of Clyde, in the
said province, she then being Mary Elizabeth McNichol,
spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John James
Conkey was then and is now in Canada; that since the
said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adul-
tery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said
adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or
indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for
divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for
the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, author-
izing her to marry again, and affording her such other
relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations
have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of
her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of
Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth McNichol Marriage dissolved
and John James Conkey, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Mary Elizabeth McNichol may at any Right to marry again
time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully
marry if the said marriage with the said John James Conkey
had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 136.

An Act for the relief of Ross John Craig.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ross John Craig, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, undertaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of January, A.D. 1908, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Bertha May Ewart; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ross John Craig and Bertha May Ewart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ross John Craig may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha May Ewart had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 137.

An Act for the relief of John Darton.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS John Darton, of the village of Palmyra, Preamble.
in the county of Kent, in the province of Ontario,
fisherman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the
seventh day of March, A.D. 1906, at the town of Ridgetown,
in the said province, he was lawfully married to Elizabeth
Silver; that she was then of the said village of Palmyra,
a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in
Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been
no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her
in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition
he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said
marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording
him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the
said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that
the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House
of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between John Darton and Elizabeth Marriage dissolved.
Silver, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth
null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said John Darton may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Elizabeth Silver had not been
solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 138.

An Act for the relief of William Henry Davidson

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Henry Davidson, of the town of Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the second day of July, A.D. 1917, at the town of Oshawa, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Martha Eliza Homes, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between William Henry Davidson and Martha Eliza Homes, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Henry Davidson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Martha Eliza Homes had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 139.

An Act for the relief of Nellie May DeBlaquire.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Nellie May DeBlaquire, presently residing Preamble
at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of William Dineen DeBlaquire, of the said city, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Nellie May Carlaw, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Dineen DeBlaquire was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Nellie May Carlaw Marriage dissolved.
and William Dineen DeBlaquire, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Nellie May Carlaw may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Dineen DeBlaquire had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 140.

An Act for the relief of Florence Dodds.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Florence Dodds, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, laundry checker, wife of James Albert Dodds, of the said city, automobile mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1918, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, she then being Florence Lafrance, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Albert Dodds was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Lafrance and James Albert Dodds, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Lafrance may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Albert Dodds had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 141.

An Act for the relief of William Ritchie Dowd.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS William Ritchie Dowd, of the village of Kinburn, in the province of Ontario, physician, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1920, at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, he was lawfully married to Juliette LaTouche Bryson; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between William Ritchie Dowd and Juliette LaTouche Bryson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said William Ritchie Dowd may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Juliette LaTouche Bryson had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 142.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Lillian Duncan.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Lillian Duncan, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of George Frederick Duncan, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Ethel Lillian Atkinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Frederick Duncan was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Lillian Atkinson and George Frederick Duncan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Lillian Atkinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Frederick Duncan had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 143.

An Act for the relief of James Dunnett.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS James Dunnett, of the city of Peterborough, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition
alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of January, A.D.
1896, at the village of Alderville, in the township of Alnwick,
in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ida Macklin,
a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in
Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been
no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her
in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition
he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said
marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording
him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the
said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that
the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House
of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between James Dunnett and Ida Marriage
Macklin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be hence- dissolved.
forth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said James Dunnett may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marry again.
marriage with the said Ida Macklin had not been solem-
nized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 144.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Anne Epstein.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Anne Epstein, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Louis Epstein, of the said city, merchant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then being Jessie Anne Hamill, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Louis Epstein was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Anne Hamill and Louis Epstein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Anne Hamill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Epstein had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 145.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Percy Eversfield.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Thomas Percy Eversfield, of the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, railway switchman,
has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day
of May, A.D. 1908, at the said city, he was lawfully married
to Ethel Beatrice Campbell; that she was then of the said
city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now
in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no
collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the
proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has
prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage,
authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such
other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allega-
tions have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer
of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of
Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Thomas Percy Eversfield Marriage
and Ethel Beatrice Campbell, his wife, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Thomas Percy Eversfield may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the marry again
said marriage with the said Ethel Beatrice Campbell had
not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 146.

An Act for the relief of Violet Marie Finn.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Marie Finn, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dress-maker, wife of Harry Finn, of the said city, boat captain, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1910, at the city of Owen Sound, in the said province, she then being Violet Marie Scott, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Finn was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Violet Marie Scott and Harry Finn, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Violet Marie Scott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Finn had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 147.

An Act for the relief of James Forbes.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS James Forbes, of the city of Toronto, in the Preamble.
province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition
alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of June,
A.D. 1916, at the town of Carleton Place, in the said pro-
vince, he was lawfully married to Kathleen Carter; that
she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal
domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the
said marriage she has on divers occasions committed
adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the
said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or
indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for
divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the
passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing
him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as
is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have
been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his peti-
tion be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between James Forbes and Kathleen Marriage
Carter, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth dissolved.
null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said James Forbes may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marry again.
marriage with the said Kathleen Carter had not been
solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 148.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Rose Foster.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winifred Rose Foster, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife of Joseph Foster, of the said city, hide splitter, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1920, at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, she then being Winifred Rose Archer, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Joseph Foster was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winifred Rose Archer and Joseph Foster, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winifred Rose Archer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Foster had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 149.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Frankland.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Elizabeth Frankland, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, house-keeper, wife of Stephen Frankland, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1898, in the parish of St. John, in the county of Lancashire, England, she then being Elizabeth Atkinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Stephen Frankland was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Atkinson and Stephen Frankland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Elizabeth Atkinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stephen Frankland had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 150.

An Act for the relief of Maybelle Elizabeth French.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHETHERAS Maybelle Elizabeth French, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Douglas Beecroft French, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the village of Lambton Mills, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Maybelle Elizabeth Darling, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Douglas Beecroft French was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maybelle Elizabeth Darling and Douglas Beecroft French, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maybelle Elizabeth Darling may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Beecroft French had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 151.

An Act for the relief of Hugh Russell Fulton.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Hugh Russell Fulton, of the city of St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1900, at the village of Port Stanley, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Constance Dora Ellman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Hugh Russell Fulton and Constance Dora Ellman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Hugh Russell Fulton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Constance Dora Ellman had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 152.

An Act for the relief of Violet Gardiner.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Gardiner, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Robert Nicoll Gardiner, of the said city, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Violet Bushfield, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Nicoll Gardiner was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Violet Bushfield and Robert Nicoll Gardiner, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Violet Bushfield may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Nicoll Gardiner had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 153.

An Act for the relief of Ella Maude Gee.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Ella Maude Gee, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife
of Jesse Roy Stanley Gee, of the said city, book-keeper,
has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were law-
fully married on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D.
1901, at the said city, she then being Ella Maude Armstrong,
spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Jesse Roy
Stanley Gee was then and is now in Canada; that since the
said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery;
that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of
an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to
marry again, and affording her such other relief as is
deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been
proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Ella Maude Armstrong Marriage
and Jesse Roy Stanley Gee, her husband, is hereby dis- dissolved.
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Ella Maude Armstrong may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry marry again
if the said marriage with the said Jesse Roy Stanley Gee
had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 154.

An Act for the relief of Loretta May Girard.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Loretta May Girard, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Joseph Godfrey Girard, formerly of the said city, insurance agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Loretta May Morris, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Joseph Godfrey Girard was then and is now in Canada, that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Loretta May Morris and Joseph Godfrey Girard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Loretta May Morris may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Godfrey Girard had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 155.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Wesley Graham.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Frederick Wesley Graham, of the city of Preamble.
Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourth day of June, A.D. 1913, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ella Claudia Nidd; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Frederick Wesley Graham and Ella Claudia Nidd, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Frederick Wesley Graham may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ella Claudia Nidd had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 156.

An Act for the relief of William George Haden.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS William George Haden, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1898, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Birmingham, England, he was lawfully married to Esther Baker, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved

1. The said marriage between William George Haden and Esther Baker, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said William George Haden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esther Baker had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 157.

An Act for the relief of John Frederick King Hall.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS John Frederick King Hall, of the city of Preamble.
Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dairyman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of September, A.D. 1907, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between John Frederick King Hall and Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown, his wife, is hereby Marriage dissolved.
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said John Frederick King Hall may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 158.

An Act for the relief of Christina Julia Hamilton.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christina Julia Hamilton, presently residing at the village of Espanola, in the district of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert James Hamilton, formerly of the village of Spragge, in the district of Algoma, in the said province, engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1896, at Spanish Station, in the said district of Algoma, in the said province, she then being Christina Julia Trowbridge, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert James Hamilton was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christina Julia Trowbridge and Albert James Hamilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again

2. The said Christina Julia Trowbridge may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert James Hamilton had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 159.

An Act for the relief of Charles Marigoli Hare.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Charles Marigoli Hare, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, architect, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1917, in the district of South Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, England, he was lawfully married to Kathleen La Pare, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Charles Marigoli Hare and Kathleen La Pare, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved

2. The said Charles Marigoli Hare may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen La Pare had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 160.

An Act for the relief of Irene Herdsman.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Herdsman, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of August, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Irene Hand, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Hand and Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irene Hand may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 161.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Hilton.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS Blanche Hilton, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of
George Edward Hilton, of the said city, plasterer, has by
her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully
married on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1899, in the District
of Thanet, in the county of Kent, England, she then being
Blanche Belsey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the
said George Edward Hilton was then in England, and is
now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on
divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not
connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has
been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and
her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her
petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving
her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and
affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and
whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Blanche Belsey and Marriage dissolved.
George Edward Hilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Blanche Belsey may at any time hereafter Might to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said George Edward Hilton had not been
solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 162.

An Act for the relief of Lyle Johnson.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lyle Johnson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1912, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Gardiner; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lyle Johnson and Margaret Gardiner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lyle Johnson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Gardiner had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 163.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Gertrude Johnston.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Mabel Gertrude Johnston, presently residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Bruce Henry Johnston, formerly of the said city, core maker, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of September, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Mabel Gertrude Humphrey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Bruce Henry Johnston was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mabel Gertrude Humphrey and Bruce Henry Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mabel Gertrude Humphrey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bruce Henry Johnston had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 164.

An Act for the relief of Smith Kain.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Smith Kain, of the town of Orillia, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of August, A.D. 1906, at the town of Owen Sound, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Kilborn; that she was then of the town of Wiarton, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Smith Kain and Ethel Kilborn, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Smith Kain may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Kilborn had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 165.

An Act for the relief of Julia Tracey Kay.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Julia Tracey Kay, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Earl Robert Kay, of the town of Edmundston, in the province of New Brunswick, dentist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1918, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Julia Tracey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Earl Robert Kay was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Julia Tracey and Earl Robert Kay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Julia Tracey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Earl Robert Kay had not been solemnized Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 166.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Hugh Keller.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herbert Hugh Keller, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1909 at the village of Coldwater, in the said province he was lawfully married to Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Herbert Hugh Keller and Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Herbert Hugh Keller may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 167.

An Act for the relief of Alfred William Kelly.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Alfred William Kelly, of the city of Toronto, Preamble
in the province of Ontario, street car conductor,
has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day
of October, A.D. 1915, at the city of London, England,
he was lawfully married to Alice Frances King; that she
was then of the said city of London, a spinster; that his
legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since
the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed
adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the
said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly
or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for
divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the
passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing
him to marry again, and affording him such other relief
as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have
been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Alfred William Kelly and Alice Frances King, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Alfred William Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Frances King had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 168.

An Act for the relief of Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley, presently residing at McGregor Bay, in the district of Algoma, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley, formerly of McGregor Bay aforesaid, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the town of Schumacher, in the said province, she then being Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins and Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 169.

An Act for the relief of William August Kruger.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS William August Kruger, of the city of Preamble.
Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, captain, Royal
Canadian Artillery, has by his petition alleged, in effect,
that on the third day of September, A.D. 1914, at the said
city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Sands Clarke,
a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in
Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been
no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her
in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition
he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said
marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording
him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas
the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient
that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore
His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between William August Kruger Marriage
and Margaret Sands Clarke, his wife, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said William August Kruger may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if marry again.
the said marriage with the said Margaret Sands Clarke
had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 170.

An Act for the relief of Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Pierre Joseph LeMay, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of March, A.D. 1911, at the city of Hoboken, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, she then being Birdena Frances Wallace; that the legal domicile of the said Pierre Joseph LeMay was then in the United States of America, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Birdena Frances Wallace and Pierre Joseph LeMay, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Birdena Frances Wallace may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pierre Joseph LeMay had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 171.

An Act for the relief of Esther Levin.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Esther Levin, presently residing at the city Preamble.
of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Isaac
Levin of the said city, carpenter, has by her petition alleged,
in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day
of January, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being
Esther Zaretsky, spinster; that the legal domicile of the
said Isaac Levin was then and is now in Canada; that the
said marriage was never consummated owing to the impo-
tency of the said Isaac Levin at and after the time of the
said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly
or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings
for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by
her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annul-
ling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again,
and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it
is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Esther Zaretsky and
Isaac Levin, her husband, is hereby annulled, and shall Marriage annulled.
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Esther Zaretsky may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Isaac Levin had not been solemn-
ized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 172.

An Act for the relief of Edgar Lindsay.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edgar Lindsay, of the township of Edwardsburg, in the province of Ontario, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of December, A.D. 1912, at the village of Inkerman, in the county of Dundas, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Electa Flaud Webb; that she was then of the said village of Inkerman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edgar Lindsay and Electa Flaud Webb, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edgar Lindsay may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Electa Flaud Webb had not been solemnized

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 173.

An Act for the relief of Robert Archibald Logan.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS Robert Archibald Logan, of Camp Borden, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, officer in the Canadian Air Force, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1916, in the parish of Barnes, in the county of Surrey, England, he was lawfully married to Cecilia Maude Goodenough, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Robert Archibald Logan and Cecilia Maude Goodenough, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Robert Archibald Logan may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecilia Maude Goodenough had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 174.

An Act for the relief of Laura MacBrien.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura MacBrien, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Sidney MacBrien, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1912, at the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, she then being Laura Handrehen, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Sidney MacBrien was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laura Handrehen and Sidney MacBrien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Laura Handrehen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sidney MacBrien had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 175.

An Act for the relief of Marian Eugenie MacCordick.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Marian Eugenie MacCordick, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Alexander Howard MacCordick, of the said city, physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Marian Eugenie England, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alexander Howard MacCordick was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Marian Eugenie England and Alexander Howard MacCordick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Marian Eugenie England may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Howard MacCordick had not been solemnized. Right to marry again

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 176.

An Act for the relief of Enid Louise MacDonald.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Enid Louise MacDonald, presently residing in the township of Thurlow, in the county of Hastings, in the province of Ontario, wife of Eugene MacDonald, formerly of the said township, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1915, at the city of Belleville, in the said province, she then being Enid Louise Williams, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Eugene MacDonald was then and is now in Canada; that since the marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Enid Louise Williams and Eugene MacDonald, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Enid Louise Williams may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eugene MacDonald had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 177.

An Act for the relief of Mary Theresa MacIsaac.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Mary Theresa MacIsaac, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred MacIsaac, of the said city, journalist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1902, at the town of Meaford, in the said province, she then being Mary Theresa Burritt, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alfred MacIsaac was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Mary Theresa Burritt and Alfred MacIsaac, her husband, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Mary Theresa Burritt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry Right to marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Alfred MacIsaac had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 178.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Martin.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herbert Martin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1907, at the city of Niagara Falls, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Annie Mae Caroline Codville; that she was then of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Herbert Martin and Annie Mae Caroline Codville, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Herbert Martin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Mae Caroline Codville had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 179.

An Act for the relief of James McAllister.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS James McAllister, of the township of Bay-
ham, in the county of Elgin, in the province of Ontario,
farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the
twenty-eighth day of January, A.D. 1891, at the town of
Tillsonburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married
to Charity Annie Campbell; that she was then of the said
township of Bayham, a spinster; that his legal domicile
was then and is now in Canada; that since the said mar-
riage she has on divers occasions committed adultery;
that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of
an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to
marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved
and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between James McAllister and
Charity Annie Campbell, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said James McAllister may at any time hereafter
marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Charity Annie Campbell had not
been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 180.

An Act for the relief of Charles Philip Roy McCabe.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Philip Roy McCabe, of the township of Fredericksburg, in the county of Lennox and Addington, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1918, at the village of Harrowsmith, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Kathleen Smith, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Philip Roy McCabe and Kathleen Smith, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Philip Roy McCabe may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Smith had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 181.

An Act for the relief of Emily Adlene McCausland.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Emily Adlene McCausland, presently residing Preamble.
at the town of Oakville, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Kenneth Leighton McCausland, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Emily Adlene Cornwall, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Kenneth Leighton McCausland was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Emily Adlene Cornwall and Kenneth Leighton McCausland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Emily Adlene Cornwall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Leighton McCausland had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 182.

An Act for the relief of Florence Elizabeth McDonald.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Elizabeth McDonald, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Edward McDonald, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Florence Elizabeth Robertson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Edward McDonald, was then, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted; Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Elizabeth Robertson and James Edward McDonald, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Elizabeth Robertson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Edward McDonald had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 183.

An Act for the relief of John Samuel McDonnell.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS John Samuel McDonnell, of the city of Preamble.
Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fifth day of March, A.D. 1906, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Mary Sweet; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between John Samuel McDonnell and Margaret Mary Sweet, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said John Samuel McDonnell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Mary Sweet had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 184.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McKinley.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Elizabeth McKinley, presently residing at the town of Midland, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Stewart McKinley, of the village of Elk Lake, in the said province, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1904, at the said town of Midland, she then being Elizabeth Hill, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Stewart McKinley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Hill and John Stewart McKinley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Hill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Stewart McKinley had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 185.

An Act for the relief of Olivette McMaster.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Olivette McMaster, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario,
wife of Ashton McMaster, of the said city, salesman, has
by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully
married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1904,
at the said city, she then being Olivette Griffin, spinster;
that the legal domicile of the said Ashton McMaster was
then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage
he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that
she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of
an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to
marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved
and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Olivette Griffin and Ashton McMaster, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Olivette Griffin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ashton McMaster had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 186.

An Act for the relief of Gretta Melville.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gretta Melville, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Laurence Henry Melville, formerly of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Gretta Robinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Laurence Henry Melville was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gretta Robinson and Laurence Henry Melville, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gretta Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laurence Henry Melville had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 187.

An Act for the relief of May Elizabeth Meng.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS May Elizabeth Meng, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife
of William Herman Meng, formerly of the town of Napanee,
in the province of Ontario, carter, has by her petition alleged,
in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day
of January, A.D. 1916, in the parish of Croydon, in the
county of Surrey, England, she then being May Elizabeth
Fox, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William
Herman Meng was then and is now in Canada; that since
the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed
adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the
said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or
indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for
divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the
passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing
her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is
deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been
proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between May Elizabeth Fox and Marriage dissolved.
William Herman Meng, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said May Elizabeth Fox may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said William Herman Meng had not
been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 188.

An Act for the relief of Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mary Southgate Reilly, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran and Mary Southgate Reilly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again

2. The said Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Southgate Reilly had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 189.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Moran.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS Margaret Elizabeth Moran, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Robert Lawrence Moran, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then being Margaret Elizabeth Alexander, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Lawrence Moran was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Margaret Elizabeth Alexander and Robert Lawrence Moran, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Margaret Elizabeth Alexander may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Lawrence Moran had not been solemnized. Right to marry again

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 190.

An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Mould.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Ernest Mould, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, builder, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of February, A.D. 1905, at the village of Mount Dennis, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Verna Annie Butler; that she was then of the said village of Mount Dennis, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Ernest Mould and Verna Annie Butler, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Albert Ernest Mould may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Verna Annie Butler had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 191.

An Act for the relief of James Murray.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS James Murray, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, insurance agent, has by his petition, alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of October, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Lillian Young; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between James Murray and Lillian Young, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said James Murray may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Young had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 192.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Malcolm Mushett.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Malcolm Mushett, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Mushett, Junior, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Gladys Malcolm Jewell, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Mushett, Junior, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Malcolm Jewell and William Mushett, Junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Malcolm Jewell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Mushett, Junior, had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 193.

An Act for the relief of Jane Edna Near.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Jane Edna Near, presently residing in the township of Erin, in the county of Wellington, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert Clayton Near, formerly of the said township, farmer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1915, in the said township, she then being Jane Edna Teeter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert Clayton Near was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Albert Clayton Near at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Jane Edna Teeter and Albert Clayton Near, her husband, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage annulled.

2. The said Jane Edna Teeter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Clayton Near had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 194.

An Act for the relief of Eliza Harvey Northgraves.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eliza Harvey Northgraves, presently residing at the city of Niagara Falls, in the province of Ontario, ticket clerk, wife of Edwin Howard Northgraves, of the town of Huntsville, in the said province, express agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1913, at the village of Bartonville, in the said province, she then being Eliza Harvey Pamenter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edwin Howard Northgraves was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eliza Harvey Pamenter and Edwin Howard Northgraves, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eliza Harvey Pamenter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edwin Howard Northgraves had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 195.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell, presently Preamble
residing at the city of Belleville, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Arthur Henry Odell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, civil engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1914, at the town of Brighton, in the province of Ontario, she then being Catherine Gunyo Chatterson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Arthur Henry Odell was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Catherine Gunyo Chatterson and Arthur Henry Odell, her husband, is hereby Marriage dissolved.
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Catherine Gunyo Chatterson may at any Right to marry again
time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Henry Odell had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 196.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Olmsted.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Ethel Olmsted, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Lewis Olmsted, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of December, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Ethel Crouch, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Lewis Olmsted was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between Ethel Crouch and Lewis Olmsted, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Crouch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lewis Olmsted had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 197.

An Act for the relief of Wilmot Austin Pickell.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923]

WHEREAS Wilmot Austin Pickell, of the city of St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect that on the first day of February, A.D. 1905, at the village of Lambeth, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Maud Hunt, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble

1. The said marriage between Wilmot Austin Pickell and Ethel Maud Hunt, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Wilmot Austin Pickell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Maud Hunt had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 198.

An Act for the relief of Flossie May Pinkham.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Flossie May Pinkham, presently residing at the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry Ellis William Pinkham, of the city of London, in the said province, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of August, A.D. 1919, at the said city of London, she then being Flossie May Mackness, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Ellis William Pinkham, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Flossie May Mackness and Harry Ellis William Pinkham, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Flossie May Mackness may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Ellis William Pinkham had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 199.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Marie Pope.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Margaret Marie Pope, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife
of Edgar William Pope, of the city of Montreal, in the
province of Quebec, an officer in His Majesty's Forces,
has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were law-
fully married on the nineteenth day of September, A.D.
1911, at the said city of London, she then being Margaret
Marie Ginge, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said
Edgar William Pope was then and is now in Canada;
that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions
committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor
condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collu-
sion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the
proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she
has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said
marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording
her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the
said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that
the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Margaret Marie Ginge Marriage
and Edgar William Pope, her husband, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Margaret Marie Ginge may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry again.
marry if the said marriage with the said Edgar William
Pope had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 200.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Warren Porter.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Ernest Warren Porter, of the town of Goderich in the province of Ontario, bookseller and stationer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1918, in the district of St. Pancras, in the county of London, England, he was lawfully married to Betty Violet Plowman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Warren Porter and Betty Violet Plowman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Warren Porter may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Betty Violet Plowman had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 201.

An Act for the relief of William Francis Rafferty.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS William Francis Rafferty, of the city of Preamble
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, trainman, has
by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighth day of
February, A.D. 1904, at the said city, he was lawfully
married to Margaret Ellen King; that she was then of the
said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and
is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on
divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not
connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there
has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him
and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his
petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving
his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and
affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and
whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is
expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between William Francis Rafferty
and Margaret Ellen King, his wife, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said William Francis Rafferty may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if marry again.
the said marriage with the said Margaret Ellen King had
not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 202.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mary Ramsden.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Mary Ramsden, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frederick Gustavus Ramsden, of the said city, financial agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Florence Mary Simms, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
annulled.

1. The said marriage between Florence Mary Simms and Frederick Gustavus Ramsden, her husband, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Florence Mary Simms may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 203.

An Act for the relief of Chester Abbott Redmond.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Chester Abbott Redmond, of the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, student, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Angela Ursula Frances Edwards; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage has never been consummated because of a malformation of her sexual organs which existed at the time of the said marriage and has continued ever since then; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Chester Abbott Redmond and Angela Ursula Frances Edwards, his wife, is hereby Marriage annulled
annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Chester Abbott Redmond may at any time Right to marry again
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Angela Ursula Frances Edwards had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 204.

An Act for the relief of Frederick John Saunders.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Frederick John Saunders, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of June, A.D. 1917, at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, he was lawfully married to Elizabeth Black Christie; that she was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted. Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between Frederick John Saunders and Elizabeth Black Christie, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again

2. The said Frederick John Saunders may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Black Christie had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 205.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Scatcherd.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Winifred Scatcherd, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of
John Bailey Scatcherd, formerly of the said city, packer,
has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully
married on the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1910,
at the said city, she then being Winifred Mathers, spinster;
that the legal domicile of the said John Bailey Scatcherd
was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage
he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she
has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that
there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between
him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act
dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry
again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Winifred Mathers and Marriage dissolved.
John Bailey Scatcherd, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Winifred Mathers may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said John Bailey Scatcherd had not been
solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 206.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Wesley Scott.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Wesley Scott, of the town of Midland, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1905, at the town of Penetanguishene, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Jennie Eva Chase; that she was then of the said town of Midland, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Wesley Scott and Jennie Eva Chase, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thomas Wesley Scott may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jennie Eva Chase had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 207.

An Act for the relief of Emily May Small.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS Emily May Small, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife
of James Elias Small, of the said city, electrician, has by her
petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married
on the sixth day of December, A.D. 1911, at the said city,
she then being Emily May Graves, spinster: that the legal
domicile of the said James Elias Small was then and is
now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on
divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not
connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there
has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him
and her in the proceedings for divorce: and whereas by
her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolv-
ing her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again,
and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Emily May Graves Marriage
and James Elias Small, her husband, is hereby dissolved, dissolved
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Emily May Graves may at any time here- Right to
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if marry again.
the said marriage with the said James Elias Small had not
been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 208.

An Act for the relief of Grace Lees Smiley.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Lees Smiley, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Trueman Smiley, of the said city, commercial traveler, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of January, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Grace Lees Evans, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Trueman Smiley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Grace Lees Evans and James Trueman Smiley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Grace Lees Evans may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Trueman Smiley had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 209.

An Act for the relief of Alice May Smith.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

WHEREAS Alice May Smith, presently residing at the village of Belmont, in the province of Ontario, wife of Clarence Alfred Smith, of the township of North Dorchester, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-third day of July, A.D. 1913, at the township of Yarmouth, in the said province, she then being Alice May Doan, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Clarence Alfred Smith was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Alice May Doan and Clarence Alfred Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Alice May Doan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence Alfred Smith had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 210.

An Act for the relief of Ruby Minnie Stallworthy.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREFAS Ruby Minnie Stallworthy, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Hudswell Stallworthy, of the city of Belleville, in the said province, mechanical engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1907, at the town of Farnham, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Ruby Minnie Ridout, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Hudswell Stallworthy was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby Minnie Ridout and George Hudswell Stallworthy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruby Minnie Ridout may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Hudswell Stallworthy had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 211.

An Act for the relief of Andrew George Suffel.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Andrew George Suffel, of the village of Preamble.
Winchester, in the province of Ontario, miller, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1891, at the said village he was lawfully married to Dorothy Quart; that she was then of the said village, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Andrew George Suffel and Dorothy Quart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Andrew George Suffel may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Quart had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 212.

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Maria Taylor.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Cecilia Maria Taylor, presently residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, wife of John Adam Taylor, of the city of Guelph, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirteenth day of October, A.D. 1917, in the district of Wandsworth, in the county of London, England, she then being Cecilia Maria Fantini, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Adam Taylor was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between Cecilia Maria Fantini and John Adam Taylor, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cecilia Maria Fantini may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Adam Taylor had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 213.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Teague.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Gladys Teague, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Reuben Sherman Teague, of the said city, locomotive foreman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1903, at the said city, she then being Gladys Beihler, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Reuben Sherman Teague was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Beihler and Reuben Sherman Teague, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Gladys Beihler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reuben Sherman Teague had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 214.

An Act for the relief of George Austin Trow.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Austin Trow, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturers' agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of August, A.D. 1916, at Canvey Island, in the county of Essex, England, he was lawfully married to Gladys Victoria Yates, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Austin Trow and Gladys Victoria Yates, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Austin Trow may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Victoria Yates had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 215.

An Act for the relief of Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull, presently Preamble.
residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of
Quebec, wife of John Cadman Tull, formerly of the city of
Montreal, in the said province, physician, has by her petition
alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the
twenty-sixth day of February, A.D. 1916, at the said city
of Sherbrooke, she then being Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea,
spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Cadman
Tull was then and is now in Canada; that since the said
marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery;
that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of
an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to
marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved
and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Abigal Aileen Beryl Marriage
McCrea and John Cadman Tull, her husband, is hereby dissolved.
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all
intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea may at any Right to
time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry again.
marry if the said marriage with the said John Cadman
Tull had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 216.

An Act for the relief of Annie May Vogelmann.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Annie May Vogelmann, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Vogelmann, of the said city, druggist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Annie May Thompson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Vogelmann was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie May Thompson and Edward Vogelmann, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again

2. The said Annie May Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Vogelmann had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 217.

An Act for the relief of Emma Jean Walker.

[Assented to 30th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Emma Jean Walker, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife
of Alfred Walker, of the town of Dundas, in the said prov-
ince, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that
they were lawfully married on the third day of May, A.D.
1894, at the village of Schomberg, in the said province, she
then being Emma Jean Leonard, spinster; that the legal
domicile of the said Alfred Walker was then and is now in
Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no
collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the
proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she
has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said
marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her
such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said
allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the
prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Emma Jean Leonard and Marriage dissolved.
Alfred Walker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Emma Jean Leonard may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Alfred Walker had not been
solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 218.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Ross Wallace.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Joseph Ross Wallace, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, chemist, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of April, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Helena Maud Smith; that she was then of the said city, a spinster, that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada, that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Ross Wallace and Helena Maud Smith, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Ross Wallace may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helena Maud Smith had not been solemnized.

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13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 219.

An Act for the relief of George Robert Webb.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS George Robert Webb, of the town of Gananoque, in the province of Ontario, automobile agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1915, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Dora Willa Bulloch; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between George Robert Webb and Dora Willa Bulloch, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved

2. The said George Robert Webb may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dora Willa Bulloch had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 220.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Wemp.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louisa Wemp, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frederick Wemp, formerly of the said city, traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of July, A.D. 1883, at the village of Demorestville, in the said province, she then being Louisa McCamnon, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick Wemp was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louisa McCamnon and Frederick Wemp, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louisa McCamnon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Wemp had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 221.

An Act for the relief of Annie Belle Wilson.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Annie Belle Wilson, presently residing at the town of Simcoe, in the province of Ontario, wife of Nelson George Wilson, of the village of Vittoria, in the county of Norfolk, in the said province, merchant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1909, at the village of Lynedoch, in the said county and province, she then being Annie Belle Roberts, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Nelson George Wilson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Annie Belle Roberts and Nelson George Wilson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Annie Belle Roberts may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nelson George Wilson had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 222.

An Act for the relief of Marietta Isabel Wilson.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Marietta Isabel Wilson, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Stuart Irving Wilson, of the said city, manager, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Marietta Isabel Gooderham, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Stuart Irving Wilson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marietta Isabel Gooderham and Stuart Irving Wilson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marietta Isabel Gooderham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stuart Irving Wilson had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 223.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Irene Wood.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Gertrude Irene Wood, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife
of Jeffrey Malcolm Wood, of the said city, bond broker,
has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were law-
fully married on the twenty-ninth day of December, A.D.
1915, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Irene Thomp-
son, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Jeffrey Mal-
colm Wood was then and is now in Canada; that since the
said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery;
that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of
an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to
marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved
and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gertrude Irene Thompson and Jeffrey Malcolm Wood, her husband, is hereby dis-
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Gertrude Irene Thompson may at any time
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Jeffrey Malcolm Wood
had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 224.

An Act for the relief of May Woodbridge.

[Assented to 13th April, 1923.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS May Woodbridge, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Harold Woodbridge, of the said city, chauffeur, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being May McFarlane, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Harold Woodbridge was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between May McFarlane and Edward Harold Woodbridge, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said May McFarlane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Harold Woodbridge had not been solemnized.

13-14 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 225.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Fong Young.

[Assented to 13th June, 1923.]

WHEREAS Frederick Fong Young, of the city of Preamble
Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, restaurateur,
has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-
second day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in
the said province, he was lawfully married to Marie Louise
Frazer; that she was then of the said city of Toronto,
a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now
in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been
no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in
the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition
he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said
marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording
him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the
said allegations have been proved and it is expedient
that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore
His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Frederick Fong Young and Marie Louise Frazer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Frederick Fong Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Louise Frazer had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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